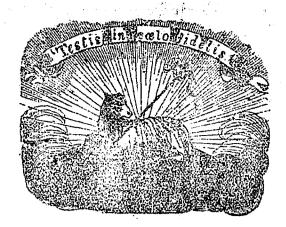
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CATHOLLC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1852.

NO. 30.

THE ACTIONS OF THE NEW TESTA-MENT.

(Continued.)

VOL. II.

When we advance into the active life of the Word Incarnate, every action speaks; and our difficully is, out of so much that is admirable, what to choose as most excelling. We will take, therefore, chouse as illustration of our principles, a series of actions which separately, may appear indifferent, but collectively afford a meaning too striking to be accidental, and yet only fitting into the Catholic system.

Our Lord selected His principal Apostles from among the fishermen of the Sea of Galilee. The particular call of four is especially described, of the brothers Peter and Andrew, and the two sons of Zebedee. Thomas also and Nathanael, supposed to be the same as Bartholomew, were of the same profession. The reasons for this selection do not enter into our present subject; though they are not without their interest and importance. But the choice once made, it is evident that our Saviour associated Himself to His Apostles in their mode of life, and made use of it for His holiest purposes. A great part of the first year of His public life was passed on the borders of the Sea of Tiberias or Galilee; and He took advantage of His Apostles' skill, and familiarity with the coast, to move from place to place. The fourth, fifth, sixth, and eighth chapters of St. Mark will show how the fisherman's boat was almost His home: It was His place of sleep, the pulpit from which He addressed the people—His refuge in fatigue. Now, connected with this frequent use of the boat, are several remarkable passages of His life, which, apart from their miraculous character, present importantly instructive features. Indeed it may not be superfluous to remark, that in some of our blessed Redeemer's acts, the miracle may be considered as secondary: that is, we may contemplate the action independently of any miracle which accompanied it, and find that what was wonderful was only subservient to a lesson, inculcated by the action itself. Perhaps the instances on which we are going to dilate will afford the best illustration of this principle.

That our Saviour Himself saw, and consequently designed, an analogy between the Apostle's and the fisherman's occupation, He Himself has deigned to inform us, "I will make you fishers of men"—Matt. iv. 19-or " from henceforth thou shalt catch men," Luke v. 10 .- were His words, naturally suggestire of the parallel. But besides this very natural analogy, there were surely others, which must be considered most apt, in another view. What more like the Church launched on the sea of this world, and, freighted with a heavenly burthen, borne forwards towards a sure harbor, than the vessel laden with Apostles, and bearing their Lord, lashed by the angry billows, and buffeted by the raging blast, tossed, through the storm? So natural is this comparison, that it has ceased to be one. The "nave," or

comprehend it. But wherefore Peter's boat? This it is that we chance one picked up on the shore, but one especially Him, because of the multitude, lest they should throng Him"-Mark iii. 9. What bark was this, privileged, and so ennobled, scene too of such in ships, doing business on the great waters; these have seen the works of the Lord, and His wonders in the deep. He said the word, and there arose a brought them to the haven, which they wished for"-

Apostles, the two vessels were close to one another; with it; storms were to assail it, even in spite of His tion, pulls alone against the rest. This surely was Zebedee and his sons. At another time going to the up into one of the ships that was Simon's, He desired him to draw back a little from the land, and sitting, He taught the multitudes out of the ship." The their partners that were in the other ship, that they should come and help them." Simon then "fell down at Jesus' knees, saying: Depart from me, for I am a sinful man, O Lord. For he was wholly astonished, and all that were with him, at the draught of fishes which they had taken. And so also were James and John, the sons of Zebedee, who were Simon's partners. And Jesus said to Simon, 'fear not, from henceforward thou shalt catch men'"-Luke v. 2-10.

This remarkable passage leaves us no doubt on several interesting points. Two fishing boats keep company on the Sea of Galilee. They are consorts, fishing in company; paranze, as they are still called on the Mediterranean. One belongs to Peter, the other to the zealous and loving brothers, the "Sons of thunder." But we are carefully told that Jesus selected the first. Such a detail was surely of no great consequence in itself; and if specified must be so emphatically. It was Sinon's boat that our Redeemer chose. Of what interest was this to Theowas not by accident, but by choice, that this bark was taken for His use by our Lord. And for what pur-

First, to teach from. This favored boat is the one from which the Divine master instructs the multitudes.

Secondly, to bestow on Peter the earnest of his future success, as the Apostle of Jew and of Gentile. It is impossible to misunderstand the meaning lives in the midst of tempests, with consciousness of of the allegory performed, not merely spoken. Our a, life that cannot fail, and of a vigor that cannot heavenly Lord has Himself explained it. "From Papate? Is it the stationary religion of the east, for henceforward thou shalt catch men, as plentifully and ages water-logged and motionless, in waters dead and as marvellously as, just now, thou hast caught fishes. Thou shalt cast thy net into the vast and dark depths them, left in unrippling but fatal calm; originally too of the earth, and theu shalt draw up in them safe, well framed to fall to pieces, but stripped of mast and and lay up in thy bark, thousands, who shall bless the hour of thy capture." Nor is it possible to mistake the relative position of the parties in the scene. For it has itself Peter is the chief, the actor; James and John are but his assistants, and subordinates in the work. He begins it, they follow it up; he receives the Lord's gift, the blessing, the miracle, they partake of his fulness, and are enriched from His store. His stock is superabundant, his measure well shaken and running over; and they come to share it, almost to relieve staken, distressed, almost broken, yet holding on her him of it, as it runs over into their bosoms. And good course, and riding fearless over the wave, and hence it is carefully added, that to Simon were no brothers of Christian doctrine, no active clergy, Christ's words of promise exclusively ad-

risible, yet spiritual, Church, as a ship in which to convey it. But we have another miracle perfectly Christ is pilot, or as the Catholic would call it, as the analogous to this, wrought at a very different period mosaic, over the inner gate of St. Peter's, or Raf- his frailty, even of his dastardliness. John at the boat. faele's miraculous draught of fishes, the symbol has same time had shown himself faithful, even to the been continued, till a very child in the Church can Cross. Peter, however, in company with him, his to His disciples, that a small ship should wait upon unrecognised by them, stands on the beach, and bids them cast their net on the right side of the vessel. occurrence more personal and pointed is, that it is water of vicinity to earth. storm of wind, and the waves thereof were lifted up. immediately followed by his Lord's charge, to feed They were troubled, and reeled like a drunken man, His sheep and lambs. Here was the distinct fulfiland all their wisdom was swallowed up. And they ment of the promise made after the first miraculous Debes ludibrium, cave."

cried to the Lord in their affliction, and He brought draught. Simon's humility was there rewarded by an It has not the fisherman's blessing; it draws into its

manned it were to fear, that He had forgotten them, lake, He "saw two ships standing by it, and going or had forgotten His power. "And behold a great tempest arose in the sea, so that the bont was covered net. It is none of Peter's bont. with waves; but He was asleep." But He soon awoke at their call; and, reproving them for their other ship was Zebedee's. For having given Simon want of faith, He "commanded the winds and the a miraculous draught of fishes, "they beckoned to sea, and there came a great calm"—Matt. viii. 24. Again we may ask, whose ship was this, to which this divine favor was accorded, of stilling the storm, and smoothing the sea? It is not difficult to ascertain it. We are told that, "when Jesus was come into Peter's house, He saw his wife's mother lying, and sick of a fever; and He touched her hand, and the fever evening multitudes come to be healed; "and Jesus seeing great multitudes about Him, gave orders to pass the water, and when he entered into the boat, His disciples followed Him"—Matt. viii. 14-23. It is from Peter's house that he steps into the vessel; who can doubt that it was that Apostle's? And we may observe, that our Lord acts as the master of the boat. He commands its services, as He afterwards did that of the ass for His entry into Jerusalem. "Tell him that the Lord hath need of it, and he will let it go"—Matt. xxi. 3. To Peter's boat is granted this further privilege, that storms may be permitted to assail it, but not to wreck it, nor even to shatter The waves may dash over it, and threaten to philus or the Greeks for whom St. Luke wrote, if engulf it, all may think it is about to perish, and Jesus Peter was no more than any other Apostle? Surely may appear asleep, and heedless of their danger. the mention of such a circumstance implies that it But in good time, He wakens up, and His beaming eye is as the sun upon the billows, and His hand waves with a charm against the blast; and the rippling waters dance, rejoice, and sparkle in the light, and the soothing breeze glides playfully into the sail.

If the bark represent the Church of God, where is His Church? What is there that assumes the name, that has ever weathered a real storm, or rather that lives in the midst of tempests, with consciousness of pestilent; neither battling with them, nor assailed by sail, and rolling heavily with the dull swell and fall, of

"Nor breath nor motion;
As idle as a painted ship,
Upon a painted ocean."

Unhonored by persecution, not bearing even the note of the world's hatred, the Christianity of Asia feeds its languid life, upon paynim toleration, without an aspiration of hope, or an effort of charity. It sends no missionary to distant regions to pluck the palm of martyrdom; it gives to the world no sisters of mercy, no learned hierarchs, no studious monks, no zealous ship," of the material church is no longer so in sorbed in the action, The lesson is to us more nothing great, and yielding nothing good; adding directly his support, when fearless and alone he commile; and it is scarcely an allegory to describe the important; for the miracle is only wrought as a means nothing to the knowledge or experience of the past, and opening no bright destiny to the prospect of the future. It is not worth a storm, the lazy, slumbering bark of Peter. From the rude galley carved on the of our Lord's earthly existence; after His Resur- craft. Neither has it a net to cast abroad or to oldest monumental slabs in the catacombs, to Giotto's rection. Between the two, Peter had given proof of draw home. It is quite clear this is not Peter's

Then what shall we say of a more splendid and well-laden vessel nearer home, which calls itself mobrother, and other disciples, expressed his intention of destly a branch only of Christ's Church? Surely going a fishing. "They say to him, we come also there is some stir, if not activity about it; internal must see. If our blessed Saviour was pleased to with thee." Peter therefore is again at the head of commotion, if not onward progress. Every modern retire into a vessel, and travel by it, it was not a chance one picked up on the shore, but one especially are his mates and assistants, in other words, his crew. chosen by Himself to attend Him. "And He spoke They toil for the night in vain; at morning, Jesus, any other vessel belonging to the state, And it is splendidly manned, with skilful officers and a zealous crew, whose whole interest is in its prosperity. Their obedience is rewarded by a magnificent draught: Abundance and comfort are provided for all on board. and Peter throws himself into the sea, to reach his But it keeps carefully under the shelter of a safe wonderful works? "They that go down to the sea Master, whim John has detected. Once more it is shore, it tempts not the storm, it shuns the perils of in favor of Peter's boat and net, that the sea is com- the deep. Its sails and masts are not made for rude pelled to give up its prey; and what makes the conflict with the wind and wave, it loves the smoother

"Nil pictis timidus navita puppibus Fidit: tu, nisi ventis Debes ludibrium, cave."

them out of their distresses. And he turned the assurance of future Apostleship; Peter's penitent own compass nothing from without; it sends out, storm into a breeze, and its waves were still. And love is here crowned by elevation to its headship. On quietly and decently, as a genteel angler might, not they rejoiced because they were still; and He the first occasion, his virtuous timidity prompted him as depending on it, its well ordered tackle; but it preto throw himself on his knees, and entreat his Lord | tends not even to gain, by it, increase. Yet of con-Ps. cvi. 23. All this was more literally sulfilled in to depart from him a sinner; on the second his peni- flict and clamor, it has enough. Within all is the fisherman's skiff on Galilee's blue waters, than tential ardour urged him to dash into the sea, and go dissension, contention, strife. It is no wonder that it straight to his forgiving Master. Thus completely does not move. If its chief commander set the sails is the fishing of Peter's boat, after the resurrection, in one direction, his mate will trim them oppositely on There were two boats ever keeping company on the counterpart of the same action before the denial. another mast. If one rows forward, the other strikes that we can have no difficulty in determining to whom belonged. When our Lord began to call His of the deep. But it was not always to be a calm on, because one out of twenty engaged in its direction the water.

He went but a few steps from Peter's, to find that of | benign presence; storms so fierce, that they who no more than the other, the ship to which it was said "Due in altum," go out into deep waters, and there face the billows, and throw into them the apostolic

> And moreover these, and others, have one comelete disqualification: they profess not to be Peter's park. They repudiate the connection; they are indignant at being supposed to have anything special to say to him. They have made their choice of another ship, or of many smaller craft, but they will take particular care that it be not his. Anything but that. Now St. Mark tell us, that when our blessed Lord went into the ship, where he slept during the storm, there were other ships with Him"-Mark iv. 36left her, and she arose and ministered to them." At that is, keeping in His wake. What became of them during the tempest? We hear no more of them. Only one ship had Jesus on board, and only of it is the Gospel narrative. They may have put back to harbour, they may have been dispersed in the darkness; some may have been cast on shore. But we read of only one that reached its destination, because only one bore the sure Pilot, and the Queller of the storm; and that was Peter's.

But there remains one more instance, in what we

may term the sea-faring part of our Saviour's mission, of its connection with St. Peter's prerogatives. We allude to the miracle of our Lord's walking on the waters, related succinctly by St. John, and more fully by St. Matthew. In the storm above described, Jesus was in the boat, but sleeping; here He was absent, but near. In the midst of the tempest He appears walking on the waters. The Apostles are terrified, and their Divine Master reassures them. There is one of them, however, bolder than the rest. As afterwards he cast himself into the sea to swim to his Lord, so now Peter claims the desperate evidence of walking to Him on the waters. It was a test worthy of himself; ever ardent, ever eager. "Lord, if it be Thou, bid me come to Thee upon the waters. And He said, Come. And Peter going down out of the boat walked upon the waters, to come to Jesus." It was important, nevertheless, that he should be informed of the danger into which his ardent temperament would lead him. As later he would protest his readiness to die rather than deny his Lord, and yet would fail; so here it was expedient to show him, of how little avail would be his own strength where supernatural support was needed. For "seeing the wind strong, he was afraid; and when he began to sink, he cried out, saying, Lord, save me. And immediately Jesus stretching forth His hand, took hold of him, and said to him: O thou of little faith, why didst thou doubt? And when they were come up into the boat the wind ceased." Now here are several remarkable circumstances. Peter alone claims the right of walking upon the billows. It is not the ship that must support him; it is not because he is in it, that he does not perish. He has a power independent of it, so to speak Here we have a case where the miracle is ab- laity. It dreams on from age to age, achieving no other Apostle has. The right hand of Jesus is mits himself to the troubled waters. To doubt that, so supported, he has this marvellous prerogative, is to be of little faith. He is allowed partially to sink, that this reproof may be administered to him; and through him, to us. And then, "when they came up into the boat, the wind ceased." For they go together hand in hand, Jesus and Peter, the Head sublime, invisible, and divine, and the Head inferior, visible and earthly, of the Church-the hand of one is power, the other's is confidence; thus linked they give security. Both ascend the ship together, from which they seemed to have withdrawn their care, Master, and pilot; and to their joint presence is attributed the calm. Can any one believe that there was no connection between our Saviour's act and Peter's? That the one was not performed for the sake of the other? Did Jesus defer accompanying His disciples, and follow them walking on the waters, and, instead of thus passing over the narrow sea, go on board their boat half way across only to astonish them? Is all that relates to Peter merely secondary? On the contrary, no one can read this passage, and doubt that the whole narrative is inserted mainly for the sake of the Apostle's share in it. It is clearly the lesson of the history. Now let us come to our practical conclusions from

all that we have here put together.

1. It is evident that our Saviour, during his mission in Gallilee, wished, or rather ordered, that a boat should attend Him, from which He preached, and in which He sailed. And though His beloved disciple had one at His disposal, He gave preserence to that of Peter.

2. Three classes of miracles are recorded, as taking place in connection with the boat and its oc-

3. Every one of these is wrought in favor of this Apostle or his bark; and the discourses preceding or following these relate to him.

In the first draught of fishes, as we have seen, he is ordered to go into the deep and cast his net; and after his successful obedience, the promise is made to him that he shall take men. In other words, our Saviour shows that the material action was symbotical of a spiritual one; and the miracle wrought was a proof or guarantee of the truth of the promise. It was as though our Lord had said: "In the same wonderful manner, by the same power, to the same extent, and as surely as you have this day taken such an unwonted netfull of fishes, you shall in due time haul from the depths of sin, misery, and ignorance, the souls of men." In the second, it is Peter who has led forth the Apostles to their work, and again a miraculous capture rewards him, upon obeying the same command. So completely was it his, that when "Jesus saith to them, Bring lather of the fishes, which you have now caught, Simon Peter went up, and drew the net to land"—John xxi. 10.; a net which, though overladen, was not allowed to break. "The other Apostles had brought the net to the shore, but it required the presence of Peter to draw it upon land. And in what did this miracle end? In nothing but the fulfilment of the assurance, given him after the earlier corresponding miracle. Our Lord here met his disciples, apparently for only one purpose, to invest Peter, before them, with the dignity of Supreme Pastor. The only discourse that follows, is the thrice-repeated commission to feed the flock and as if to show that all was then ended, Jesus leads his now inducted Vicar away from the rest, for confidential discourse, by adding, "Follow me." So individual was this call, that when Peter would have had his, and Christ's, loved one to join him, he was checked and refused by the words; "What is it to thee? follow thou me"-John xxi. 19-22. It seems impossible to reject the analogy between the two passages, and not to consider one as the complement of the other. In both, Peter is the distinct end of the miracle, both wrought in his favor, and introductory to his privileges.

(To be Continued.)

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

RECEPTION .- Two young and accomplished ladies, Miss Saunderson, of William's Park, and Miss M'Donnell, of Westport, received the white veil from the hands of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, at the Dominican Convent of St. Catherine, Sion-hill Blackrock, on Monday last.—Dublin Freeman.

The Rev. Dr. Cahill is engaged to preach twice on Sunday, February 1st, at St. Patrick's Church, Manchester. The Reverend gentlemen will also deliver a series of lectures during the week in the same church, the proceeds to go to liquidate the very heavy debts of the schools of that district.

CLERICAL CONFERENCES.—The first conference of the Clergy of the archdiocese of Westminster was held on Tuesday, the 27th ult., at the Cardinal Archbishop's residence in Golden-square.

BRIGHTON.—The Lord Bishop of Southwark administered the Sacrament of Confirmation at St. John the Baptist's, Brighton, on Sunday last, to 147 persons, of whom 50 were converts to our Holy Faith. His Lordship addressed them both before and after the ceremony. The chapel was overcrowded on the occasion, many being unable to obtain seats. Such, we hear, is the case nearly every Sunday. This rejoicing sign of the increase of Catholicity in this fashionable watering place calls for the enlargement of the present edifice, or as the limits of the town are so extended, the erection of a new church in another part of Brighton. The Sisters of Charity. who have been quietly performing their angelic ministrations among the poor for two years, are temporarny located in a small house rented for them .- Tublet.

The Catholic community will be pleased to learn that on Sunday last a new Church was dedicated to the service of the Most High at Tarrytown, N. Y., by the Rev. Mr. Preston, of Yonkers. Among those who contributed towards the defraying of the expenses, &c., we perceive the names of M. Grinnell, Esq., and Washington Irving, each in the sum of one hundred dollars .- Boston Pilot.

CATHOLICITY IN HOLLAND .- It is stated in a Frankfort journal that in the treaty of commerce between Holland and the Pope, there is a clause restoring the Catholic Hierarchy in Holland, and that several Catholic Bishops will be appointed.

M. Schæster, a young Dutch Catholic missionary in Cochin China, was denounced by the mandarins, arrested, bound hand and foot, conveyed to the capital, Hue Fo, and langed on a very lofty gibbet. More than 10,000 troops attended the execution to prevent any hostile demonstration on the part of the numerous Christians of Hue Fo.

Conversion .- The Hon. Mrs. Law, of the Hawthorns, Berkshire, widow of the late Recorder of London, made her public profession of the Catholic Faith at St. John's Church, Islington, after Vespers, on Monday last, the Feast of the Purification .-

One of Mr. Baptist Noel's "Scripture readers" has just been received into the Church at St. John's, I-lington; and there have been several more conversions from Mr. Harper's late congregation at Pimlico. On the 24th ultimo Mrs. Harper, wife of S. B. Harper, Esq.,—late of St. Ninian's Cathedral—made her profession of Faith, in St. John's Catholic Church, Perth.—Catholic Standard.

The Rev. Dr. Cabill has been delivering a course most successful.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE IRISH EXILES .- THE CORK CORPORATION .-Mr. Maguire has sent notice to the town clerk that he will move that the council memorial her Majesty on behalf of Smith O'Brien and the other Irish exiles.— Cork Examiner.

FATHER MATHEW .- It affords us the sincerest graification to be enabled to announce the pleasing fact that Father Mathew has recovered, almost miraculously, from the severe attack from which he suffered on Sunday last. The report of his physician to-day is, that he is now better than he was before he had been attacked. This intelligence will, we feel sure, be received with delight wherever it is conveyed; for the safety of the great moral reformer of the age is a matter of interest to every man who wishes well to humanity. Father Mathew had been, as was usual with him every day, administering the pledge at the residence of his brother, Mr. Charles Mathew, and had just retired to his room when he was attacked.-For some time the most alarming fears were enter-tained; but, after a few hours, he rallied, and has since steadily recovered. The utmost anxiety pre-vailed in the city on Monday and yesterday respecting his condition, and crowds of people of all classes and persuasions might be seen during those days going to and returning from Lehena .- Cork Examiner.

The Rev. Mr. Quaid, P.P., and the Rev. Mr. Shee hy, P.P., the indefatigable friends of tenant-right, resumed the campaign at Sixmilebridge, Limerick, on Sunday, in favor of the down-trodden tiller of the soil, and held a meeting which, though not numerous,owing to the fatal progress of extermination, emigration and famine, in that district—was sufficiently large to manifest the deep interest which the people take in

A meeting of the people of Mayo, convoked by a most respectively signed requisition, headed by the county members, and embracing a large array of the Catholic Clergy, was held on Thursday, in the Court-house of Castlebar, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning patliament to enact such measures as will ensure an equitable arrangement of the relations between landlord and

The Lord Chancellor has appointed John Lentaigne, Esq., of Tallaght House, to be a magistrate of the county Monaghan, at the recommendation of the lord

lieutenant of the county. REPRESENTATION OF KILKENNY .- Mr. P. R. Welsh has addressed the electors of Kilkenny, in anticipation of a dissolution of parliament. He says:-" I am, as I have ever been, the advocate of those just principles of 'tenant right' embodied in Mr. Sharman Crawford's

THE KILKENNY CORPORATION .- SHARMAN CRAW FORD'S BILL.—The quarterly meeting of the corporation was held on Tuesday, the Mayor in the chair. The principal business was, an admirable resolution of Dr. Cane's, in support of Mr. Sharman Crawford's Landlord and Tenant Bill, embodying a petition from the mayor and corporation to the House of Commons, to pass that measure into a law. The resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Tidmarsh, in a singularly able speech, was passed unanimously. This, we believe, is the first petition from any corporation in Ireland direct for Sharman Crawford's bill. Thus the mayor, corporation, and all the city magistrates, who had not previously been prominent in the movement, have pronounced for that important measure.—Kilkenny

LONDON DERRY AND EMMISKILLEN RAILWAY. WE have great pleasure in stating that it is the intention of the company to open this line for traffic to Newtown-Stewart on Monday next. The Recently finished portion of the work has been carefully inspected by a government engineer preparatory to the running of the trains the entire length between this city and New-

town-Stewart.— Derry Journal.

A Set Off to Proselytism—Conversion of C. KENNY, Esq. - On last Sunday, in Cong chapel, in the presence of the Rev. Mr. Waldron and the assembled congregation, Courtney Kenny, Esq., openly made a profession of faith and subscribed to the tenets of the Catholic religion. He is to be formally admitted into the church on Wednesday, according to the rites of the Catholic religion. When rampant proselytism and detestable bigotry are trading on the faith of the ignorant and starving population in the distressed districts of the west, the conversion of a gentleman of education and high standing in the country is a significant fact. Mr. Kenny is the nephew of the late Captain John Lovelack, formerly barrackmaster of Castlebar. We have been informed that, in changing his religion he has been solely influenced by deep thought and a close investigation of ecclesiastical and theological subjects, which render his conversion the more valuable.—Galway Vindicator.

ARREST OF MR. BIRCH, OF THE "WORLD." - Mr James Birch, late editor and proprietor of the World newspaper, was arrested in his bed, at his residence, No. 7, Richmond-street North, about eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, by Sergeants Craven and Ryan, of the G division. It is said that this was the first time the gentleman slept in his own house since the warrant was issued for his apprehension.—Saunders.

The lands at both sides of the river on the Upper Shannon, from the head of the canal, near this city, to Piassy mills, are one broad sheet of water, and the flood has risen to such an unprecedented height as to render impassable the entire bank from the enginehouse of the Water Works Company thence upwards. Those persons resident in that locality are conveyed to and from Limerick by fishermens' cots and other small craft. The metal bridge which crosses the river to the Clare side above Plassy is barely visible, being covered with water.

LOUTH, MONAGHAN, AND ARMAGH.—Lord Bellew, Lord Rossmore, and the Hon. Colonel Caulfield, as Lieutenants of Louth, Monaghan, and Armagh, con-vened a general meeting of the magistrates of those counties, which was held at Castleblaney, on Monday, " for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning parliament to enact measures to meet the disorganised state of parts of these counties." There was a large attendance of magistrates, considering that many were attending the commission in Monaghan. Lord Caledon presided. A petition, embracing the object above set out, was unanimously agreed to, and arrangements were made for its presentation on an

early day.—Belfast Mercury.

The Blunderbuss Special Commission.—The triumphs of the special commission, which was usherwretches for unlawfully having a blunderbuss, for house as directed by the bench,

which they were sentenced to two years' imprisonment. As we have adverted to the proceedings of this commission, let us say, that it is now ascertained beyond doubt, that the majority of the second jury in the murder case were for an acquittal. It was a jury composed exclusively of Protestants, and of Protestants, we understand, not very mild in their politico-religious opinions. The Attorney-General set by every Catholic called upon the jury. The result was an exclusive jury of Monaghan Protestants, and of a jury so selected the majority were for an acquittal.— Dublin Freeman.

OUTRAGE IN INNISHOWEN.-It is with the deepest regret we are called upon to record a most deliberate attempt at murder in the hitherto peaceable county of Donegal, a crime happily of a rare occurrence in this part of the north of Ireland. Our young fellow-citizen, Mr. Charles McClintock, civil engineer, who has been for some time past engaged in his professional capacity in the parishes of Clonea and Clonmany (and resided occasionally at a place called Creagamullin) by Michael Doherty, Esq., of Glen-house, in surveying and dividing his property in this district, and doing away with a system of holding land commonly called "run-dale," and it is supposed that in so doing, either in Cloumany or Clonca, he has incurred the displeasure of some of the tenants; and, it is with horror we relate, that some miscreant, upon last Saturday morning, about two o'clock fired at Mr. McClintock thro' the window of his bed-room. Fortunately, a chair happened to be between the window and the bed on which that gentleman slept, and upon this the greater part of the charge of slugs, made from pieces of cut lead, took effect, completely shattering it, and blowing the pieces into Mr. McClintock's bed, one of them striking him on the bed, happily without doing him any serious injury. Mr. McClintock's servant, James Toner, who slept in the room, immediately procured a light and alarmed the inmates of the house, and, upon examination, the pieces of the chair were discovered on Mr. McClintock's bed, as also several pieces of broken glass and some slugs, along with the burning wadding of the gun, which was found under the bed. John Harvey, Esq., J.P., Malin-hall, upon hearing of the occurrence, immediately joined Mr. Rankin, and these two magistrates had a private investigation into the circumstances, and then adjourned until next Thursday, when it is to be hoped some information may be derived calculated to bring the offenders to justice. - Derry Journal. Molly Maguireism in Leitrim .- On last Thurs-

day night the house of a farmer, named Shanley, residing on the townland of Corragha, in the neighborhood of Mohill, was visited by a party of armed men, two of whom entered the house, the others having remained outside. They at once inquired for Shanley, who happened to be from home; finding this to be the case, they appeared much excited and disappointed; they, however, swore his wife on a book, never in future to till, or otherwise interfere with that portion of her husband's land which was formerly occupied by Bernard Oats. They then broke nearly all the glass in front of the house, and left, vowing they would return again should their orders be disregarded by Shanley. On same night the house of a man named Pat Cannon, residing on the townland of Tinnalaghta, not far from Corragher, was visited by (it is supposed) the same party, who, having forced his door, dragged him outside, and proceeded to swear him in the like manner, to give up possession of a piece of land which he had taken lately in the neighborhood. Cannon positively declared that he would not swear for them let the consequences be what they might; seeing him resolutely determined on keeping his promise they declined using violence, but declared their intention of paying him also another visit in case he persisted in retaining possession of the land in question. They then smashed some glass in his windows, and departed, firing shots as they went along. About a week previous to this occurrence Cannon had found a threatening notice posted on his door, signed "Mary A. Maguire," threatening him with "irreparable ruin" if he did not instantly give up possession of his "new take." Leitrim Journal.

THE GODLESS COLLEGES.—A LESSON FROM BELGIUM. Belgian Priest furnishes us with the following instructive information, which it is to be hoped will not be lost on those to whom the warning applies:—"In reading your last number, I find that a suspended Priest is remaining at Galway College. It may, perkaps, be useful to know that in Belgium a similar case took place, when the King of Holland tried by his Godless Colleges to corrupt the Belgians. There never was a more infernal plan found out to corrupt the made since could not affect or alter the validity of his country than the plan of the Dutch King, but also never marriage. was there a more noble opposition made by Catholics. In Flanders he could only find one Priest to be at the head of his Godless College. Money was offered to the Priests, but all refused, although there was no solemn prohibition on the part of the Bishop. This one Priest who remained in the college, although esteemed by many at first, came to such a state of misery and degradation, and now he may be called another Birch, living by the trade of calumny. He has, in fact, been brought before the court, and most likely he will finish his days in prison. There is one terrible example."

THE NEW REFORMATION—JUMPER MORALITY.

When the Daily Express and other organs of the bribing reformers pretend to their Exeter Hall dupes that there is no foundation for the charges brought against their armed Bible readers, and have the brazen effrontery to demand additional proofs of their profligacy and of the emptiness of their "conversions" from the Catholic Defence Association, it may be well, although it is heaping Pelion upon Ossa, to direct attention to the following report of the proceedings at the Ballinrobe petty sessions, which we abridge from the columns of the Tuam Herald :-

BALLINROBE PETTY SESSIONS-MONDAY.

Magistrates presiding—Chas. Arabin, R.M., Courtney Kenny, Gregory Custe, Esqrs., and Captain Fitzgerald Higgins.

The case of Judy Staunton against her husband, John Staunton, of Partree, having been called on,

Mr. Griffin, solicitor for complainant, said that as the court was, from the proceedings of last court day, aware of the circumstances of his client's case, he would not dwell on it beyond calling the attention of the court to one fact, and that was-that the defendant, Staunton, with a total disregard of the advice and admonition of the bench and the leniency of the court ed into the county of Monaghan with so much pomp towards him, had, on the day after, again assaulted of lestures at Birkenhead. He has, as usual, been and parade, consist of the conviction of two miserable his poor wife and turned her out, when she went to her

Evidence having been offered for the prosecution, the defendant was again called, but did not appear, although bound to attend the adjourned hearing of the case this day

Captain Higgins-When was this assault committed on the poor woman?

Mr. Griffin-From the gross conduct of her husband towards this poor creature, she summoned him to the court on Monday last, when he was bound to keep the peace, and also to appear here to-day. He was properly admonished by the bench to treat this woman as his wife—the mother of his eight children, and to turn away the wretched creature he has been co-habiting with; he promised to do so here, but all was of no avail. When she returned home the following mornbeat his poor wife and turned her out. This he (Mr. Griffin) would undertake to prove by more than one witness.

Judy Staunton examined by Mr. Griffin-Went to her house on Tuesday last after the magistrate desired her to return home to her husband, John Staunton; went there in the morning; her husband was in the house; there was more than he in the house; when she went there he was in bed; there was a woman in bed with him; that is the woman he took to live with him since he turned witness and her children out.

To Mr. Arabin-When I went to the house the door was open; I went in, and from the middle of the floor could see both of them in bed.

Mr. Griffin-Did your son, the boy who was with ou, see them also? Witness—He did. [The son who was on the witness also answered the question in the affirmative.]

Mr. Griffin-What an example from a father for his children!

Examination resumed-Her Husband then got up, and witness desired him to turn the other woman out of her bed; he told witness he would not put the other woman out, and desired her not to stir; he told witness if she did not go out of the house herself quick that he would finish her; her husband has no gun now; the one he had was taken from him lately; is living on her friends and neighbors since he turned her out.

John Prendergast (brother of the last winess) examined by Mr. Griffin—Went with his sister, Judy Staunton, and her son on Thesday last to her house, where her husband, John Staunton, lives; did not go into the house with them, but remained outside, near enough to see what was going on, and to hear the noise; saw John Staunton take hold of last witness and shove her out of the house like a dog; knows that John Staunton had a gun, but it was taken from him lately by the bishop—not by the Archbishop of Tuam, Dr. MacHale, but by Bishop Plunkett: does not know what Staunton has to do with Bishop Plunkett, that he would either take from or give him a gun; but that he goes to his church now.

[Prendergast here represented to the court that he was afraid of Staunton injuring him or burning his haggard some night, and asked to have him bound over; but as the case was not before the court they would not then interfere, particularly as Staunton had been on the previous court day bound in his own recognizance in £20 to be of the peace to his wife and all other persons.]

Captain Higgins said the only course left was to receive the joint informations of the woman and her brother, and issue a warrant for the arrest of Staunton. His conduct towards his wife was monstrous-it was a diabolical case.

Rev. Mr. Conway said that in order that their worships and the public might know who Staunton was, he should state that he is a man who is so often mentioned as "the sanctified and martyred convert" by the Rev. Hamilton Townsend, of Partree, the great reformer of the present day saints in Partree, in his begging letters. As to Staunton's conduct towards the poor woman examined here to-day, the daughter of honest and respectable parents, he (Mr. C.) was informed that the unfortunate man was induced to act as he did towards his wife because of the instruction he received. When Staunton joined the reformers of Partree, his wife and children refused to go with him and hear Mr. Townsend's sermon's; consequently his reverence was annoyed, and it is said that it was he told the unfortunate man that his marriage by a Catholic clergyman was not legal, though he and his wife were Catholics at the time of their marriage, and until within a very short time ago.

The Court said that whoever gave Staunton the advice-it it were possible that any clergyman would do so-it was a very bad advice; for any

Rev. Mr. Conway-There was no doubt that Staunton got the advice from some one, and he, being an apt scholar—worthy of his master—he obeyed, and soon got one of the saints of the reformation in Partree to cohabit with him. And this Staunton is the convert who has got more money and meal, and on whom more money has been squandered than on all the converts in the country. The scene here to-day will show what use this saint or "angel!" of Partree has been making of the measure supplied by the fanatics of England. From the advice he got, he brought the woman who lives with him to Mr. Townsend to get married, but his reverence being more aware of the consequences refused, and she still remains with him, to the scandal and disgrace of the district. He had merely to express a hope that the court would now deal with the "saint!" Staunton, or "angel of Partree" as he deserves, and thereby teach this class of persons that in future they must be more moral and reli-

Captain Higgins proposed that a warrant be issued for the arrest of Staunton, and that 24 hours' notice of bail be given to the magistrate who is to receive it, before he be liberated. It was a most atrocious and scandalous case. Staunton was guilty of the most disgraceful and improper conduct; and after the proceedings there the last day, and his conduct since towards his poor wife, he (Captain H.) thought it but right and necessary that he should be bound in such substantial bail as would ensure his attendance at the general assizes.

Mr. Kenny said that Staunton promised in that court on Monday last, that he would put that woman away, and take back his wife, and treat her kindly, respectfully, and humanely for the future, as he ought to live with her; and he entered into recognizance, himself in £20, to be of the peace to her and all others. Since then he has acted most improperly, and he is certainly a very bad character-

The information having been sworn, a warrant was signed by the court and issued for Staunton's apprehension.

The court soon after adjourned .- Tuam Herald.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord John Russell, in his reply to Mr. D'Israeli, gives us to understand that so long as Catholic youth, are permitted to attend the Queen's Colleges no new penal law will be enacted against the Catholic people of this kingdom. He even suggests that if the Prelates only disobey the Papal Rescript, and disregard the decrees of the Synod of Thurles, the penalnes enacted against them by last year's statute will not be enforced. His speech, and the speeches of Earl Grey and other members of his party show that the auimus of their policy is unchanged.—Freeman.

It appears that our Ministers are bestirring themselves in a quiet way to make good the deficiencies in our defensive establishments. Enlistment is visibly carried on with activity in the metropolis, and by report in the provinces—especially Ireland. It is understood that Admiralty despatches have been sent to the Mediterranean, and officers distinguished for their skill in steam-m anœnvering have been appointed to Channel commands.—Spectator.

JEWISH DISABILITIES-MILLER V. ALDERMAN SALonors. M. P.—This important case came on for argument on Monday week. It will be remembered that when Alderman Salomons took his seat as member for Green wich last year, and took all the oaths required by law except the words "on the true Faith of a Christian," the plaintiff brought the action to recover certain penalties which, he contended, the defendant had incurred by voting in the house netwithstanding his refusal to depose on the true Faith of a Christian. The plaintifl contends that he is entitled to recover from the defendant the penalties sued for, the defendant having voted without having first taken the oaths of abjuration, as provided by William III., George I., and George III. 2ndly—That the defendant was not, as a member of the House of Commons, entitled, by reason of his being a Jew, to take the oath upon the Old Testament, and that the defendant was not driy sworn. 3rdly—That the 1st and 2nd Victoria, cap. 105, did not entitle the defendant to take the oath of abjuration on the Old Testament. Athly-That if no objection arises to the form in which the defendant was sworn, yet the defendant having purposely omitted the words "upon the true Faith of a Christian," has not taken the oath of abjuration by law required. Serjeant Channel and Mr. M'Namara, appeared for the plaintiff, and Sir Fitzroy Kelly, and Mr. Goldsmidt for the defendant. The arguments which were resumed on Wednesday week, were of extreme prolixity, but the public are already familiar with the chief points. Judgement was deferred.

THE ENGINEER'S STRIKE .- Both masters and men are active in widening the strike and in preparing for the worst. The co-operative establishment will be started in a few days, the votes from the branch societies being almost unanimous in favor of the project. Out of one hundred returns only eight are in the ne-

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND FARMER CANTRELL. -On Wednesday last the Duke of Wellington being on avisit to the Queen at Windsor Castle, took a stroll throthe streets of Windsor, intending to visit the Sheet street Barracks, where the 2nd battalion of Grenadier Guards are quartered, his grace being colonel of that regiment. Mr. Charles S. Cantrell, an intelligent old English farmer, who had recently come to reside in the town, having retired under comfortable circumstances, was also taking a stroll, and seeing the duke making inquiries, as a stranger went up to him and politely gave "the old gentleman" his arm, offering to conduct him to where he wished to go, and away the dake and our old English farmer toddled through the streets arm-in-arm together in familiar chit chat

RIFLE CANNON.—A nine-pounder field artillery gun has been grooved at the Royal Arsenal on the rifle principle, and experiments will shortly be made with it in the marshes to ascertain its merit compared with the usual nine-pounder field battery gun when charged with spherical shot. The shot intended to be fired from it is made of the sugar-loaf shape, with four projecting parts on each to enter and fill the grooves. The principle on which it will proceed after being fired from a rifle cannon being similar to an arrow, instead of revolving in the same manner as spinerical shot, is expected to cause it to go more direct to the mark, and to have a much longer range.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT AT THE ROYAL ARSENAL, Woodwich .- On Monday an accident occurred at Royal Arsenal, which might have been attended with awful consequences. It is invariably the case on the receipt of new guns from contractors to test them by an extra charge of powder, varying according to the size of the gun and description of ordnance. In com-Pliance with this regulation a detatchment of gunners of the Royal Artillery attended at the proof butt, in the loyal Arsenal, and under the usual superintendence laded four 56-pounder guns, lying on the ground at a that distance from the butt, with a charge of 28lbs. of powder to each, and, after the wadding, added a 56founder solid shot to each. On the arrangements king made for firing, one of the guns, whose port fire had communicated to the charge before the others, burst in the act of firing, and one of the pieces struck one of the other guns and turned it right round, the muzzle being then, instead of nearly due east towards he mound, due west in the direction of the town of Woolwich, and in an instant afterwards the 56-pounder shot was fired, proceeding at a tremendous velocity given by the great charge of powder, over the houses in the line of High-street, and only at a very little elevation above, starting and causing the horses returning from their work at the dockyard to rear and refuse to proceed, and astonishing the numerous workmen going home to dinner with its whizzing sound. The shot passed on a little to the south of the tall chimney althe saw-mills, and struck the chimney of the resi dence of Mr. Macdonald, master attendant at Woolwith dockyard, and a few yards further knocked down the back drawing-room chimney of Mr. Morgan, the sine receiver's residence, at the same time knocking down a large portion of the parapet of the building, scattering the bricks in all directions, and, ultimately, iell on the roof of a detatched part of the house where the shot was found. Had the shot gone ten yards further, and the distance where it fell from the place where it was fired is fully a mile and a half it would have fallen on a dense crowd of dockyard workmen,

at that moment leaving the yard for dinner. OUR "SACRED" EXHIBITIONS.—A few days age the chief objects of interest in York Minster were pointed out to a party of six by a verger—the whole survey occupying about half an hour. On offering temperation the official informed them that the charge was one shilling each, thus receiving "six shillings" Whig Co for half an hour's perambulation of the cathedral and election.

use of the tongue. "Is it not disgraceful," says one church should be charged just as they would be on a visit to Wombwell's menagerie, or an exhibition of wax-works-with this difference, that in the latter case you know what you have to pay beforehand; in the former, a stranger is fairly entrapped? Do the Dean and Chapter know of this system of charging?"

We find in the Spectator, the following notice of one of the effects of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, which we were gravely informed was not a persecuting measure at all:-"The respected member for Carlisle, Mr. Phillip Howard, has pointed our particular attention to a letter from Mr. Scott Nasmyth Stokes, the Secretary of the Catholic "Poor School Committee," to himself, which he has had published in the Morning Chronicle. It seems that the Ecclesiastical Titles Act has had the totally unexpected and fatal effect of intercepting from Catholic schools the promised aid of the Committee of Privy Conneil on Education. In the end of November last, the Privy Council announced to the Poor School committee, that the Law-officers of the Crown had been consulted on their school deed. had advised their Lordships, that the words "Roman Catholic bishop of the district" are contrary to the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, and had suggested as unobjectionable the roundabout description of such persons by the phrase "officiating as a bishop of the Church of Rome, and as ecclesiastical superior of the persons in communion with that church residing within the district," The legal advisers of the Poor School Committee, in reply, held that this periphrasis is as contrary to the statute as the phrase objected to; and the Chairman of the Committee rejected it as deroga-The result is, that the schools which the minute of Privy Council of 1847-drawn up after Parliamentary debates-declared should participate in the Parliamentary grant, are shut out from all such participation: of the £475,000, voted since 1847, Catholics have received nothing to help them in providing schools.

A correspondent of the Cambrian says :- "There is young woman, resident near Rockliff, who lately fancied that she was in possession of the degree of faith in which St. Peter himself failed. She thought she could walk upon the waters without sinking. A day was set apart, and many spectators came to witness the miracle; she was taken into the midst of the river Eden and there set upon the water, but instead of walking upon it she, of course, sank into it. The ferryman-a wag in his way-made off, affecting to suppose that his aid was unnecessary. Plunge!plunge! went the water-walker! She soon called for assistance, and was right glad to take refuge in the boat." One of the Fathers says that faith is a bladder that will bear us over the highest wave, but spoke figuratively.

The following singular advertisement appears in an English paper:-"Wanted, by a young lady, aged 19, of pleasing countenance, good figure, agreeable manners, general information, and various accomplishments, who has studied everything, from the creation to a crotchet, a situation in the family of a gentleman. She will take the head of his table, manage his household, scold his servants, nurse his babbies when they (when they arrive), check his tradesman's bills, accompany him to the theatre or in walking or riding, cut the leaves of his new books, sew on his buttons, warm his slippers, and generally make his miserable life happy. Apply, in the first place, by letter to Louisa Caroline, Linden Grove, and afterwards to papa, upon the premises. N. B. The wedding finger is size No. 4 (small).

A DISGRACEFUL CIRCUMSTANCE. - A short time ago, we (Stamford Mercury) are informed, a poor woman, named Jackson, was delivered of a still-born child at Whaplode Drove. The clergyman demanded 9s. 2d. fees, and the sexton 1s. 6d., for the interment of the same. The poor man was not able to raise this amount: so at midnight he interred his child in a recently-made grave. The circumstance being made known, the sexton, with his iron "grave-taster," proceeded to search for the morsel of humanity: he found it, took it up, and it was placed for one night in a closet in the church-yard. Afterwards the child was taken and placed before the poor man's door, accompanied with a most unchristian note. The child had been interred about eight weeks! We should have entertained doubts respecting the strict accuracy of the above extraordinary statement, had not our correspondent aswith the returned corpse.

UNITED STATES.

IRELAND'S ANNIVERSARY .- We understand that our Irish citizens will observe the approaching festival with more than usual honors. Arrangements are now being made by the committee who have conducted the cause of the Exiles, to celebrate the day by a public dinner to be styled "The Irish Exile delegation dinner," by which it is intended to reciprocate the attentions and hospitalities of the citizens of Washington on the occasion of the visit of the delegation to that city. The Hibernian Society will also celebrate the day with their usual edat, by a dinner at the Eutaw House.—Baltimore Catholic Mirror.

LECTURE BY ARCHBISHOP HUGHES .- The distinguished Archbishop of New York will lecture at Tripler Hall, New York, on the evening of the 8th of March. The subject will be an historical exposition of why the United States is constitutionally neither a Catholic nor a Protestant country, but a land of complete equality of religion before the law.

EXILE MEETING IN ST. Louis.—A meeting has been held at St. Louis, Mo., at which the Mayor, Hon. Luther M. Kennett, was President of the meeting, and addressed the assembly before taking his seat. committee made a report embodying appropriate resolutions which were adopted. The meeting was eloquently addressed by Messrs. McBride, Grace, Donovon, and Blennerhasset. The well known sentiments of Catholics and Irishmen in reference to Kossuth and his cause, were energetically expressed by the speakets and enthusiastically applauded by the meeting. The following resolutions was read and adopted:-Resolved, "That a committee of three be appointed to wait on Louis Kossuth, when he visits this city, and request him to sign a petition to the Queen of England, for the release of Wm. Smith O'Brien and his companions in exile. The chairman named R. S. Blennerhasset, John C. Ivory, and Alexander J. P. Garesche, as said committee." We should like to be present when that committee waits on Kessuth.-Shepherd of the Valley.

COMING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The Kentucky Whig Convention has nominated Mr. Fillmore for remore for re-election.

Orestes A. Brownson, editor of Brownson's Review, Roston, delivered a lecture on non-intervention, in Cincinnati, on Tuesday evening. As this was bearding the lien in his den, he met, in the course of his remarks, with considerable hissing, to which he replied: "I care nothing for that; I came here neither to win your applanse, nor to escape your hisses. I came here to tell the truth, and if God gives me strength, I will tell it. (Fremendous cheering) I am an American citizen, and I should well deserve your hisses if I had not the courage to speak freely what I know to be true."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

It is stated that the value of labor is so greatly enhanced in some portions of Michigan by the emigration to California, that \$26 a month and board is readily commanded.

Liquor Law in New York.—The remonstrances against the enactment of the Maine Liquor Law, presented to the Legislature, are at present more numerous than the petitions in its favor.

MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN OHIO.-This Law now is before the Ohio, as it has been before the New York Legislature. An immense number of petitions have been presented on both sides of the question. On the 31st inst., a remonstrance against it, signed by 4,900 voters was presented.

The Maine Liquor Law, which had passed the popular body of the Rhode Island Legislature, was lost in the Senate-Yeas 11, Nays 20.

The following is one of the resolutions passed by the liquor dealer's meeting held in Buffalo on Saturday evening :- Resolved, That man is a rational being, superior to the brute creation, and that any law which requires or compels him to drink with the ox and ass, or eat grass," is degrading to his nature, and demoralising in its effect.

ORIGIN OF THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW .- It is stated that this bill passed the Lower House of the Maine Legislature with the confident expectation that it would be defeated in the Senate. As the members of the Senate did not like the idea of assuming the responsibility of defeating the bill, they passed it for the Governor to veto. When it was brought to Governor Hubbard, he expressed his indignation at their folly in passing such a bill, and saying, "If they want the bill, let them have it," he puts his official signature to it, and it became the famed Maine Law. - Catholic Mirror.

NEW PROTESTANT THEORY IN RELATION TO THE Deluge. - A clergyman of Cincinnati-Rev. Mr. Stuart—has broached a somewhat novel hypothesis respecting the scriptural accounts of the deluge. He insists that it is an allegory, and assumes that the ark is intended to represent the church established by Noah and his posterity, into which was incorporated every principle of doctrine and duty necessary for the salvation of man at that day. To enter the ark was to be confirmed in the life of religion which it represented. The flood of waters he considers the emblem of an inundation of evil and impiety, and refers to various passages in Daniel, Isaiah, Jeremiah, and the New Testament, for the purpose of showing the encroachments of fallacious reasoning and false principles are not only compared in the scriptures to floods of waters, but are actually called floods and the overflowing of rivers. This, he argues, is the real import of the flood in the time of Noah. The perishing of the millions by the deluge is to be understood, he says, in a spiritual sense, as the perishing of souls by the overwhelming influence of sin. In a lecture upon the subject, deli-vered by Mr. Stuart, he advances many plausible arguments in support of his theory. A literal flood, like that described by Moses, the reverend gentleman says, could not have taken place. Men of science reject as an absurdity the idea of a universal deluge having occurred since the creation of man. Geology utterly confutes this supposition. The learned Dr. Buckland, the orthodox Dr Hitchcock, and many others equally worthy, have abandoned it; and none stand out for the literal flood except a stubborn few who make the omnipotence of God the scape-goat of physical imposibilities. These are Mr. Stuart's views as we find them reported in a Cincinnati paper, and we give them as some what startling innovations upon the general belief .- New York Sunday Times.

INSULT TO THE SPANISH AND BRITISH CONSULS.— The New Orleans Delta of the 12th inst., contains an account of a gross outrage offered to the Spanish and British Consuls by a band of disorderly filibusters in that city. From the moment the arrival at the Balize of the Colon was announced, crowds began to collect who made towards the wharves, particularly to the Government wharf. They had likewise provided themselves with tin trumpets, with the intention to hiss every thing appertaining to Spain, and they cursed and swore that they would not be content with hisses alone, but, if it was necessary, they would resort to acts. When the Spanish flag was hoisted on the Government wharf, it was hissed and also when the Colan began her return salute. There were several persons who signified their intention to hand it down, in order to tear it in pieces, and with this object approached the flag-staff. But, for the honor of truth, we are bound to state that they were only prevented by the firmness of the artillery officer, who told them, they must first trample on him. Desisting from their design, and continuing their cries and insults, they turned their eyes towards the river where the steamer was anchored, and saw approaching a small boat in which was returning Mr. Mure, Her Britanic: Majesty's Consul. When he stepped ashore he was hissed and insulted until he reached his carriage, into which he sprang, ordered the driver to escape without speaking We do not know what may be the results of the insult heaped upon the British Consul. The steamer (the Colon), was afterwards moored to the Government Buoy, near the Algier Ferry, when she was repeatedly hissed and insulted by the persons crossing the river in the ferry boat.

SPIRITUAL RAPPINGS .- A Dr. Scott, a clergyman, has recently been lecturing in a mad sort of way on these manifestations at New York. According to his own account he was an unbeliever in the genuineness of the miracle until he had been led from New York, where the spirits would not communicate with him, to a country parish, whence they condescended to at first, to have taken this formal posture as a cererefer hum to Auburn, where he had a conversation with monious deference to her influential position, and as his mother, and other deceased relations. This, of she condescendingly invited Madame de Girardin to course, silenced all doubts, and he determined to com- sit down, and asked why one who had been upon in-

The Whig State Central Committee of Maryland last he naturally enough desired to stop; but the spiof the party, "that visitors to a cathedral of a Christian have adopted resolutions nominating President Fillwhispered his wife that she could get no board where they were. Accordingly they passed on farther, and were then warned to stop on the farm at which they were arrived, and to purchase it, as the owner wanted to sell out, which turned out to be the case, as he shortly came and offered it, saying that he could see the strangers were Yankees from the East, in search of a bargain. Having bought the farm, they remained there some time, with what spiritual advantage does not appear, and the Rev. Doctor was then directed to proceed to New York and preach the speedy coming of Christ, which command he professed to fulfil by pouring out the farrage of balderdash, of which the above is a sketch. He says himself that if he had heard the same things from others a few months before, he should have set the speakers down for insanc. which it will be very charitable, if his hearers do in his own case.

ELECANT EXTRACT!-The following passages, from a leading article of the Weekly Jubilee, may give our readers some idea of the blind, wicked fanaticism to be found amongst the religious adherents of Kossuth at the North. If such men are to be the framers and guides of public opinion, it little matters whether they be credulous dupes, or cunning knaves. The evil is the same:—"The Jubilee of liberty will come, no human arm can stop it. Woe! to the State-Woe! to the Nation-Woe! to the Congress that dare fling themselves in the battle-path of the Almighty. Let those who dream of Constitutional Law and Liberty beware! Let the servams of the sovereignty beware how they insult and lord it over that sovereignty .--For, if the people resolve to do a thing now! they will not wait to be humbugged by drunken Congress-men and wire-pulling politicians. When the breath of God stirs among the people, and urges them to action, they will bury in the shining dust of their glorious march. their recreant representatives, and make the earth to tremble beneath the omnitic thunder-shot of a people wide awake and in action. Believing that Kossuth is God's messenger, and the Elijah of a new age in which the people, as the Christ of God shall come forth in glory and mighty power and judgment, taking vengeance upon the Despots, and bringing to judgment every wicked Law, every unholy practice, every thing that oppresses, degrades and enslaves a fellow mortal. We go for Kossuth."

RELIGION IN OREGON .- A writer from Oregon, in giving a sketch of religious matters there, has the following facts and figures :-

Population of the Territory, Methodist Episcopal Church Ministers, . . Methodist Protestant Ministers Congregationalist Ministers, . . . Baptist (Missionary) Ministers, Baptist (Anti-Missionary) Ministers, . . Presbyterians (New and Old) Ministers, Associate and Associate Reformed Ministers, Camberland Presbyterian Ministers, . . . The same writer mentions that literary institutions

have been commenced in Oregon, by the following denominations :- Methodist Episcopal Church, Congregationalist, Baptist, (Missionary,) Presbyterian, and Associate Reformed Churches; and there is also a well endowed Female Sominary, under the special care of all the denominations. He adds, that "the worst thing about Oregon is the difficulty of getting

The writer has omitted two things-first, what religion will the young ladies profess when they come out of the "well endowed Seminary, under the care of all denominations ?" Whether are they likely to be Methodists, Episcopalians, Baptists, or P resbyterians? The second is—are there any Catholics in Oregon? The second omission we can ourselves supply. Be if then known, that in the portion of the Archdiocese of Oregon, within the United States, there is one Archbishop, one Bishop, 27 Pricests, 23 Churches, 23 other Catholic missionary stations, 2 Academies for young men and two for young ladies. Thus it will be seen that the Catholic Church has more Clergymen in the district of Oregon, than any three of the sectarian churches together—and with regard to education, all the sectaries by clubbing together, have but one seminary, while the Catholic Church alone has four.— Cutholic Instructor.

EFFECT IN PARTS CAP MR. WEBSTER'S KOSSUTIF BANQUET. Mr. Webster's speech at the Kossuth banquet in Washington has provoked sharp animadversion in several of the Paris journals. The Journal des Débats deems the purport of the speech and the toast "extraordir ary, strange, repugnant to law and history." The Assemblee Nationale says:-"The most serious a tention is due from the great European powers to what has passed at Washington. The Government of the United States, impelled by the Democratic passions that rule over it, has abandoned the policy of George Washington. It no longer restricts itself to the interests of trade and navigation, but dreams of exercising an influence over European politics. Any measure taken against the envoy of Austria at the American capital, must be considered not as the quarrel of Austria alone, but as the common quarrel and cencern of the Old World, resisting the absurd pretensions of the American Republic."

THE KING OF BELGIUM AND THE CONFISCATION OF THE ORLEANS PROPERTY .- It is said that King Leopold received the news as to the confiscation of the Orleans property with extraordinary stoicism, and made an observation to the following effect:- " If this unfortunate circumstance had occurred before it pleased the Almighty to take the Queen, she would have suffered much. As to my children, however, may the future never bring them a greater calamity."

Stories circulate in the Paris salons, and are greedily listened to, of the snubs inflicted upon the courtiers of the new power, and even upon their ladies. The other day Count Flahault paid a visit to M. Molé, and upon his entrance two ladies rose and left the room. M. de Flahault looked suprised, and asked why the ladies retired? "For the same reason," replied M. Molé, sternly, "that I should have retired myself, had I not been fixed to this sofa by the gout." The Countess Le Hon, on paying a visit to Madame de Girardin, after the name of the latter's husband had figured on one of the lists of proscription, was received by the lady of the house standing. The visitor seems, mence an apostolate. In company with eleven other timate terms with her should use the ceremony of persons, he was led by his unseen guides from one standing up in her presence. "Madame," replied part of the union to another towards some mountains, Madame de Girardin, very gravely, "I am standing where he was told that he would be nearer God, until at up until you go away."

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THE TRUE WITNESS

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1852.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On Monday, the 9th ult., Lord John Russell introduced his long-talked of amendment to the Reform Bill, the principal features of which are, that it proposes considerably to extend the suffrage, by giving the right of voting to £5 householders in the boroughs, and to persons paying an annual rent of £20 in the counties; it proposes also to give the right of voting to all persons who pay taxes to the amount of 40s per annum; boroughs are not to have less than 500 electors, and for that purpose, neighboring towns are to be united in one general representation. The property qualification for members is to be done away with, and the oaths administered, previous to members taking their scats, are to be modified, so as to admit Jews to send their representatives to Parliament. The new Reform Bill is to effect a great change in the mode of conducting the enquiry into cases of alleged corruption, and contested elections; it proposes that, upon an address of the House, based upon any reason, the report of an election, or of a select, committee, it shall be lawful for the crown to appoint a commission, which shall resort to the borough, where corruption is stated to have occurred, and to pursue the same system of enquiry as that which had been adopted, with such great success, at St. Albans; by this means it was expected that it would be practicable to procure evidence, sufficient in most cases, to authorise the house to proceed to the disfranchisement of the guilty borough. The Bill makes a provision for diminishing the number of fictitious votes in Scotland, where it is likewise proposed to reduce the franchise qualification from £10 to £5. In Ireland, for which there is a separate Bill, the counties are to be left as they were, but in the boroughs, it is intended that the qualification shall be altered from £8 to £5, which will have the effect of greatly augmenting the number of electors. Members of government are no longer to be compelled to vacate their seats, upon merely changing office. Such are the principal features of the measure which Lord John laid before the house, and which was objected to, as insufficient, by Mr. Hume, because of the omission of all allusion to the vote by ballot, an omission that Mr. Berkeley announced his intention of rectifying, if possible, by an amendment, during the progress of the Bill through the house.

Sir H. Inglis objected to the continual tinkering of the constitution, and objected particularly to the clause which opened the door of the House to Jews. Mr. Roche urged the necessity of a thorough re-

orm in the electoral system of Ireland.

After some remarks from other members, leave was given to bring in the Bill, the second reading of which was fixed for Friday, the 27th ult.

In the House of Lords, on the 10th uit., Lord Roden drew the attention of the house to the state of the disturbed districts in Ireland. As an instance | brilliant speech. of the insecurity of life in that country, his Lordship mentioned a fact that had come to his knowledge:-Nine gentlemen, out hunting, were seen standing ftogether, by the side of the cover, and seven out of the nine had pistols in their pockets. Another noble Lord asserted that the Tenant League meetings were at the root of the evil, and that it was the duty of government to keep a strict watch over them, and check their proceedings. On the same evening, in the House of Commons, Mr. Sharman Crawford obtained leave to bring in a bill "for the better securing and regulating the custom of tenant right, as practised in the Province of Ulster-to secure compensation to improving tenants, and to limit the power of eviction in certain cases." Sir George Grey, and Lord John Russell plainly intimated their intention to opnose the measure in its subsequent stages, and there is not the slightest possibility of its passing through the House of Commons. Irish tenants must, in the mean time, learn to die in patience. The London correspondent of the Tablet has the following notice of the debate :-

"The tope and temper of the house last night, on the introduction of the tenant right question, was extremely disheartening, and left little hope of any practical result from it, except, indeed, exhibiting another evidence of the radical unreadiness or unwillingness of Protestant legislators to legislate for Catholic Ireland. Mr. Crawford, of course, was allowed to speak, and some show of respect was exhibited, as, indeed, could scarcely be otherwise, seeing the sterling honesty of his character. But how little he was listened to by the majority is sufficiently shown by the tone of the discussion, and by the careless observation of Sir G Grey, that he had not heard a sentence of the speech, which is curious, as the reporters in the gallery, much farther off, contrived to hear a good deal. None are so deaf as those who will not hear; and it is inconvenient to hear what it is not intended to answer. Certainly no one sought to answer the arguments of the mover of

presented. Mr. Bright eneered at, and Mr. Gratian laughed at, even when he told the house the shocking fact, that you might in some parts of Ireland go sixteen miles without seeing, not only, man, woman, or child, but horse, cow, or pig. Very laughable, truly. It is true that Mr. Grattan's action is not classical, nor his gesticulation graceful; but he spoke sad truths. Such, however, was the fate which all encountered who defended the measure. Mr. Bright's good sense only elicited scoffs, and Mr. Keogh's clever speech was set aside as a party attack, simply because it showed up too strongly the gross insincerity and inconsistency of the Prime Minister's speeches and conduct, an exposé under which Lord John winced. There was one speech, indeed, so short, so striking, and so sensible, and so strong, that it could neither be laughed at, sneered at, scorned, or set aside; and it made such an impression by a simple, straightforward, earnest way of stating the case, that I who have been some seventeen years in the habit of listening to the debates, heartily desire that Irish members always spoke so. This was the speech of Mr. Moore, in which the following passage, summing up the whole history of the question, made a more powerful impression, perhaps, than anything said on the subject:-

on the subject:—

"About 200 hundred years ago the English people drove the whole Catholic population of Ireland from every part of the country to the province of Connaught, giving them the alternative of Hell, which they did not, of course, choose to accept. Since that time the population have, by the sweat of their brow, and the labor of their hands, reclaimed a howling wilderness into fertile land, and year after year, the landlords into fertile land, and year after year, the landlords pounced down and grasped the property the tenant had made, and had driven him generation after generation into the wilderness again, to dig and to drain, to sweat and to oil. Is not that a moral wrong? And will you, then, leave it a legal wrong?

Delivered in Mr. Moore's nervous, masculine manner, this passage had an evident effect. But no arguments nor eloquence could inflirence an audience hostile, or yet worse, indifferent. The ministers had actually the impudence to avow that they only allowed the introduction of the bill just to let it be "shuffled out" again, Lord John observing with official inso-lence that he really did not think "any good" could result from the measure, and indicating that he did not mean to try to produce any other, although previous ministries and his own have, as Mr. Roche reminded him on a former night, admitted the necessity for some such measure by introducing similar ones themselves! That is to say, he will neither do what he admits to be necessary for the good of Ireland himself, nor allow others to do it. And then, with official hypocrisy, he alleged that the bill would not cure all the evils of Ireland, as if any one said it would, or as if that were any reason why it should not cure some, perhaps the principal. The Home Secretary was not content with this, but, with a truculence almost worthy of an Orangeman, spoke of the 'strong arm of the law!' That is, the Whigs excite the expectations of the people by proposing measures for their benefit: encourage them to violence by inflammatory speeches when in opposition; and when in office withdraw the measures, eave the grievances of the people unredressed, and threaten them with coercion!

"The tone of the government evidently excited considerable indignation among the Irish members, who certainly administered some merited chastisement. But what care the Ministers for that? And what good

"While Sir George Grey was speaking in this coercive spirit in the Commons, the Earl of Roden-an opponent of the people, if not more ferocious, more sincere—was in the Lords appealing for coercive measures; and was so pleased and satisfied with the zesarance he received, that he withdrew his measures or motion. So it is come to this; coalition between Whigs and the Orangemen; and the basis coercion. And this is the substitute for tenant right; this the answer to outcries for redress; this the remedy for wrongs the government admit to exist, and scornfully refuse to remove! The people of Ireland ask bread, and are coldly refused, but are given a stone, or something as bad, cold iron."

In France, the most exciting event has been the installation of M. de Montalembert at the French Academy, in the chair of M. Doz. M. Guizot replied to the address of M. de Montalembert in a

Several of the Bishops, amongst whom are mentioned the Archbishop of Paris, and the Bishop of Orleans and Rennes, have renounced, on the part of their poor Clergy, all share in the plunder of the Orleans family. With the army also, the decree of confiscation, although assigning to them a large share

in the spoils, is exceedingly unpopular.

The attempt on the life of the Queen of Spain, seems to have been attended with more serious consequences than were at first made public, and so little reliance can be placed on the bulletins issued by her medical attendants, that it is hard to say if she be at despatch announced the convalescence of the Queen on the 8th ult. The assassin was an ecclesiastic, an ex-friar of the Franciscan order, 63 years of age; no motives can be assigned for his conduct—the wretched man was executed on the 7th ult.

There is no additional intelligence from the sent of war at the Cape. It is rumored that Lord Normanby is to succeed Lord Dalhousie as Governor General of India.

Great excitement prevails in New York, upon the subject of the Maine Liquor Bill, the provisions of which, it is proposed, should be extended to the Empire State; the general opinion seems to be, that the Law will not be allowed to pass, and if passed, that it most certainly will be inoperative. The New York correspondent of the Montreal Gazette, has the following remarks, the justice of which the warmest friends of Temperance must admit:-

"I may as well assure you at once, that the Maine Liquor Law cannot pass in this State. The wholecity is in a state of excitement about it, and its framers are only a few reformed inebriates, who, as is generally the case, have become fanatical on the subject, and a few women, the wives of drunken brutes of husbands; the measure; but it was met by all sorts of excuses for "shulling it off," as Mr. Keogh expressed it; a fate which it is pretty plain awaits it M. Communications and the punishing habitual drunkards, by incarcerating them in an instance asylum, and taking all fate which it is pretty plain awaits it M. Communications are to be pluced indeed, but the remedy should be in punishing habitual drunkards, by incarcerating them in an instance asylum, and taking all fate which it is pretty plain awaits it M. Communications are to be pluced indeed, but the remedy should be in punishing habitual drunkards, by incarcerating them in an instance asylum, and taking all fate which it is pretty plain awaits it M. Communications are to be pluced indeed, but the remedy these last are to be pitied indeed, but the remedy fate which it is pretty plain awaits it. Mr. Crawford's the enactment of a tyrannical "Sumptuary Law," speech was disregarded, and Mr. Keogh's cavilled at; which could not be enforced in the most despotic Mr. Sadleir was misconstrued and Mr. Moore misre- country on the European Continent, or in Asia."

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

"Is it religious liberty," asks the Mirror, "to compel parents to send their children to schools where their religious faith and morals would be tampered with, on pain of sacrificing their just share of the government grant for education, as well as the taxes levied upon them for school purposes?"

The question, as stated above by the Mirror, is the sole question at issue betwixt the supporters, and the opponents of the system of compulsory, or State Education. All admit the importance of education, but all cannot admit that it is in accordance with the first principles of justice, or compatible with civil and religious liberty, that parents should be compelled to pay for the support of schools to which they are conscientiously opposed, and should thereby be robbed of the means of sending their children to schools, of whose teaching, they do approve. The question of the Mirror seems so simple—the injustice of the State, or the Majority, in trampling upon the religious prejudices-call them so if you will-upon the conscientious convictions of the Minority, is so glaring, that one would think that the bare enunciation of such an iniquity, would call forth the indignant remonstrance of every man in whose bosom the love of justice, liberty, and common honesty, was not stifled by sectarian bigotry. But it is not so. Compulsory State Education is the favorite maxim of modern liberal governments — the great panacea for all the social evils which afflict the world. The ultra-Protestant applauds it, because he sees therein a weapon which may be used against the Catholic Church—the infidel delights in it, and extols its propriety, because he sees clearly how State Education may be used as an engine for destroying all religions, and all creeds; the statesman, or man of the world especially advocates it, because of the influence it throws into the hands of the civil power, the additional patronage which it begets, the nice snug berths and handsome salaries which spring from its adoption; and above all, because the State, by getting the control of the education of the people, can best accomplish its cherished hope of making itself lord over the Church, and asserting the supremacy of the secular over the spiritual.

That the child belongs to the State, and that to the State belongs the right of educating it, though an innovation on Christianity, is by no means an original idea: there is nothing novel about it, for it is an idea essentially Heathen. Protestantism did not originate, it merely adopted it. Plato, in his visionary republic, advocated; Julian, in his attempts to abolish Catholicity, enforced it: the doctrine of State-schoolism, in so far as it is at variance with original Christianity, with the Christianity that overthrew the altars of Paganism. that made the proud barbarian bow the neck beneath the yoke of Christ, and laid the foundation of all true civilisation—in so far only—does it merit the language applied to it in the School Reports of the Massachusetts Board of Education-" as an innovation upon all pre-existing policy and usages since the commencement of the Christian era;" but whether an innovation upon the ancient policy of Christianity be a thing to be proud of, seeing that it is but a relapse into ancient Paganism, is a matter more than doubtful.

The argument which the friends of the State, or compulsory system of Education, put most prominently forward is,—That, as every member of the State has the right to receive education, therefore it is the duty of the State to take care, that every member of the State shall receive such an education, as will fit him to perform his duties as a citizen. We do not know how the gentlemen who advance this argument, would refute the advocate of compulsory taxation, for religious purposes; religion, he would argue, is more necessary than secular education, to fit a man to perform his duties as a citizen: every man has a right to have a religious education, and therefore, upon this principle, it must be the duty of the State to provide every man with a religion; or it might be argued, that as every one has the right to keep his bowels in order, so therefore it is the duty of the State, to see that rhubarb, and castor oil, in proper quantities, and at convenient seasons, be administered to all its members; or, that as every one has the right to set up in business as a shoemaker, so also it is the duty of the State to provide all its members with a supply of leather, and a sufficient stock in trade. The shortest answer to this favorite argument of the State school men is, that it is not the duty of the State to furnish all its the present moment out of danger. Telegraphic members, with all they have a right to: the duty of the State is, to put no impediment, and to allow no one else to put any impediment, in the way of the exercise of these rights; and our chief objection to the compulsory, or State system, is, that by compelling parents to pay for the support of schools, to which in conscience they cannot send their children, they are prevented—unless they are rich, and can afford to pay for two schools, one of which they make no use offrom exercising their inalienable right as parents, the right of giving such education to their children as they think fit. Put the question of State schools in the following form, and he must be a very liberal Protestant indeed, who would answer it in the affirmative :- " Has the State, or the Majority of citizens in the State, the right to forbid the Minority to educate their children as they think fit?" The answer would most likely be, "No, certainly, they have not;" and yet, in practice, the compulsory, or State system, has this effect upon all who are not wealthy enough to pay for the support of two schools: they must either send their children to the State school, to the imminent risk of their faith, and morals, or be content not to send their children to school at all; and it is this infernal tyranny, that, under the specious pretence of religious liberty," our liberal Protestants would fain force upon the Catholics of Canada.

We will have none of their "religious liberty:" if our Protestant fellow citizens want schools for the education of their children, they are welcome to

them, but in the name of justice, of common sense, do not let them attempt to force Catholics to pay for them; Catholics, on their part, are perfectly willing, and perfectly able, to educate their own children: they neither expect, nor desire, that Protestants should be compelled to pay for the encouragement of Popery. Give us the Voluntary Principle, that is all we ask; let every man feed, clothe, and educate his own family; or if the State be willing to assist the individual to accomplish his duties, we do not decline the proffered aid, we only demand that, if given at all, it shall be given in such a manner, that Catholics may conscientiously accept their fair share, and no more, of it. By the adoption of this principle, Catholic and Anglican, Presbyterian and Methodist, will be enabled to give his children the blessings of a liberal education, without being called upon to do violence to his conscience: the children will be educated, each in the religious belief of their parents, and when they go forth into the world, it will be found that they will not be less fitted for doing their duty as citizens, because they have not been taught that religious indifferentism is the first duty of man.

TRACTS.

In the report of one of the evangelical societies, which take so deep an interest in the welfare of the benighted Papists of Lower Canada, we find the complaint that, the French Canadians are too much addicted to controversy, and are not sufficiently spiritually minded - the meaning of which is, that simple, and uneducated, as Jean Baptiste is said to be, he puts questions to Colporteurs and Scripture readers, which evangelical men find it very hard to answer. They are most unreasonable men, these French Canadians; they have the presumption to ask for proof, that a book, which is extensively distributed by Colporteurs, and actually published by royal authority, is the pure Word of God, as if the word of the Colporteur, who hawks it for sale, were not sufficient evidence of the fact; they are very awkward customers too, these same hulitans, and all the rhetoric of tract-pedlars seems to be thrown away upon them; if a spirit of enquiry is raised amongst them, it is not, it seems, exactly the kind of spirit that our proselytising brethren wish to evokeit is not a religious spirit—it is not a spirit which induces men to walk into the conventicle-because they walk out of the Church, but it is rather a spirit, which prompts those who are animated by it to enquire, "by what authority doest thou these things?" It is evidently necessary, then, either that fresh aborers should be sent into the vineyard, or that the great work of Protestantising the French Canadians be indefinitely postponed.

We have therefore to congratulate our evangelical brethren upon an important accession to their cause, in the person of Dr. A. M. Mauriceau of New York, author of an obscene tract, called "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," a work, which professes to teach the most approved method of infanticide, as practised at the present day in New York, and other civilised, and highly Protestantised communities, and which is being extensively circulated amongst the ignorant Papists of this country, besides being strongly recommended to the attention of our religious communities, and of the young ladies. who are committed to their care. Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, will prove an invaluable assistant to the tract distributors, in persuading men to abandon the errors of Romanism; the "Dairy Man's Daughter," the "Regenerate Dustman," and, "Spiritual Sweepings, or the Sanctified Scavenger"-are all excellent evangelical provender in their own way; but they do not carry conviction with them, as does the tract issued by the worthy Dr. Mauriceau; he knows how -to use a vulgar phrase—to knock the right nail on the head; he knows how to persuade men to protest against the fasts, the asceticism, the self-denial, and instity, which the soul-debasing superstitions of Popery enjoin: he knows well that, to be successful, the Protestant proselytiser must appeal, not to man's intellect, or to his heart, but to his lower, or animal nature; that men's lusts plead more powerfully against Popery, than all the tracts issued from Paternoster Row, or the most fervent orations delivered at Exeter Hall; he knows that the easiest way of destroying the Papist's faith is, to commence by corrupting the Papist's morals, and that no nation ever was, or ever can be, perfectly Protestantised, until the manners of its people are thoroughly depraved; in fact, Dr. A. M. Mauriceau follows in the footsteps of the great religious reformers of the sixteently

We repeat, that although the subject of our remarks may be proselytising on his own account, and with a view to the profits to be derived from the sale of his tracts, he will prove a most useful and important auxiliary to the societies now occupied in overturning the influence of Popery in Canada. Obscene. publications, lascivious paintings, and unchaste discourses, are the surest weapons that can be employed to upset the confessional, and to inspire a truly Protestant horror of penance; to them, more than to any thing else, must be attributed the success of the Reformation. In vain would Luther have preached against good works, or stuck up theses on the walls of All-Saints Church at Wittenberg, if the public mind had not been well prepared for the reception of the new doctrines-if the soil on which the seed fell, had not been subjected to a previous course of topdressing, so as to enable it to bring forth fruit abundantly. Every new religion must have its John the Baptist, and Protestantism had its worthy precursor in the person of the celebrated Ulrich Von Hutten. He it was, who may truly be said to have

• Ulrich Von Hutten, the author of some of the most obscene works of the XVI century, was an ardent admirer of the doctrines of the Refermation; he died in 1523, at the early age of 36 years, rotten with a loathsome disease, and in him the Protestant faith lost one of its brightest ornaments, and religion.

—pure and undefiled—its most zealous champion.

made straight the paths of Luther before him; who rendered his task easy—who smoothed down every renuered hill-who filled up every valley—and removed every obstacle which modesty, or the lingering influence of Christianity, might have opposed to the progress of the Saxon reformer, who, coming after Ulrich has, by many, been preferred before him; unjustly though, as Luther himself would be the first to acknowledge; indeed the monk always recognised, how much of his success was owing to the soldier, and showed, both in his life, and in his doctrines, how deeply he was imbued with the spirit that dictated the Epistolæ

discurorum virorum. Unfortunately, however, for Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, Canada is still a terribly Priest-ridden country; and as we read in the Canadien, these horrid Priests, the inveterate enemies of the "march of mind," are doing all in their power to counteract his beneficent designs. At their command, "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion" is doomed to the same flames as those which consume the Protestant Bibles, and Protestant tracts of his colleagues of the F. C. M. Society. Such, alas! is the fate which too often awaits the benefactors of their species; and Dr. Mauriceau, we fear, will have to look for his reward elsewhere, than in Canada; his merits are not duly appreciated in this Popish country, and we suspect never will be—discreditable as the avowal is to the " intellect of the age," and strange as it must appear to the worthy coadjutor, and fellow citizen of Mad. Restell. But it is well to tell the truth-in spite of all that Yankee lecturers, and Yankee ministers have done for us, our people lag sadly behind; they can't keep up with Protestant progress at all. This is marvellous, considering all the itinerant preachers and vagabond lecturers, who have had the kindness to devote their energies in our behalf. First, we had a Mr. Townsend, or some such name, a Yankee lecturer, who delivered a course of beastly instructions, with the purpose of showing how easy it was to violate the laws of chastity with impunity, and how men and women might sin against God, without fear of detection by man; next we had a travelling preacher from Boston, denouncing our ploughs, and our religion—Canadian farming, and the Catholic Faith;—and now we have the Doctor from New York: really, if neither Dr. Townsend, nor the Rev. Dr. Kirke, nor yet the learned Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, can convert them, we shall begin to suspect that the French Canadians are incorrigible in their Popery.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The New York Freeman's Journal, in a notice of a lecture lately delivered by his Grace the Archbishop of New York, furnishes us with some very gratilying intelligence respecting the progress that Catholicity is making in the Diocese of New York, and generally throughout the United States. Archbishop Hughes was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese in 1838; since that time the number of Catholic Churches has increased from seven, to twenty-two; and at this moment there are in process of erection, three additional Catholic Churches, in order to supply the wants of a rapidly increasing number of worshippers. The Catholic population of New York amounts to about two hundred thousand, of whom between seventy and eighty thousand approached the Suraments of Penance and Holy Communion, during the last three months of 1851. In view of the increasing numbers of the Catholic population, the Archbishop urgently impressed upon his hearers the necessity of increased exertion, in order to take the steps requisite for the erection of eight or ten additional Churches, with as little delay as possible. Estimating the cost of these Churches at about fifteen thousand dollars a-piece, without the ground, his Grace suggested a plan of co-operation amongst the whole Catholic body, by which these Churches might be erected, one after another, with great advantage and economy, as it was not intended that they should be of an expensive order of architecture. As an instance of the progress of the Catholic Faith in the United States, and of the zeal manifested by Catholics in providing for the spiritual wants of their brethren, it was stated that, within the last fourteen years, and since the division of the Diocese of New York, by the creation of new Episcopal Sees at Albany, and Buffalo, Catholic Churches have been erected at the rate of One New Church Every Month, with a surplus of Twenty Churches over and above, while, during the same period of time, the heavy debts which oppressed the first Churches, have been essentially di-

In a review of a Monthly Presbyterian Magazine, called the Covenanter, the N. Y. Freeman's Journal gives an estimate of the relative numbers of Catholics and Protestants in the United States. The population of the United States may be put down at about 24,000,000; of these one-fourth, or about 6,000,000 are Catholics, the remaining 18,000,000

t rotestants	, wno	are	thus	classine	20:
Baptists,				•.	784,028
Christians,					150,000
Congregationa	lists,				197,196
Episcopalians,					100,000
German sects,					333,000.
Methodists,					1,250,000
Presbyterians,					490,257
• Wedenborging	15,				10,000
Unitariana.	•				30,000
Universalists,					50,000

3,394,481

The Mormons, the Shakers, the Quakers, Tunkers, Hicksites, and all the other minor Protestant sects are not included in the list given by the Covenanter; but still, making every possible allowance, we cannot conceive that their numbers exceed 2,605,519, which would give us about 6,000,000 Protestants professing some form of religion, and about 12,000,000 more, professing none at all.

fessing themselves to he Catholics, greatly exceeds the whole number of persons in connection with what are termed the evangelical churches, of whom the Covenanter remarks, whilst estimating their numbers at 3,154,481—that "this is not saying that they are all pious." The same remark would hold good if applied to the 6,000,000 of nominal Catholics; perhaps not more than one-half, or even one-third of these, are attentive to their religious duties, or submissive to the authority of the Church, and careful to obey her commands: nominally Catholies, many of them are virtually Protestants, for a man may protest against the Church by his immoral conduct, and lewd or drunken behavior, as effectually as by any set form of words; it would not be fair, therefore, to claim as bond side Catholics more than about 2,000,000 of the population of the United States; but even with these diminished numbers, the Catholic Church can count amongst her communicants a greater amount of persons than can be claimed by any two of the Protestant sects. A singular fact in connection with the increase of Catholicity is, the decrease of Methodism. At a convention of that body, held in Philadelphia, the chairman of the committee on resolutions, announced that the Methodist Episcopal Church had not been fulfilling its mission with its former efficiency; the whole increase for the last seven years, in all the conferences, being only 46,000, whilst, in Philadelphia, there had been a serious retrogression, and in the north, the Church had decreased 23,000. "He knew," he said, "that his audience would be startled at the announcement, but it was nevertheless true, and he had verified his statement by figures, from the records of the Church."

THE IRISH EXILES.

On Saturday evening last, pursuant to notice, a meeting was held in the Odd Fellow's Hall, to receive the report of the committee, appointed at a meeting of the Office Bearers and members of the Irish National Societies, to prepare a petition to her Majesty for the liberation of the Irish Exiles.

The following draft of a Petition was read and agreed to by the meeting:—

To Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen,-The Petitition of the Inhabitants of the City and District of

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH-

That your Petitioners have hailed with delight the clemency, towards the persons of political offenders, for which your Majesty's Government has been so distinguished, and which has been the most striking characteristic of your Majesty's reign. Whilst the supremacy of the law has been strongly maintained, justice to offenders has ever been administered with a merciful hand.

Encouraged by the many acts of leniency of which your Majesty's reign has afforded so many examples— in the liberation of the Canadian exiles, implicated in the disturbances of 1837 and 1838—and, again, in the exertions made by your Majesty's Government in favor of the leaders of the late insurrection in Hungary, your Petitioners are emboldened to approach your Majesty's Throne, and to pray your Majesty to take into your gracious consideration the unbappy situation of William Smith O'Brien, and his fellow exiles, now expiating, in a penal colony, the political offences of

Your Petitioners would respectfully observe, that, whilst the dignity of the laws of your Majesty's empire has been amply vindicated, in the condemnation, and punishment inflicted, upon these unhappy gentlemen, the mercy which your Petitioners pray your Ma-jesty to extend unto them, will have the effect of strengthening the ties, which already knit the hearts of your Majesty's loyal subjects to your Majesty's august person.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever

A committee of ten gentlemen was named to procure signatures to the petition, and a small collection having been taken up, in order to defray the expences, the meeting separated.

We have received the following account of the progress of our Holy Religion in the Diocese of Toronto, from our Toronto correspondent; we hope, that for the future, his favors may be neither few, nor far between :-

"Perhaps, at the commencement of a new year, it may be as well to give you as rapid a sketch as possible, of the work accomplished, since his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto took possession of this diocese in October, 1850, by the exertions of our beloved Prelate, assisted by the zealous co-operation of the Catholic Clergy. Amongst these, we must assign the most preminent place to the Rev. P. Tellier, of the Company of Jesus, who, in a great measure, fills the Bishop place, when His Lordship is obliged to absent himself from his Episcopal city, in order to carry the Word of Life, to the extremeties of this vast diocese. You will have seen the Ecclesiastical Calendar for the Dioceses of Kingston, Toronto and Bytown. Glance your eye over it, and you will see how few, as yet, are the triumphs of the Faith in these quarters: this is owing to a multitude of circumstances, and above all, to the indigent condition of our Catholic population, a majority of whom are composed of Irish Emigrants. Still, the Church can point even here, to great works commenced, amongst which, we may enumerate

THE MISSIONS. "These comprise the Missions to the French Canadians, to the Anglo-Saxon portion of our population, and the Indians of Manitoulin; they are conducted by our good Jesuit Fathers, here, as all over the world, the world children of St. Ignatius—and who, like him—devote their lives—Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam.— Nothing can daunt them; neither the fanaticism of our separated brethren, nor the struggles in which they are continually engaged with the vendors of ardent spirits to the Indians; these but stimulate their zeal, and increase in them the ardor of their Christian Cha-

appear that the number of persons nominally pro- to the Josait Fathers; like them, he is compelled to confidence, arising out of the Clarendon Birch affair abandon his mother tongue, and learn a strange speech; thus only, can the moral amelioration of the people amongst whom their lot is east, be brought about. must not forget to mention the Rev. Mr. Terney, the worthy Coadjutor of the above named Missionaries.

"His Lordship directs all, watches over all, and provides for all, encouraging all around him by his never ceasing activity: his example is a continual sermon. Scarce returned from Montroal, where he preached a Retreat for the Seminary of that city, and then another at St. Hyacinthe, but he set out on a visit to the Western part of his Diocese. Shortly before Christmas, he returned to his Palace, which he was again obliged to quit in a few days, in order to assist, by his presence, the Rev. M. Muzard, who, at the Falls of Niagara, has recovered his health, and is now full of year agrees. now full of zeal as ever.

"The Reverend M. Moloney, M'Laughlin, and Fitzhenry, reside at the Bishopric, and take an active part in providing for the wants of our Congregation. Besides these Irish Clergymen, we have at the Bishopric, the Rev. M. Marivault, who, for some time, has been the assistant of the Rev. M. Daudet, and another Clergyman, lately arrived, the Rev. Mr. Dogherty.

TEMPERANCE. "The Rev. Father Fitzhenry enrolls every day new recruits beneath the banner of Father Matthew; here, as at Montreal, scenes of violence and drunkenness, are giving way to peace and order.

"These form a subject worthy of the most serious attention. You know Mr. Editor, what the Bishop has had to contend with, in order to be able to obtain that share of the Government Grant, which according to the intention of the law, should at once, have been given to our Congregation. I know not yet, whyther justice has been done. The law is very obscure, and couched in most ambiguous language, but, I trust it will soon be amended. In the meantime, what was to be done? it was impossible, to allow our people to remain without Catholic Schools: in this emergency, his Lordship called upon Frere Facile, Superior of the Christian Brothers, who immediately placed at the disposal of the Bishop, five Brothers, under the direc-tion of Brother Joachim; the Schools kept by these zealous servants of the Lord, are open to all, gratuitously; already, 400 pupils are in constant attendance. The detractors of our religion, always delight to malign our educational establishments, representing them as far behind the requirements of the age; the Bishop, aware of this amiable and characteristic trait of our separated brethren, deemed that the best way of answering it, was by a public examination of the pupils, without giving masters or pupils any previous notice. An examination was held accordingly, on the 4th of January last, in our Cathedral, at the results of which, all the spectators testified their complete approbation; the intelligence and progress of the young Irish children, was truly remarkable. The examination concluded with a solemn benediction, given with the intent of drawing down the blessings of heaven upon the labors both of masters and pupils.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

"Here, as at Montreal, we have enrolled ourselves meetings are held on Sunday after Vespers, and are well and regularly attended; the rigor of the severe winter that is upon us, is alleviated by the visits and ministrations of the children of St. Vincent, whose name is so dear to Catholic ears. Our wants are great though, as yet, our means are very small, the only resources we have, to enable us to meet the heavy debts with which our poor congregation is oppressed, are the voluntary contributions of the faithful. These debts were chiefly incurred in the building of a Temple fit for the worship which, Catholics delight to render unto their God; they are looked upon, therefore, as the sacred obligations of the whole Catholic community of Toronto, who, on Sundays, and other Festivals, fail not, rich and poor, to bring their offerings to the treasury of the Lord's House. To give you an idea of the spirit that animates our people, it is sufficient to mention that on Christmas day, the sum collected for the support of the Clergy was £150, a large sum for so poor a congregation, in the middle of a severe winter. God prosper the cause of His Holy Church in Toronto.

"L. D." "Yours, truly,

ECCLESIASTICAL.

We learn from the Mirror, that his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, has been pleased to appoint the Rev. P. Moloney Archdeacon of Toronto. The following is the official announcement of the appointment :-

"Irishtown, 21st Feb., 1852.
"We, Armandus Francis Mary De Charbonnell, Bishop of Toronto, appoint, by these presents, Rev. P. Moloney, our most devoted co-laborer in our Cathedral, Archdeacon of Toronto, and Dean of St. Michael's for the University of St. Michael's for the Home and Simcoe districts."
† ARM'D. F. M., Bishop of Toronto.

The new Catholic Church of London, (C. W.,) will be solemnly dedicated for Divine worship, on Sunday, the 7th March next. His Lordship the Right Rev. Count De Charbonnell, Bishop of Toronto, will officiate and preach on the occasion.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AMERICA LATEST INTELLIGENCE.—RESIGNATION OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Halifax, March 4, 1852. The steamer America arrived at half-past ten last

night.

The great political event of the week was the defeat and resignation of the Russell Ministry on the. local Militia Bill. Lord Palmerston moved that the word local should be taken out of the bill, and that the force should be perambulatory, not confined to England, Ireland, and Scotland merely, but be sent to any part of the kingdom where it might be required. On this proposal of Lord Palmerston Ministers joined issue, and were defeated by a vote of 136 against 125, when Lord John Russell intimated that having lost the confidence of the House, he could no longer continue to hold office. The event was quite unexpected, ore, professing none at all.

The Rev. M. Daudet, who was well known, and seeing that on the previous night, Ministers had a lithese statistics may be relied upon, it would highly esteemed at Montreal, is a powerful auxiliary telling majority on Lord——'s motion of want of

—the numbers voting on that occasion being 137 for the motion, and 122 against it.

The proceedings in Farliament during the week had been otherwise unimportant.

A despatch dated House of Commons on Friday night, to the Liverpool Journal, says, that when the Premier announced his resignation, the greatest astonishment was felt by the members.

No one was prepared for what had so suddenly taken place. All is bustle and wonder, and the talk in the House is, that the Queen will not have Palmerston, and that the Earl of Derby will at once accept office. The Irish Brigade have had their revenge-they all voted on the majority, and cheered lustily at the result.

The London Times says that possibly the Minister stopped to avoid a fatal blow on the Cape question, and has made his fall with considerable judgment. If saved on the Cape question, he would have been wrecked on the Reform Bill.

Lord Palmerston will most probably resign the task of forming a Government to the Protectionist chief, who has long since said that his arrangements were made, and that he has only to walk in and take possession, and that he has really no choice but to effect this. Lord Derby will most probably be our Minister next week.

The opposition Peers had met at the Earl of Derby's, and agreed to offer the most determined resistence to the new reform bill, on the second reading in the House of Lords.

The Reform Bill was not likely to meet with cordial support.

IRELAND .- The Dublin Evening Post mentions on unquestionable authority that some of the Catholic Clergy who had become unpopular on account of inveighing against secret societies and their inevitable results, had been served with notice to desist. While the Catholic Clergy are preaching against combinations, some of the ablest and most independent of the Presbyterian ministers have been distinguished by their oud denunciations against the landed proprietors in the North of Ireland.

A formidable combination exists against payment of rents, and such is the state of alarm amongst the landlords, that many of them have given up the idea of enforcing payment under present circumstances .-It is stated that the Presbyterian peasantry in some localities are offering a passive resistance to rent.

The "Tuam Herald" mentions the death of the Catholic Bishop of Achonry.

Mr. John Isaac Head had been elected for Kin-

sale, in the place of Mr. B. Haws, without opposi-

The Editor of the "Dundalk Democrat" has been arrested by the Government, for publishing seditious articles.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Quebec, M. Enright, £5; Oshawa, Rev. Mr. Proulx, £5; Perth, J. Doran, £1 10; Dewittville, J. M. Iver, £1 5s; St. Marthe, J. Madden, 15s.; Alexandria, A. M'Donald, 12s 6d; St. Gregoire, G. A. Bourgeois, 10s; St Polycarpe, J. M'Donald, 7s 6d; Hamilton Catholic Institute, 6s 3d; Longueuil, J. M'Shane, 6s 3d; Dundee, A. McRac, 10s; Pakenham, D. M'Gillis, 6s 3d; Picton, Rev. M. Lalor, 15s; W. Williamsburg, A. M'Donell, £1 15s; Cavan, J. Knolson, £1 5s; Rawdon, Rev. L. L. Pominville, 6s 3d; Peterboro', A. M'Garrity, 10s; Ganonoque, Rev. J. Rossiter, 5s; Tyendinago, J. Gargan, 6s 3d; Farnham, J. Saultry, 6s 3d; Kingston, Rev. P. Dollard, £1; Grenville, Rev. Mr. Tabaret, 15s; Lachine, J. Norton, 6s 3d; St. Pierre, Rev. Z. Sirois, £1; Cornwall, R. Wilkinson, 5s; St. Athanase, Dr. De Boucherville, 12s 6d; Stanstead, Rev. Mr. Thibaudin, 6s 3d.

Births.

In this city, on the 24th ult., Mrs. Charles Cur-At Sillery Cove, Quebec, on the 9th ult., Mrs. James Rocket, of a son.

In this city, on Wednesday, 3rd instant Isabella, wife of Mr. John Gillies, Printer. At St. Hermas, on the 8th ultimo, Wm. M'Gill, youngest child of J. J. Rooney, Esq., Provincial Sur-

veyor, aged 5 months.

At Belleville, on Thursday, the 19th ultimo, of inflammation of the lungs, Robert F. Coleman, Esq., late Captain 1st Hastings Militia, eldest son of Col. Coleman, aged 31 years and 6 months.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that MES. O'DONNELL'S CROCHET-WORK QUILT will be RAFFLED for at THREE o'clock in the Afternoon, on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at the ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM. March 3, 1852.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER.



THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will celebrate their NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY, by a DIN-NER at O'MEARA'S HOTEL, (late Compain's) on THURSDAY, the 18th of MARCH instant, at Hulfpast SIX o'clock.

Irishmen, and the Descendants of Irishmen, can obtain Tickets at the Bar of the Hotel, from any of the Committee of Management, and of the Secretary, prior to Wednesday, the 17th instant, at FIVE o'clock.

H. J. LARKIN, Secretary.

Montreal, March 4, 1852.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The following official note is communicated to the Moniteur :- "Some persons have imagined that the chapel and vaults of Dreux were comprised in the decrees of January 22nd. It has never entered into the intentions of the government to deprive the Orleans family of this pions possession.

Much is said in political gossip of the intentions of the government to make a new arrangement of the imposts, with the view of throwing the weight of tax-

ation on the upper classes.

MACHINATIONS OF THE SOCIALISTS.—The proceedings now going on in the department of the Hérault produce alarming disclosures as to the state of society in some of the central and southern departments, and the extent of the organisation of secret societies. It appears that it was in the Hérault that the Socialist propagandism had penetrated deepest; and it is stated, in an apparently well-informed provincial paper, that within a comparatively limited space there were not less than 65,000 persons affiliated in the secret societies-in fact, the fighting

Orders have been issued that the military commissions appointed to try the insurgents of December are to cease their operations throughout France. They are to be replaced in all the departments by mixed commissions, to be composed of the Prefect, Military Commandant, and Procureur-General, which will decide the fate of the prisoners without delay.

The following letter from the Princes of Orleans has been privately circulated in Paris:-

"TO THE TESTAMENTARY EXECUTORS OF KING LOUIS PHILIPPE.

"Claremont, Jan. 29, 1852. "GENTLEMEN-We have received the protest which you have drawn up against the decree of confiscation issued against us, and we thank you very sincerely for your efforts to resist injustice and vio-

"We have found it quite natural that you should have directed your attention specially to the question of law, without noticing the insults heaped in the preambles of those decrees on the memory of the King

" For a moment we thought of abandoning the reserve which exile imposes upon us, for the purpose of repelling in our own person the attacks so shamefully cast upon the best of fathers, and we do not fear to add, on the best of kings.

"But, on considering the matter more maturely, it appeared to us that to such imputations a disdainful

silence was the best answer.

"We will therefore not lower ourselves to point out how particularly odious the calumnies are, when brought forward by a man, who, on two different occasions received proofs of the magnanimity of King Louis Philippe, and whose family never received anything from him but benefits.

We leave it to public opinion to do justice to the words, as well as to the act which accompanies them; and, if we are to believe the testimonies of sympathy which we receive from every side, we are

sufficiently revenged.

"To the honor of a country to which the King our father has given eighteen years of peace, of prosperity, and of dignity-of a country which we his sons have loyally served—to the honor of that France which is always the mother country which we love—we are happy to observe that these disgraceful decrees, and their still more disgreceful preambles, have not dared to appear excepting under the regime of the state of siege, and after the suppression of all the guarantees which protected the liberties of the nation.

"In finishing, we beg of you, gentlemen, to express our warm feeling of gratitude to the eminent men of all parties who have offered to us the assistance of

their talent and their courage.

"We accept that assistance with great pleasure. persuaded that, in to-day defending our cause, they defend the rights of the whole of French society.

"Receive, gentlemen, the assurance of our sentiments of affection.

"Louis D'ORLEANS, Duke of Nemours.

"F. D'ORLEANS, Prince of Joinville."

The ex-Queen Amelie has written a letter to M. Dupin, counselling calmness to the adherents of the Orleans family in France.

Each department is to return one deputy for every 35,000 electors, and one more in case of the number exceeding 250,000.

The suffrage is direct and universal, and the scrutin

All Frenchmen of 21 years of age, in possession of civil and political rights, are electors, and all electors of 25 years old are eligible.

A special law will regulate the mode of voting of the army for the election of the President.

The number of deputies is to be 261.

The electoral college will meet on a Sunday or a festival day, if possible.

No armed force can, without the authority of the electoral college, be present at the sittings, or near the place where the assembly meets.

The electoral colleges are convened for the 29th

February.

Forty-two individuals, sentenced to be transported to Cayenne, and detained on board the Duquesclin, at Brest, are set at liberty.

SPAIN.

SPAIN .- The Paris correspondent of the Times, writing on Saturday, says:-"It was stated here some ten or twelve days since, and also in Madrid, ment on Spain for permission to establish a dépôt at Mahon, and also a naval station; and that if such permission was refused the very cogent measures of the stated that this described by the government, wherein the violent attacks of line mortow of the mortow of the

would be at once taken to compel immediate payment of the debt of 115,000,000f. due from Spain to France on account of the expenses of the war in 1823, when the constitutional government in the former country was put down by the Duke d'Angouleme, and Ferdinand and absolutism restored. I have thought it worth while to make particular inquiries on the subject in quarters likely to be well informed, and especially on matters occupying the attention of the Spanish cabinet. It is true that the French government have made a demand for the settlement of the claim in question; but it is not true, or at least not believed, that propositions relative to Mahon have accompanied that demand; it is certain that, even were such conditions proposed, the Spanish government would never consent; and that if they were dangerously pressed on the point, a communication would not fail to be made to England for interference or mediation. It is further stated that, with reference to the demand for the 115,000,000f., too much importance ought not to be attached to it. The same demand was made last year by Baron Bourgoing, and the French government have done so frequently, perhaps every year-with, however, very little expectation of payment, but merely as an occasion of showing that they have a means of pressure at their disposal, and a screw always ready to clap on on an emergency. The present occasion seems to be a general and vague feeling about the low state of things in France, and a desire that Spain should follow in the wake of what is termed the 'counter-revolutionary system of the continent,' and to make her feel that, on account of the claim in question, she is in some degree dependent on her neighbor; but otherwise without any immediate declared object."

Don Martin Merinoy Gomez, was sentenced to death in the Imperial Court, and the case was immediately sent to the First Hall of audience.

The criminal who made the attempt on the life of the Queen, was executed on the afternoon of the 7th of February.

ITALY.

Accounts from Nice of the 25th state that Italian laborers expelled from France daily arrived in that city. On the 23rd upwards of forty crossed the frontier, and eighteen more on the 24th.

The Pope has named a commission to inquire into the present financial state of the country, and to propose the reforms that may be practicable, with a view

There is a rumor in Naples that Prince Louis Napoleon had communicated with the Neapolitan cabinet, claiming indemnification for the confiscated personal property which belonged to Murat; the sura demanded, it is said, amounts to 36 millions of francs.

PIEDMONT .- INTERFERENCE OF THE GOVERN-MENT WITH THE CHURCH .- About a year ago, the proceedings of the Campagnia di San Paolo, at Turin, a corporate body which has hitherto had the unlimited control of all pious legacies and funds belonging to Piedmont, excited some murmurs, on account of the the company, advising them to annex to their body several other members to be named by the munici-(published in the Piedmontese Gazette of the 21st) enacting that the administration hitherto under the control of the Campagnia di San Paolo shall pass entirely into the hands of a commission of twenty-five persons named by the municipality. By another decree the Marquis of Montezemolo, unator of the kingdom, is named president of the new adminisbetween Sardinia and Rome.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 15 .- The question of the Holy Places is on the eve of solution, the arrangements having been concluded between the French Ambassador and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and only awaiting the signature of the Sultan.

The Ottoman government has given its adhesion to the ast of the 2nd of December in France.

GERMANY.

In the sitting of the Germanic Diet on Jan. 24th Lord Granville's note, in answer to the application of the Diet on the subject of the refugees, was presented. It was thus summarised by a foreign contemporary:-

"The British government has received from different sides complaints of the conduct of the political refugees at present in England, and has been requested to put a stop to their proceedings. According to the English law the right of hospitality is inviolable, as long as they who profit by it remain within the bounds of legality. The government of the Queen, although not having any intention to propose to parliament changes in the laws which concern refugees, is, however, obliged to admit that the refugees have occasionally abused the hospitality vouchsafed to them. The government will endeavor to oppose a barrier to their irregularities; and, on its side, it expects that her Majesty's subjects, who are not suspected of any malpractices, shall not be any longer disquicted in the territory of the Confederation."

BELGIUM.

The Bulletin Francais, a journal published at

the Bulletin Francais against the President of the French Republic are complained of.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss journals mention that the Government of the Republic is in a state of great alarm, on account of a new notice which has been sent to it by the French Government. The latter not only insists on the expulsion of all the French refugees who are suspected of plotting against the Government of their country, to which demand the Swiss Government at once, and without the slightest hesitation, gave its consent; but it insists on the Swiss Government closing all unions, and on its employing energetic measures against any popular manifestation which has been got up in that country, for the purpose of forcing the Government to have new elections; and the Minister of Foreign Affairs has intimated to the Ambassador at Paris, that, unless these instructions be followed, the President cannot avoid coming to an arrangement with Prussia and Austria, for the adoption of coercive measures for the purpose of putting down the democratic spirit in Switzerland.

HUNGARY.

The Government is pushing things so far as to erect monument in commemoration of the Austro-Russian

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Hellespont mail steamer, from the Cape of Good Hope, anticipating by six days her expected day of arrival, reached Plymouth on Friday, having left the Cape on the 18th day of December, a passage of unexampled rapidity. The Hellespont brings intelligence from the seat of war to the 15th, and from the Kei district to the 19th ult. The principal movements of the month was an expedition across the Kei, into the territories of Kreli, the chief of Kashrland, in order to regain the cattle which had been captured in the colony.—Four thousand men formed this expedition, the main division under Major-General Somerset, the other divisions under Colonel Mackinnon and Captain Tylden. These forces scoured the country about the head-quarters of the Kei, and the continued operations proved decidedly successful, they having retaken above 2,000 head of cattle. This, however, was not achieved without being forced into several skirmishes, in which some Kaslirs were killed, and the enemy defeated .- While these operations were going on, Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre marched to introduce the greatest possible economy in public at the head of 1,000 men upon Butterworth, the station near the chief residence of Kreli. In crossing the Kei he encountered and defeated a large body of Kaffirs under Bookoo, an inferior chief. Forty-three Kaffirs were killed in this engagement, including two nephews of Bookoo. On our side four men were killed or wounded. After arriving at Butterworth, Colonel Eyre made patrols into the neighboring country, where he captured a considerable number of cattle, and again defeated a body of Kaffirs, who fled at the first voiley from our cavalry, and suffered a loss of at least 20 of their number. While these successthe Church and to the charitable establishments of ful operations were going on beyond the Kei, the enemy were actively at work within the colony, where secrecy which involved all their operations. This they robbed whole districts of cattle and sheep with led, on the part of the government, to a proposal to scarcely any opposition. From one farm alone, they drove off 1,900 sheep, and 250 head of cattle; but 450 of the former were fortunately recovered. In pality, in order to silence the adverse rumors in circu- consequence of the absence of the troops, the enemy lation. The company having refused to submit to took the opportunity of making an attack upon the this arrangement, the Minister of the Interior has town of Alice and the Fingoe settlement at Fort addressed a report to the King, followed by a decree | Peddie. The Kaffirs shot six Fingoes, and carried of about 30 head of cattle, but were eventually repulsed. The Hottentots were also repulsed on the following day, in an attempt to carry off cattle at Fort Hare. His Excellency Sir Harry Smith was still at King William's Town, out of which he had not moved for ten months. The above intelligence, as will have been seen, is strictly speaking indifferent; it comtrators. The latter have elected their vice-president municates indeed no disaster, but it is equally silent in the person of Count Siccardi, the well-known as to any encouraging success, and in the actual conauthor of the law abolishing all Ecclesiastical dition of the colony we must reverse the proverb privileges, which has led to the present coldness and say that "no news is ill news," for the empire cannot continue to support the expense of a war in which nothing is gained, even though nothing has been

MEASURES OF DEFENCE AGAINST INVASION.

(From the Dublin Tablet.)

We leave the military speculators to determine, as shall best please them, whether London is to be surrounded by entrenched camps; or by an enciente continue; or whether, as the Army Despatch suggests, we are to muster one army at Chatham and another at Portsmouth, with entrenched camps at Tunbridge and Reigate. We come at once to the question—What are they going to do with Ireland?

In putting this question we are not thinking of the wretched anti-Maynooth gatherings. The gangs of fanatics who crowd those assemblages have now lost their sting. In the universal peace jubilee of last year they might have done something—now they are powerless. Everybody feels that anti-Maynooth meetings and rifle clubs do not harmonise well together.—We treat them, therefore, with the contempt which their rile originators deserve and pass them by as their vile originators deserve, and pass them by as less than nothing. But we ask again-what will England do with Ireland if a French force of thirty thousand men should land in Connaught or in Munster? Baron Maurice has applied himself to the three points of Bristol, Plymouth, and Rye-the Army Despatch speaks of Pevensey and Portsmouth—but none of these gentlemen turn their attention to Bantry or Killala.

What are they going to do with us? Are we to be abandoned to the French? Will they make us over to Louis Napoleon, and leave him to settle the Tenant Question and the Established Church? We ask these questions with all seriousness, and for a very obvious reason. We wish the empire to be strong and safe

Englishman from the prince to the pauper in the workhouse would turn out to maintain the integrity of the soil. In England if there is not an army, at all events there is as good raw material for an army as is to be found any where in the world. All, without distinction of class or creed, would unite as one man

to repel the invader, and drive him back into the sea. But in Ireland—how is it? The question which, instinctively, every human being, of whatever party, if he were honestly to express his opinion, would ask about Ireland is—what proportion of the peasantry of about tream is—what proportion of the peasanty of this country would join a French invader? Would enough of them join him as recruits to swell has thirty thousand into sixty thousand or into ninety thousand? How soon would they join him? What appearance of strength must a French invading army possess to give the Irish peasant courage to join its eagles, and accept ts arms and uniform?

These, we say, are the questions that would pass through every man's mind; and the belief of the anti-Maynooth crew, at all events, is and must be that on a certain amount of encouragement, a French invading army might recruit its ranks indefinitely with the best of all possible fighting men in at least three Irish provinces out of four.

This, we are bound to say, is not our opinion, but we will explain very clearly what our opinion is. The peasantry of this country curse and hate the English Government as one studiously hostile to their interests. regardless of their feelings, hating their religion, care-less about their lives, and plotting their destruction.— To escape from under—what seems to them—this infernal rule, they are flying in thousands, and leaving the country desolate.

If a French army landed near Pevensey, the war that would follow would be a war of the people against the invader, the English army being only a part of the people. Besides the army, there would be militia, volunteers, rifle clubs, chaw-bacons behind hedges, and every sort of that irregular hostility which makes

up a vindictive national war.

If a French army landed in Ireland, the war that would follow would be strictly a war of one army against another—the bulk of the people standing neutral. The peasantry, so far as we know, have no special inclination to join the French, and, at all events, would not be such fools as to join them unless and until the English army were beaten. It is our judgment, as a matter of fact, that they would very much prefer going quietly to America to earn their bread rather than take arms against the French and be shot for the honor of being plundered, starved, and demoralised by the English Government. This is our deliberate belief; and it is also our belief that in one year this state of things could be altered, and that, by a simple process of justice, Ireland might be made—what we wish it to be—the firmest bulwark of English power, instead of its weakness and disgrace.
What, then, we repeat, are they going to do with

us? An increased military organisation for England -but for Ireland what will they do? Will they abandon, once and for ever, their designs upon our religion? Will they give protection to our industry? Will they establish for the first time in this island some of the elementary rights of property? Will they make it the interest of Irishmen to fight for them, and will they fortify their empire in the hearts of those relics of a nation whom they have not yet succeeded in altogether exterminating? These would be, in Ireland, the best measures of defence against a French invasion.

THE POWER OF THE MILITIA. (From the London Specialor.) Without meaning to revive a discussion of the once

ormidable question that cost Charles the First his head. it may not be amiss to say a word or two on the power of the militia, in pursuance of some remarks we renured to offer last week on the national defences. It is plain from the very various tenor of the martial propositions which daily crowd the journals, that no small degree of confusion exists in the public mind even as to the meaning of the phrase, and there would seem to be some danger that an excuse for a new sham may be found in an official use of the word "militia" in its non-natural sense. The hired standing army, which was maintained under that name within the memory of the present generation, answered in no respect to the definition or purpose of a national militia, and is certainly not the force contemplated by the vast majority of the authors of those propositions to which we allude. "A castle of bones" would not be built up by the revival of an institution whose prominent feature was a provision for the idle cadets of county families, and in which service was rendered disreputable by an indiscriminate dispensation from personal service. Yet we should not be surprised to learn, that at this very moment Lord John Russell was preparing to respond to the general demand for a national armament, by drafting a bill for "calling out the militia," with all its incidents of patronage, ballot, and mercenary substitution. Such a measure would be but an augmentation of the regular army with an exaggerated regularity of inefficiency and corruption: and would directly tend to narcotize rather than to awaken the national spirit that still lives among the descendants of those upon whom the "assize of arms" and the "statute of Winchester" were once obligatory laws. If, on the other hand, it be really desired-as we believe it to be by the public mind-to evoke the power of the militia of Britain for the national defence. the fate of Major Cartwright's enterprise must be held in recollection; and the true meaning of the institution must be sought for in the principles of those ancient enactments and of the Anglo-Saxon laws and customs that preceded and sanctioned them. The militia of the olden time was the entire ablebodied population of the kingdom; every man of which was bound not only to aid personally in its defence in the contingency of a foreign invasion, but was also obliged to hold himself provided with arms and equipments suited to his condition, and to parade these for inspection before local officers twice in each year. Let not the drabcolored men of the Peace Congress be alarmed! we do not insinuate the propriety of reënacting the compulsory militia-laws of the Second Henry and the First Edward. It is not our wish that Mr. Bright or even Mr. Cobden (being both, as we presume, between the ages of fifteen and sixty) should be obliged by statute to keep in their wardrobes a hauberk, an iron breastplate, a sword and a knife; or that they should be forced to parade these munitions, on horseback, before the constables of their hundreds on the morrow of St.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

would be needed for the raising of a militia which should be national in the truest and fullest sense of the But because the old Anglo-Saxon spirit will act in this direction without compulsion of law, is it therefore certain that no legal regulation of its course is desirable? Is it good husbandry to permit the patriotism and courage and marly feeling that now boil over from the hearts of our population of all classes, to go to waste in vague proposals for the formation es, to go to waste in ages proposals for the formation of rifle clubs, and vainer longings for the means of more regular organization for the service of the common more regular vigaments of the true English heart that manifest themselves thus are assuredly not shams; not, whatever may be their proximate cause, are they of less worth as agencies of internal development than as means of external defence. For their direction into both channels of national good, the time and the occasion seem to be now present.

ANGLICANISM-DR. BLOOMFIELD AND MR. GLADSTONE.

If a house divided against itself cannot stand, what is to become of the Church by law established? Never was dire disunion more glaring, than that which now rages in the Parliamentary institution. Every day brings to light some incident which stamps upon Anglicanism the mark of its temporal origin. No two Church-of-Euglandists whom you may meet, concur in their Articles of Faith or in the interpretation of the simplest text of Scripture. They cannot even agree in the construction of their own code of Credence; and whether the subject be "the Lord's Supper" or "Baptismal Regeneration"—the authority of Bishops or the duty of "Presbyters"—Protestantism is known by the diversity of its theories, the inconsistency of its teaching, and the incompatibility of its conclusions. Such a system is manifestly without Faith-and its discipline is a mockery. Discipline in fact there is noue. Else how could Mr. Gorham be still Vicar of Bampton Speke, in defiance of his so-called "Bishop" who has, ex cathedra, pronounced him a heretic? Or how could Mr. John E. Gladstone continue to officiate as incumbent of Long Acre Episcopal Chapel, in defiance of "C. J. London," his recognised Bishop, whom he has, from the pulpit, denounced as an abettor of Anti-Christ? Our readers may like to know some thing of this latest Anglican squabble-and we are enabled, accidentally, to satisfy their curiosity. It appears that Mr. Gladstone delivered a sermon on Sunday evening the 7th December last, in his Chapel, -the burden of which is contained in these words:-"Tractarianism is Popery and must be expelled." In unfolding his views—which are precisely those of a Wesleyan or Independent-for he boldly denies that there is anything sacred about the Priestly charactera "Priest" being, according to him, nothing more than "an elder or old person," and for this reason only entitled to respect—Mr. Gladstone pronounces Tractatianism-that is, High Church Protestantism-to be "one of the Anti-Christs spoken of in the text" (1 John ii. 18, 19), and then stoutly declares that "it must be expelled." This "Elder" of Anglicanism will have nothing to say to chancels, rood-screens, painted windows, pictures or sculpture, and crosses or crucifixes, which are an abomination in his eyessigns of Anti-Christ-crimes against the Divine Commandment; and if the Protestant advocates of these hings be not bodily out of the pale of the Law Church, he anticipates the utter ruin of the Queen's Establishment. Considering that the reputed Bishops of Loudon, Oxford, Exeter, Gloncester, Salisbury, and some others of that stamp, are openly admirers and abettors of all these " Anti-Christian Symbols"—and that Mr. Gladstone is under the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the first-named Prelate, it will, we think, be admitted that the Incumbent of Long Acre Episcopal Chapel was pretty bold in this denunciation of the Tractarians. But warming with his subject and gathering courage as he proceeded, he scorned to assail his Ordinary by inuendo only; and after holding up the Puseyites to execution as "traitors in the camp," he proceeds in the following fashion:

"Well; how are they to be expelled? We must look to the Bishops. And beloved brethren, first of all pray for the Bishops. May God give them grace to rise up to the emergency which presses on them. Matters cannot go as they are. The conflict must come at last. God grant that it may come soon! The sooner, the more easily will it be dealt with. The later put off, the harder will it be. Some of our frailors! Now, I desire to speak with all calmness and with all deliberation. I desire to respect the ffice of a Bishop, but I desire to speak as faithful to be Lord, my adorable Master; and I say with all nalmness; I say with all firmness; as by God's grace assisting me, I would say much more plainly to his ace than behind his back, that the History of this Diouse is alarmingly responsible and fearfully culpable for That passes in it; as we cannot but believe it is in his knowledge, and he allows it so to go on. There is me church, which I have myself visited, in order that might speak to facts-St. Barnabas, in Pimlico. I now-everybody knows-it has come already under be Bishop's observation. What is the state of the alar—an altar that puts to the blush the altar of the only Popish chapel I have been in since I was a child. There you have the rood screen. I confess my heart was struck with horror when I went into the place, and thought that it professed to be a building consecrated to the service of the Church of England. There you

tare, I repeat, the rood screen with a cross upon it.-

There you have the separation of the priest (so called)

flom the people; there you have the candles on the light and unblushing Popery." agan feeling exhibited in the preceding extract, ere the preacher alludes to the venerable symbol of Redeemer's Passion and Man's Redemption, our weent purpose being to draw attention to the actual tate of the Anglican Establishment, and we ask—Can hat institution stand? We need not say that a Priest one to whom the term is really applicable—would be be allowed to disgrace the Catholic Church for an itound in Mr. Gladstone's discourse. Nor was Dr. domfield disposed to bear patiently with Mr. Gladme's bitter reproaches against himself, however almly he might have perused the attack upon the

arriving at St. James' Square, they were ushered into the Bishop of London's presence. His Lordship was also attended by a witness in the person of his Domestic Chaplain or Examiner, and the following colloquy ensued:-

"Dr. Blomfield (addressing Mr. Gladstone): 'Pray, Sir, who are these persons?'
"Mr. Gladstone: 'My Churchwardens, my Lord.'

"Dr. B.: "What brought them here?" "Mr. G.: 'They will answer for themselves, my

" Dr. B.: What has caused you to come here, gentlemen? I did not send for you or desire your attendance.

"First Churchwarden: 'We have come, my Lord, to hear what passes between you and our Minister .-He has faithfully discharged his duties to his congregation and to the Church of England, and we are determined to stand by him; especially as we are aware that your Lordship is an abettor of those Popish practices which he has denounced.'

"Dr. B.: 'These gentlemen must withdraw.' "Mr. G.: 'Very well, my Lord; but I must beg to ask who that gentleman is who accompanies your Lordship?'

"Dr. B. : 'This is my Chaplain (or Examiner)." "Mr. G.: 'I must request that he also be desired to retire.'

"Dr. B.: 'Your friends may remain. Have you come prepared to enter upon a defence of the Sermon you preached on the evening of the 7th December,

"Mr. G.: 'I have, my Lord.'

"Dr. B.: 'Have you your notes?'
"Mr. G.: 'No, my Lord—I did not preach from notes—I have the Sermon itself.'

"Dr. B.: 'Hand it to me.'

"Mr. G.: 'Your Lordship must excuse me for not complying with your request. I cannot part with my sermon; but if you will specify any passage which you deem reprehensible, I will show you what I really

"Dr. B.: 'Then I'll suspend you.'

"Church Warden; 'And if you do, my Lord, we will try the question in a court of law if it were to cost us £1,000. We will not have your Tractarianism in our Church. And if you can turn Mr. Gladstone out because he preaches as a minister of the Church of England, we will build a chapel for him on a piece of ground belonging to me adjoining the present chapel, and his whole congregation will follow him."

And so ended the colloquy: the Lord of London House pointed to the door, and the contumacious Parson and his Churchwardens withdrew. Next day, a monition was duly served upon Mr. Gladstone, forbidding him to preach in future in the Diocese of London. And on the following Sunday, which happens to have been Sunday last, the Parson and the Churchwardens treated the Anglican Ordinary with contempt and set his mandate at defiance. The "Presbyter" preached as if no prohibition had issued from the Prelate, and Dr. Charles James Blomfield is now left to his legal remedy—if remedy he have at law.

We suppose there will be another Gorham case, to elucidate the monstrous absurdity of calling the Parliamentary establishment, a Church-and to demonstrate the preposterousness of styling the Anglican Overseers "Bishops." Why, their Primate has not the authority of an Inspector of Police. Nor, all things considered, can it be said that this is wrong. If the Protestant theory of the right of private judgement be sound, no man, no matter what his station or titular rank, should be empowered to interfere with the full and free exercise of that right. But when the question naturally arises-Of what use are Protestant Bishops? We cannot answer that question :-- perhaps Dr. Pusey Mr. Bennett, or D. C. L. would undertake the task The question ought assuredly to be answered-for useless officers are an abuse-and a useless Bishop with £30,000 or £3,000 a year as stipend, is a scandal and a nuisance. - Catholic Standard.

ONE OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGIONS OF ENGLAND.

"THE AGAPEMONE."-The Salisbury Herald gives the following strange narrative of a mission from the Agapemone:—"A highly respectable grocery business James, High East street, the former partner in the concern being a widow of about thirty-two years of the business. This lady, it seems, had incautiously shown some favor to the principles professed by the fraternity of the Agapemone; and various arts were resorted to with reference to her in the prosecution of proselytism—strong hopes having been entertained of winning her over to their views. Good sense, however, broke in, and Mrs. Style recently declared she would have nothing more to do with the community at the Abode of Love, and positively refused to be associated with them at the Agapemone, or to be connected with them in any way whatever. Her maid servant, however, became, it appears, a staunch adherent of the party; and having, as she expressed it, 'had a call from God,' took herself off on Friday last, and repaired to the 'Abode of Love,' distant about fifty miles from this town. Nothing more was heard of her until the Sunday following, when she presented herself at her mistress's door about eleven o'clock at night. An assistant, named Sturton, answered the summons of the bell, when the maid walked in, and said she had a friend coming. Sturton expressed some surprise; and, suspecting that the 'friend' referred to was somebody connected with the 'Abode of Love,' he retired to his private room, where he remained on the alert, We pass over the gross libels upon the Catholic determined to see what was going on. The girl went linch with which the sermon teems—as well as the into the kitchen. The young man had not been many minutes in his room when he heard footsteps in the back yard, upon which he went down stairs and saw a man there, and demanded to know what business he had there at that time of night. The stranger replied servile chain, the powers of truth were winning conthat he wanted to see Mrs. Style, when Sturton told him that he could not see her at that unseasonable hour-that she had gone to bed some time, and was no doubt asleep. The nocturnal visitor then said, with bur if he could be guilty of the sin and scandal which much gravity, that his business was very important, diately went out and across the street to Mr. James's

terview in the yard. The man was well dressed, and of respectable gentlemanly appearance, and whom Mr. James recognised as a person named Hodder. On Mr. James inquiring what his business was there, Hodder replied that he wanted to see Mrs. Style. In the course of some observations by Mr. James, as to the unreasonableness of the request under the present circumstances, Sturton informed his master that he had observed a woman belonging to Hodder's party go up stairs towards Mrs. Style's bedroom, upon which Mr. James, followed by his assistant, and shortly afterwards by the man Hodder, went up into the lady's room. On entering he found a Mrs. Cobb and the maid-servant standing round the bed on which Mrs. Style was lying, and urging upon her, in the most violent terms imaginable, to go away with them instantly to the Agapemone in a carriage which was then waiting for her at the door. Mrs. Style repeatedly declared—
I have given it up, and I will not go.? They exhorted her, on pain of eternal damnation, to hasten away with them; and fearing they could make no impression upon her by the most horrible imprecations and alarming threats, they directed their wrath against Mr. James, who all the while was in vain endeavoring to prevail upon them peaceably to quit the house. Mrs. Cobb, in reply to Mr. James' remonstrances, said— God has sent me for Hanna Style.' Mr. James said, 'My good lady, you may save yourself all trouble, for she is not going; Mrs. Style has distinctly said she will not follow you any longer.' Mrs. Cobb then re-quested Mrs. Style to order Mr. Jumes out of the room, because, she said, she intended to sleep with her. Mr. James declined to leave the room, and said he was sure Mrs. Style would not comply with Mrs. Cobb's wish. A Mr. Williams, described as an assistant at the Agapemone, came into the room while this strange scene was enacting, and, with an air of solemnity and immeasurable importance, (addressing Mrs. Style) he said, 'Hanna! I am come to ask you once, twice, and thrice. Hanna said, 'No.' Williams rejoined, 'You never will be asked again,' and made his exit. About this time the assistant, Sturtonseeing that the two women were reinforced by two men-suggested the propriety of sending Master Fry, another assistant, for the police; to which Mr. James good humoredly objected, saying that he could 'manage the party without the assistance of the police.' We may here state that Mr. James is a fine powerful man, and apparently of a very cool and resolute disposition. Again and again the party turned towards Mrs. Style, and, by a repetition of the same disgusting language and menacing gesticulations, endeavored to shake her resolution. Then, seeing no prospect of better success, Mrs. Cobb, burning with rage and disappointment, and hearing Mr. James say something about the fitness of a strait waistcoat in her case, exclaimed, 'Oh! Mr. James, you shall be punished for this.' And then she put her het in his face, and followed him across the room ejaculating, 'I am God! I am God! I am God! All these efforts, intimidations, and exclamations, however, failed, and the emissaries of the Agapemone having been fairly worn out with the violence of their own passions, and overcome with vexation and disappointment, declared that they 'had better go,' and the whole party left the house and drove off a little after one o'cleck in the morning, the contest for the person of Mrs. Style, and the parleys incidental thereto, having lasted more than two hours.

CONVERTS TO THE CHURCH IN 1851.

In relation to these converts the Dundulk Democrat

"In our present number we publish a list of distinguished converts to the Catholic Church during the past year. Amongst them are men of the highest education, ordained ministers of the Protestant church, noblemen, and titled ladies of the aristocratic class. Those persons were nursed, educated, and brought up in a school which denounces the Catholic Church as apostacy from the true faith; but notwithstanding the prejudices implanted in their minds, they have labored to discover truth, and having found it they embraced its doctrines and submitted to its authority.

What a splendid triumph for the Catholic Church! Poor in the perishable things of this world, unendowed by the splendid gifts which the state could confer; but rich to overflowing with the treasures of true faith, is carried on in this town under the firm of Style and good works, unity, sencity, charity, and all that prove her divine origin, she has won the homage of some of the highest in station in the land, and many of the age, who is possessed of property independently of learned ministers of other creeds have sought peace and spiritual consolation within sight of her altars.

It must have cost these distinguished converts some struggles to accomplish the steps they have taken. When their decision was made known to their relatives and acquaintances, they had to bear ridicule and sneers; they met the jest of this, and the frown of that one; they were told they were going over to the scarlet lady; that they were becoming slaves to the Pope, and many other things which converts are doomed to hear from their relatives.

There were other considerations, too, which were calculated to deter them. During the last year all the calumnies that malice could invent, and that hatred and prejudice could devise, were flung on the Bishops and Priests of the Catholic Church. The head of the British government called her holy ceremonies "mummeries of superstition," and argued that she herself "confined the intellect and enslaved the soul." Efforts were made to outlaw her hierarchy, to humiliate her Priests, to frighten the laity, and erase from the map of the empire these boundaries she had traced for the exercise of spiritual authority. The business of the nation was neglected, that a blow might be struck at her freedom. Months were consumed in order that the world might shortly see the Catholic Church in

But "truth is mighty, and will prevail." The attempts to enslave the Catholic hierarchy proceeded, verts from the church of the enslaver to that of the insulted and enslaved.

How beautiful, holy, and spotless, must the doctrines and practices of the Catholic Church be, when she much gravity, that his business was very important, for he had 'a message from God.' Sturton asked whether Mr. James would not do as well; to which he indignantly replied—'Oh! no.' Sturton then immeand when nearly the entire public press of England poured the vial of its wrath on her devoted head? She OF ANNE McMAHON, wife of BERNARD McMAHON. Inclarian party. On the contrary the peccant preacher lodgings, and found him in bed and asleep. Starton had no wormly wearin, nothing or entirely lodgings, and found him in bed and asleep. Starton had no wormly wearin, nothing or entirely lodgings, and found him in bed and asleep. Starton had no wormly wearin, nothing or entirely lodgings, and found him in bed and asleep. Starton had no wormly wearin, nothing or entirely lodgings, and found him in bed and asleep. Starton had no wormly wearin, nothing or entirely lodgings, and found him in bed and asleep. Starton had no wormly wearin, nothing or entirely lodgings, and found him in bed and asleep. Starton had no wormly wearin, nothing or entirely lodgings, and found him in bed and asleep. They find from a rich and pampered church to a poor. das it has been represented to us—was indeed truly sible, returned with his assistant. On entering the man with whom and essentially un-Catholic. The Minister drawing-room, Mr. James met the man with whom and luxury to perform works of penance and mortification. It is thus that the Catholic Church achieves her iman by copying the above.

triumphs. She offers no advantages but those of a blissful eternity, and the absence of those doubts and fears which torture the minds of the crowd beyond her portals. She comes not with the sword in one hand and the scriptures in the other; nor does she offer food or money to the destitute of other creeds that they may swallow her tenets along with the bribe they receive. Such, we say, are not her practices, but with her sanctity, her purity, and the true liberty she imparts to those who obey her commands, she wins the hearts of her opponents, converts them to her faith, and imposes on them the easy yoke of submission to her livine authority.

THE IRISH EXILES.

We clip the following paragraph from the Democratic Review for February :-

"But let us speak of Mitchel. Last month we published a letter of his, written in consequence of rearrest for the crime of seeing his wife, who, after three years separation by the British government, had followed him to exile-a letter which our members of Congress would do well to remark. That he was not only perfectly justified in the course he took, but deserving therefore of the admiration of mankind, no American can stoop to doubt. That he has conducted himself with heroism, with equanimity, with candid justice, is undeniable, even by his enemies. He has never succumbed, or yielded one atom, to his tyrants, or asked from his friends any intercession in his behalf; on the contrary, in the letter to which we have referred, he writes this sentence:-

" For the kind feeling which prompted your remarks, accept my thanks; but as to your suggestion. that the inhabitants of the Australian colonies should petition the Queen of England to pardon the Irish state prisoners, I must take the comparative liberty of requesting, in case of such a petition being made, that my name may be excluded from the prayers of it. I have no idea of begging pardon, or of permitting any one to beg pardon for me, if I can help it."

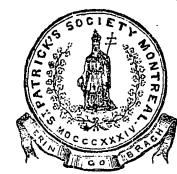
YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION.



AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the above body will be held at the Rooms, St. Heller Street, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 9th MARCH, at Eight o'clock precisely, for the distribution of Badges, and the admission of new members. By Order,

DANIEL CAREY, Secy.

Murch 4, 1852.



AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held at St. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 8th of March, at EIGHT

Pelock precisely. N.B.—The Badges will be ready for delivery.

H. J. LARKIN, Rec. Sec.

March 4, 1852.

IF HEALTH be a blessing, and surely it is,

There are many who do not deserve it;

How is that you will say?—well, my answer is this:

They take no care at all to preserve it.

From whence come those asthmas, consumptions and so,

That so much swell the bills of mortality;
Attention, kind reader, 'its useful to know—
'Tis from FEET-WARE of SPURIOUS quality.

Near RYAN'S HOTEL, EDWARD FAGAN does dwell,

Whose Work, if you'll give it a trial,
You will find to be good, and its sure to preclude
The expense of the Medicine vial.
All sizes of Feet, as his Stock is complete,

He can fit on a moment's inspection

Tis well put together of excellent Leather, Being made by his special direction.

232 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

TO BE LET.

(Possession First of May next),

A COTTAGE and GARDEN, as now enclosed, known as the BOURGOYNE COTTAGE, belonging to the Estate of the late Hon. Louis Goy, at the extremity of St. Antoine and St. Joseph Suburbs; with about 20 arpents of arable and pasturable Land thereto attached, which will be fenced, if required. Apply to

O. BERTHELET.

Apply to 13th February, 1862.

DYEING BY STEAM!!!

JOHN MCLOSKY.

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer, (FROM BELFAST,)

No. 33 St. Lewis Street, in rear of Donegana's Hotel, BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, for the kind manner in which he has been patronized for the last seven years, and now craves a continuance of the same. He wishes to state that he has now got his Establishment fitted up by Steam on the best American Plan. He is now ready to do anything in his way at moderate charges, and with despatch.

INFORMATION WANTED.

had no worldly wealth, nothing of earthly splendor to of the County Monaghan, Purish of Killanny, who sailed from Liverpool two years ago. Any information respecting her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her sister, Margaret McMahon, addressed, "True Witness Office, Mon-

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES. March 2, 1852. d. a 4 41 a 1 10 3 9 Wheat, - per minot Oats, 3 α ı, 3 Barley, 3 0 57 Peas, Buckwheat, O a 2 11 9 ä Rye, -2 2 6 3 Polatoes, per bush. æ 0 \mathfrak{a} Beans, American 5 6 Beans, Canadian 0 a Onions, 8 2 5 0 a Mutton, per qr. 2 0 a 3 Lamb, 0 a 10 Veal, a 0 per lb. 0 3 Beef, 0 6 Lard. 0 a a 0 5 0 Cheese, 5 0 4 a Pork, 0 9 a 0 10 Butter, Fresh 7 0 8 Butter, Salt- \mathbf{a} a 0 5 Honey, per dozen 3 a I Eggs, · per quintal 10 0 a 0 Flour, 6 a 10 () 8 Oatmeal, per 100 lbs. 17 6 a 27 6 Beef, -Pork, Fresh per 100 lbs. 27 6 a 28 9 50 a 7 6 per couple Turkles,

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

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Nos. 3, 4 and 5 of the Life of Christ, 1s 3d each.						
2,05,0, 2,000 = 0.000 = 0.000, 10 02 0000,	8.	d.				
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written more than two kundred years ago, and it has gone through innumerable editions since.

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Steel Engravings, and Four Illuminated Titles, at from 35s to 60s.

35s to 60s.

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ALSO, JUST RECEIVED,

A large assortment of Holy Water Fonts, Beads, Religious Prints, &c. And a fresh supply of the Portrait of Pius the 1X., at only 5s.

Dec. 30, 1851.

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SUBSCRIPTION, only \$3 a-year. Can be mailed to any part of Canada. Every Catholic should subscribe for a copy of it.

D. & J. SADLIER & Co., Agents.

TO THE CATHOLICS OF CANADA.

CAUTION.

BEING credibly informed that in this city, and elsewhere, agents of Protestant Book Publishers are going about amongst Catholics, endeavoring to procure subscribers for works, (in numbers) by representing themselves as Agents for the Sale of our publications, we caution Catholics against them.

To prevent imposition for the future, Agents employed by us, will have a written certificate. Parties desirous of subscribing for our works, will be careful to see that our names are on the cover.

We have seen Histories of Ireland circulated by these worthies, which are full of lies. We do not object to their selling their Books the best way they can, but we caution them

against using our names for the purpose.

D. & J. SADLHER & Co.,
Feb. 25, 1852.

179, Notre Dame Street. BOOKS SUITABLE FOR THE HOLY SEASON OF

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The Spiritual Combat,
The Devant Communicant, by the Rev. P. Baker,
The Rules of the Rowary and Scapular, with the Stationary of the Cross tions of the Cross, .

179, Notre Dame Street. Feb. 25, 1851.

TO CLERGYMEN.

JUST RECEIVED, from DUBLIN, the following WORKS:

Haydock's Folio Bible, with notes to every verse, in 2 vols., beautifully Illustrated, for the low price of 50s currency—the publisher's price being £3 3s sterling. Archer's Sermon's Guhan's Sermon's . 7 G McCarthy's Sermon's
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The Infidel,
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if the above Tales was fool

The Merchant's Clerk, Death Beds of the Poor Death Beson of the Poor,
A Missioner's Saturday's
Work,
The Bying Burglar,
The Magdalen,
The Famish'd Needlewoman

The Cholcra Patient. All the above Tales are from Real Life, having been witnessed by the Reverend Author during a long Missionary Career, in that Modern Babylon, London. It is not too much to say in its favor that it is worth a dozen of the modern "Gift Books."

The Work makes a handsome 18mo. volume of 400 pages, printed from new type on fine paper. Illustrated with 2 steel engravings, and bound in the neatest manner at the following

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"This is equal in interest to Wurren's Diary of a late Physician"—London Times.

"A volume of most affecting narratives, from the pen of an English priest, in some of which is displayed in a remarkable manner the power of religion over some of the worst and most abandoned characters; and in which, also, is set forth the wretched and to which vice often conducts its victims. The pious efforts of the Missionary with the infidel, the miser, the drunkard, the burglar, and other unhappy creatures, are related with simplicity and pathos."—Catholic Herald.

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BLANK BOOKS,

COMPRISING Ledgers, Journals, Letter, Day, and Cash Books, substantially Bound. Only ONE SHILLING AND THREE PENCE THE QUIRE.

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A CARD.

Mrs. COFFY, in returning her grateful thanks to her numerous kind Friends, respectfully intimates to them, and the Ladies of Montreal in general, that she has just received a new and varied assortment of every article in the DRY GOODS and FANCY LINE, which she is able to offer for Sale on the most reasonable terms. She begs leave, also, to announce that, having engaged the services of competent persons, she now carries on the MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING business, in addition, and hopes, by strict attention and punctuality, to give entire satisfaction to those Ladies who may favor her

with their patronage.
23 St. Laurence Street, Nov. 25, 1851.

Province of Canada, District of Montreal, Montreal Circuit.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT. Monday, the Twenty-Third Day of February, One Thousand Eight Eundred and Fifty-Two.

PRESENT :- Mr. Justice Guy.

No. 1530.

JOHN FROTHINGHAN, WILLIAM WORKMAN, THO-MAS WORKMAN and GEORGE H. FROTHINGHAM, all of the City of Montreal, in the said District, Merchants and Co-partners, and carrying on business as such at the City of Montreal aforesaid, under the Name, Style, and Firm of FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN,

Plaintiffs.

FRANCIS McNAMEE of the Parish of Montreal, Butcher and Trader, MARY WALLACE, of the same place, Widow of the late JOHN McNAMEE, in his life-time, of the Parish of Montreal, Butcher and Trader, in her own name, as having been commune on biens with her said late husband, the said JOHN McNAMEE, and GEORGE MoNAMEE, of the City of Montreal, Trader, as well in his own name as in his expacity of Tuest, duly appointed to the Minor Children issue of the Marriage of the said late JOHN McNAMEE, with the said MARY WALLACE, his wife, Defendants.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of RICHARD MacDON-NELL, Esquire, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as a appears by the return of THOMAS A. MARTIN, one of the sworn Bailiffs of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal, written on the writ of Summons in this cause issued, that FRANCIS MenameE and MARY WALLACE, two of the said Defendants have left their domiciles in this part of the Province of Canada heretofore constituting the Province of Lower Canada, and cannot be found in this District of Montreal that the said Defendants have no alin this District of Montreal, that the said Defendants by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language, in the newspaper of this City called, "The True Witness," and twice in the French language, in the newspaper of this City called "Le Pays," they be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two worths ofer the last investion of each adjustication. two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendants to appear and to an swer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment, as in a cause by default.

By the Court, MONK, COFFIN, & PAPINEAU, C.C.C.

DR. THOMAS McGRATH.

Surgery, No. 25, McGill Street, Montreal. December 16, 1851.

P. MUNRO, M. D.,

Chief Physician of the Hotel-Dieu Hospital, and Professor in the School of M. of M.,

MOSS' BUILDINGS, 2ND HOUSE BLEURY STREET. Medicine and Advice to the Poor (gratis) from 8 to 9 A. M.; i to 2, and 6 to 7 P. M.

> DEVLIN & HERBERT, ADVOCATES. No. 5, Little St. James Street, Montreal. B. DEVLIN,

February 13, 1852.

H.J. LARKIN,

ALEX. HEREERT.

25, College Street.

ADVOCATE. No. 27 Little Saint James Street, Montreal.

JOHN O'FARRELL,

ADVOCATE, Office, - Garden Street, next door to the Urseline Convent, near the Court-House. Quebec, May 1, 1851.

M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE,

Corner of St. Vincent and St. Thérèse Streets, in the buildings occupied by C. E. Bell, N.P., Montreal. Mr. D. keeps an Office and has a Low Agent at Nelsonville, in the Missisquoi Circuit.

JOHN PHELAN'S

CHOICE TEA, SUGAR, AND COFFEE STORE, No. 1, Saint Paul Street, near Dalhousie Square.

FOR SALE.

THREE HUNDRED OIL CLOTH TABLE COVERS. JOSEPH BOESE, Manusecturer,

Sep. 11, 1851. L. P. BOIVIN.

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THOMAS PATTON,

Dealer in Second-hand Clothes, Books, &c. &c BONSECOURS MARKET, MONTREAL.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY,

No. 53, St. Urban Street, (near Dorchester Street.)



WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES: CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS: PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montrent and its vicinity, that any of the above-mentioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship, and on terms that will admit of no competition.

N.B.—W. C. manufactures the Montreal Stone, if any person prefers them.

A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, No. 53, St. Urban Stieet. Montrea, March 6, 1851.

Lodgings for Female Servants out of Place, AT FLYNN'S

Servant's Registry Office, and Second-Hand Book Store, No. 13, ALEXANDER STREET,

OPPOSITE ST. PATRICE'S CHURCH. FAMILIES requiring SERVANTS may rest assured that none will be sent from this Office whose character will not bear the strictest investigation. Servants, too, are assured that their interest shall be duly attended to.

Hours of attendance from 9 till 11 a.m., and from 2 till 4 r.m.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS SOLD VERY CHEAP. SERVANTS WANTED at the above Office, who can give Good References as to their character and capability. No other need apply. August 28, 1851.

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.

THE Undersigned has constantly on hand a choice assorment of the above articles, to which he respectfully invites the attention of Town and Gountry Merchants.

F. McKEY, 83 St. Paul Street,

Montreal, October 9, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a choice assortment of DRY GOODS, both Fadey and Staple, suitable to the season, at very low prices, and calls the attention of Country Merchants to examine his Stock, before purchasing chewhere, as he feels confident, from his knowledge and assiduity in basiness, that he will give general satisfaction to all who may honor him with their customs.

ROBERT McANDREW,
No. 99, St. Paul street, Montral.

CANTON HOUSE.

FAMILY TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR WAREHOUSE. No. 109, Notre Dame Street.

No. 109, Notre Dame Street.

SAMUEL COCHRAN invites the attention of Consumers to his Stock of TEAS and COFFEES, which have been selected with the greatest care, and on such terms as to allow him to offer them at unusually low prices.

The MACHINERY on the Premises, worked by a Four Horse Power Steam Engine, for Roasting and Grinding Coffee, is on the most approved plan, the Coffee being closely confined in polished metal spheres, which are constantly revolving and oscillating in heated air chambers, is prevented imbining minimal from Smoke, danger of partial carbonisation of the Bean and loss of Aroma, so important to Connisseurs, which is further ensured by attention to Grinding at the shortest time prior to Sale. To this elaborate process SAMUEL COCHRAN owns the high reputation his Coffee has obtained through a large portion of the Provinces.

CRYSTALLISED SUGAR (much admired for Coffee). REFINED SUGAR in small loaves, and WEST INDIA SUGARS, of the best quality, always on hand.

A few of the choicest selections of TEAS may be had at the CANTON HOUSE, Native Cutty Packages, unrivaled in flavor and perfume, at moderate terms.

Families residing distant from Montreet will have a high reputation distant from Montreet will have a high reputation of the provinces.

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Families residing distant from Montreal will have their orders scrupulously attended to, and forwarded with immediate despatch. June 12, 1851.

109, Notre Dame Street. 109, Notre Dame Street.

FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT VAULTS. 1031, Notre Dame Street.

THIS Establishment was opened for the purpose of supplying PRIVATE FAMILIES, and consumers in general, with GENUINE FOREIGN WINES and SPIRITS, purs and unadulterated, in quantities to suit purchasers, and upon the most moderate terms, for Cash.

The experience of the last twelve months has amply proved to the public the mility of a Depot for such a purpose—enabling them to select from a large and well assorted Stock, the quantity swited to their convenience—combining the advantage of a Wholesale Store, with that of an ordinary Grocery.

SAMUEL COCHRAN, Proprietor. All goods delivered free of charge.

All goods delivered free of charge.

A very choice assortment of PORT, SHERRY, CHAM-PAGNE and CLARET, now on hand. And a small quantity of extremely rare and mellow OLE JAMAICA RUM, so scarce in this market.

OWEN M'GARVEY

House and Sign Painter, Gluzier, &c. &c. &c. THE Advertiser returns thanks to his triends and the public, for the liberal support he has received since his commencement in business. He is now prepared to undertake Orders in the most extensive manner, and pledges himself that he will use his lost abilities to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with

Graining, Marbling, Sign Painting, Glazing, Paper Hanging, White Washing and Coloring, done in the most approved manner, and on reasonable terms. No. 6, St. Antoine St., opposite Mr. A. Walsh's Grocery Store

RYANS 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 the public, that he has made extensive alterations and improvements in his house. he has fitted up his ostablishment 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 Stemploat Wharves, and will be found advantageously situated for Merchants from the Courter within Membershap havingare.

the Country, visiting Montreal on business.

The Table will be furnished with the best the Markets can provide, and the delicacies and luxuries of the season will not be ound wanting. The Stables are well known to the public, as large and com-modious; 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 seeme a continuance of that patronage which has hitherto been given to him.

Montreal, 5th September, 1850.

May 7, 1851.

AMERICAN MART,

Upper Town Market Place, Quebec.

THIS Establishment is extensively assorted with Wool, Gottom-Silk, Straw, India, and other manufactured Fabrics, embracing a complete assortment of every article in the Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Line.

Dry Goods Line.

India Rubber Manufactured Boots, Shoes, and Clothing Irish Liners, Tabbinets, and Frieze Cloths, American Democia Goods, of the most durable description for wear, and economical

Parties purchasing at this house once, are sure to beco

Parties purchasing at this house once, are sure and Customers for the future.
Having every facility, with experienced Agents, having the cheapest markets of Europe and America, with a thorough knowledge of the Goods suitable for Canada, this Establishment offers great and saving inducements to CASH BUYERS.

The rule of Quick Sales and Small Profits, strictly adhered to Every article sold for what it really is. Cash payments required on all occasions. Orders from parties at a distance carefully intended to.

Bank Notes of all the solvent Banks of the United States Gold and Silver Coins of all Countries, taken at the AMERICAN MART.

Quebec, 1850.

T. CASEY.

Printed by John Gillies, for the Proprietors. - George E. CLERE, Editor.