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The ACTIONS OF THE NEW TESTA(Continued.)
7IT. When we advance into the active life of the Word Incarnate, every action speaks a and our difflcilty is, out of so mach tha We will take, therefore, choose as most esceling. .ilistration of our prisciples, a series of actions is in illustration of our principles, a series of actions inhich separately, may appear indifierent, but coliect
iidr aford a meaning too striking to be accident iely aford a meaning tor shing yet only fitting into the Catholic system.
 mong the fishermen of tas ecially described, of the particalar call of four is especiand the two sons of
brothers P Peter and Andrew, and ebedee. Thomas tholonew, were of the same prooe the :3ame as Bartho fhe reasons for this selection do not enter esesion. Mhent subject; though they are not without their ifferest and importance. But the choice once tharde, it is evident that our Sariour associated Himself too flis Apostles in it of His holiest purposes. A great part of the: first year of His public life was passed on the took mithithe coast, to more from place to place. The fouith, ffith, sisth, and eighth chapters of St. Mark will 'show how the fisherruan's boat was alinost His
to se:' It was His place of sleen, the pulpit from thich He addressed the people-His refuge in faigie Now, connected with this frequent use of the biat, are seereral remarkabie passages of His life, \#hich;, apart from their miraculous character, present importantly instructive features. Indeed in may not bestuperfluous to remaris, that in may be considered as
Redeemer's acts, the miracle mote secondary : that is, we may contemplate the action didependently of any miracle which accompanied it, mad tad that what was wosson, inculcated by the action itself. rient to a lesson, inculcated Perhaps the instances on ratich we are. groing to
mili aftord the best illustration of this priciple.
gillaford, the best illustration of this priticip. deignall, an analogy between the Aposte's and the feignel, an analogy
fisherman's occupation, He He Hinself has deigned to inform us, "I will make you fishers of men"-Mait." Iuke 7.10 .-were His words, naturally stuggest Tre of the parallel. But besides this very natural analogy, there were surely others, which must be considered most apt, in another view. What nore
ilse the Church launched on the sea of this world, and, frigigted with a heavenly burthen, borne for\#ards topards a sure harbor, than the vessel laden angy billows, and buffeted by the raging blast, tossed staken, distressed, almost broken, jet hoiding on lie good course, and riding fearless over the wave, and
through the storm? So natural is this comparison, that it has ceased to be one. The "nare," or "ship", of the material church is no longer so
imile; and it is scarcely an allegory to describe the risible, yet spiritual, Church, as a ship in which Christ is piot, or as the Catholic would call it, as the bark of Peter. From the rude galley carved on the oidest monumental slabs in the catacombs, to Giotto
nosaic, vver the inner gate of St. Peter's, or Raf masiac, over the inner yate of sishes, the symbol has been continued, till a very child in the Church can been continued
comprehend $i$.
But wherefore Peter's boat? This it is that we must see. If our blessed Saviour was pleased to retire into a vessel, and travel by it, it was noill dhosien by Hicusedf to attend Hin. "And He spoke To His disciples, that a small shim should wait upon Him, because of the multitude, hest they shound
throng Him"-Mark iii. 9 . What bark vas this, so privilieged, and so ennobled, scene too of sucl monderful works? "They that go down to the sen in silips, doing business on the great waters; these
laire seen the works of the Lord, and Eis wonders in the:deep. He said the word, and there arose storm of mind, and the waves thereof were lifted up. Thiey were troubled, and reeled like a drunken man,
tidd all their wistom was swallowed ap. And they cried to the Lord in their afliction, and He brought liem out of their distresses. And he turned lhe storm into a breecze, and its waves were still. And
fiter. rejoiced because they were still; and He
He brought them to the haven, which they wished for"Pss.ivi: 23 . All Lhis was more literally fulfilled in
the finlerman's skif on The figherman's skiff on Galilee's blue waters, than
eierrit was in the proud trader on its ocean path to oprerit,
There were tivo boats ever keeping company on that inland sea, and ther are so mentioned together at we can have no dififculty in determining to whom
bey belonged. When our Lord began to call His

Apostles, the two vessels were close to one another He rent but a few steps fron Peter's, to find that of Zebedec and his sons. At another time going to the up into one of the ships that was Simon's, He desired him to dram back a little from the land, and sitting, He taught the multitudes out of the slip." The other stip was Zebedee"s. For laring given Simon
a miraculous draught of fishes, "they beckoned to a miraculous draught of fiskes, "they beckoned to
their partners that were in the other ship, that they their partners that were in the other slip, that they
should come and lielp them." Simon then "fell down at Jesus' knees, saying: Depart from me, for 1 am a sinful man, O Loril. For he was wholly astonished, and all that were with him, at the drauglit of fishes which they had taken. And so also were
James and John, the sons of Zebedee, who were James and John, the sons of Zebedee, who werc
Simon's partners. And Jesus said to Sinon, fear not, from henceforward thou slalt catch men'"not, from henc
Luke v. 2-10.
This remarkable passage leaves us no doubt on several interesting points. Two fisting boats keep
sompany on the sea of Galilee. They are consorts fishiny in company ; paranze, as they are still called on the Mediterranean. Oae beiongs 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 surcly of no great consequence in ittelf; and if specified must be
semphatically. It
It so emphatically. It was Sinon's boat hat our Re
deemer chose. Of what interest was this to Theo phillus or the Greeks for whom St. Luke wrote, it Peter was no more than any other Apostle? Surely the mention of such a circumstance inplies that it was not by accident, but by choice, that this bark was
taken for His use by our Lord. And for what purpose?
First, to teach from. This favored boat is the one rom which the Divine master instructs the multitudes.
Secondly, to bestow on Peter the earnest of his future success, as the Apostle of Jcw and of Gen tile. It is impossible to misunderstand the meaning of the allegory performed, not merely spoken. Our
 henceformard thou stalt catch men, as plentifuly y and
as marrellously as, just now, thou hast caught lishes as mareillously as, just now, thou hast caught hishes,
Thou shalt cast thy net into the vast and dark depths of the earth, and then slalt draw up in them safe, and lay up in thy bark, thousands, who shall bless the Lour of thy capture." Nor is it possible to mistake the relative position of the parties in the scene.
Peter is the clief, 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 gint, the blessing, , ihe miracle, thes partake of his ful
ness, and are enriched from His store. His stock is ness, and are enriched room His store. His stock is
superabundant, his measure well shaken and rumning superabundant, his measure werl shaken and rumies
over; and they come to slare it, alnost to relieve him of it, as it runs over into their bosoms. And hence it is carefully added, that to Simon
Clirist's wortus of promise exclusirely addressed.
Here we have a case where the miracle is ab Here we have a case where the miracle is ab-
sorbed in the action, The lesson is to us more important ; for the miracle is only wrought as a mean o convey it. But we have anotber miracle perfectl) of our Lord's earthly existence ; after His Resurrection. Between the two, Peter had given proof of tiis frailty, even of his dastardliness. John at the same time liad slown limself faitlicul, eren to the Cross. Peter, hoverer, in company with him, his brother, and other disciples, expressed his intention of joing a fisthing. "They say to hin, we come also the party, be is the captain of "the ship;" the rest Tliey toil for the nistants in other words, unrecoguised by them, stands on the beach, and bids them cast their net on the right side of the vessel. Their obedience is rewarded by a magnificent draught: Master, whin.m Jolin las detected. Once nuore it in favor of Peter's boat and net, that the sea is compelled to give uj) its prey; and what makes the mmediately followed by lis Lord's clarge, to fee His shecp aud lambs. Here was the distinct fulfil ment of the promise made after the first miraculous draught. Simon's humility was there rewarded by an
assurance of futurc $A$ postleslip; Peter's penitent assurance of future $\Delta$ postlestip; Peter's peniten
lore is here crowned by elevation to its headslip. On lore is here crowned by elevation to tits herampited bim to throw himself ou his knees, and entreat his Lor tential ardour urged limm to daslinto the sea, and go tential ardour urged
staight to his forgiving Master. Thus completely is the fisling of Peter's boat, atier the resurrection, the counterpart of the same action before the denial. lesus then taught in Peter's ship, and gave to
of the deep. But it was not alrays to be a cala
with it ; storms were to assail it, even in spite of His with it ; storms were to assail it, eren in spite of Mis
benign presence ; storms so fierce, that they who manned it were to lear, that He had forgoten them, or had forgotitan His power. "And befiold a great tenpest arose in the sea, so that the "Dont was coveren
with maves; but He was asleer?" But Fie soon ayroke at their call; and, reproving them for their want of faith, He "commanded the winds and the 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 3esus was come into PeWe are told that, " when 3.esus mas come into Pe-
ter's house, He saw his wife's mother lying, and sick ter's hause, He saw his wile's mother ifing, and sick
of a ferer; and He touched lier hand, and the fever left her, and sbe arose and ministered to them." At evening multitudes come to be heated; "and Jesus evening great multitudes about Him, gare orders to
seeing pass the water, and when be entered into the boat is from Pes r's house that he steps into the asse who can doubt that it was that Aposile's? And we may observe, that our Lord acts as the master of the did He commands ins ses ess, as He afterwarcu "Tell him that the Lord hath need of it, and he will let it go"-Matt. xxi. 3. To Peter's boat is granted ther privilege, that storms may be pernitte it. The wares may wreck it, nor eren to shate engulf it, all may think it is aboutto perish, and Jesus may appear asleep, and hecdless of their danger. But in grod time, He wakens up, and His beaming cye is as the sun upon the billows, and His hand wares with a charm against the blast; and the rip-
pling waters dance rejice pling 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? His Church? What is there that assumes the name,
that has ever weathered a real storm, or rather that ives in the midst of tempests, with consciousness of a, life that cannot fail, and of a rigor that canno ges water-logged and mationless, in waters dead and ages water-loged and morionless, in waters dead an
pestilent ; neither batling with them, nor assailed by them, left in unrippling but fatal calm; originally to then, left in unrippling but fatal calm; originalfy to
well framed to fall to pieces, but stripped of mast and sail, and rolling leavily with the dull swell and fall, of the element in which it happens to be embedded For it has itself

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Unionored by persecution, not bearing even the note of the world's hatred, the Christianity of Asia feed its languid life, upon paynim toleration, without an as piration of hope, or an eflort of charity. It sends
no missionary to distant regions to pluck the palun of martyrdom ; it gives to the world no sisters of mercy nartyrdom; it gives to the world no sisters or mercy,
no brothers of Clristian doctrine, no active clergy no learned lierarchs, no studious monks, no zcalous no learne ithearss on from age to age, aclieving
lity. It dreat Tothing great, and fielding nothing good ; adding othing to the knowledge or experience of the past, future. It is not worth a storm, the lazy, slumbering craft. Neither has it a net to cast abroad or to raw home. It is quite clear this is not Peter's That.
Then what shall we say of a morc spllendid and lesily a branch only of Clirist's Church? Surel here is some stir, if not activity about it ; internal commotion, if not onward progress. Every moder improvement is there, to lide defects, or to mend inperfections; all is trim, neat, and respectable, as on any other vessel belonging to the state, And it is spledidily manned, with skifful officers and a zealous crev, whose whole interest is in its prosperity.
Abundance and confort are provided for all on board. But it keens conefully under the shetter of a sal shore, it telipts not the storm, it shums the perils of the deep. Its sails and masts are not made for rude confict with the wind and
valer of vicinity to earth

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It has not the fisherman's blessing; it draws into its own compass nothing from without; it sends out quiecly and decently, as a genteel angler mighit, no tends not eren to gain, by it, increase. Yet of contends not even to gain by it, increase. Yet of con
nict and clamor, it has enough. Within all i lissension, contention, strife. It is no wonder that it loes not move. If its chief commander set the sails another mast. If one rows forward, the other strikes backwards. And still more strange, there are those who applaud, and think their bark is going bravely on, because one out of twenty engaged in its direc-
tion, pulls alone aguinst the rest. This surely was "Duc in altum," go out into deep waters, and there face the hillows, and throw into them the ajossolic net. It is none of Peter's boat.
And moreover these, and others, have one complete disqualification: they profess not to br P'cter's ark. They repuriate the conncction; they are insay to him. They have made their choice of anolle ship, or of many smaller craft, but they will talk rarticular care that it be not his. Anylling but that. Now St. Mark tell us, that when our blessed Lord ent iuto the ship, where he slept during the storin, there were other slips with Him"-Mark iv. 36that is, keeping in His vake. What becime of dhem during the tempest? We hear no more of
them. Only one slip had Jesus on board, and only of it is the Gospel narrative. They may tave nut mack to baribur, they may have been dispersed in the harkness ; some may have been cast on shore. But we read of only one that reached its destimation, be-
cause only one bore the sure Rilot, and the Qucler ause only one bore the sure Pilot,
of the storm ; and that was Peler's.
But there remains one more instance, in what we may terma the sea-faring part of our Saviour's mis ion, of its connection with St. Teter's prerogatives. e allute to the miracte of our Loms walking of he waters, related succinclly by St. Joln, and mor dily by esus was in the boat, but sleeping; here He was mers wallia on le ppears walking on the waters. The Apostles ar here is one of thernine Master cassures theen There is one of then, however, bolder than the rest. As aiterwards he cast himself into the sea to swin ence of walking to Him on the waters. It was test worthy of himself; ever ardent, ever cager test worthy of hinself; ever ardent, ever cager
"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, neverthceess, 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 lis Lord, and yet would fail; so here it was expe-
dient to show him, of how litule arail would be his no to show him, of how ittle avail would be has For "ssecing the wind strong, he was afraid; and hen to bion out, saying, Lort ave me. And immediately Josus 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 sereal remarkable circumstances. eter alone claims the right of walking unon the bil bws. It is not the slip that must support him; it not because he is in it, that lie docs not perish. H has a power independent of it, so to speak; which directly his support, when fearless and alone he comdirectly his support, when feariess and alone hobe com
mits himself to the troubled waters. To doubt that so supported, he bas this marvellous prerogative, is to e of little faith. He is allowed partially to sink hat this reprool may be administered to him; and to the bim, to us. And then, "when they came up gether hand in hand, Jesus and Peter, the Head subne, invisible, and divine, and the Head inferior, isible and earthly, of the Church-the hand of one sower, 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 eter's? That the one was not performed for the His disciples, and follow them walking on the waters, nd, instead of thus possing wake the on the waters, 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 the satec of the Apostle's share in it it is clearls he sake of the hposte's share in he lesson of the history
all that we lave here put practical conclusions from ll that we lave here put together.

1. It is erident that our Saviour, during his misboat should attend Him, from which He preache and in which He sailed. And though His beloved,
and disciple lind one at His disposal, He gave preference to that of Peter.

Three classes of miracles are recorded, as taking place in connection with the boat and its oc.cupation; two niraculous draughts of fislies, tro on the water.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

3. Every one of these is wrought1t in favor of his A postle or his bork; and the
following these re rete to lim.
In the first draught of fishes, as we have seen, he is ordered to go into the deep and cast his net ; and :ifter lis successtil oledience, the promise is made to
ann the lic shali take men. In other words, our Saviour shows that the material action was symbolianal of a spirituni one; and che miracte wrought was 1 proof or guarantee of the truth of the promise. It
was as though our Lord liad said: $\alpha$ In the same wonderful manner, by the same power, to the sanne extent, and as surely as you have this day taken such
an unvonted netrull of fistres, oor slaill in the time an unvonted netfull of fishes, yous shall in the time
hauu from the deppth of sin, misery, and ingorance, the souls of men." In the second, it it i'eter who
has lei forth the Alpostles to their work, and again a las led forth the Apostles to their work, and again a
miraculous capture rewards lim, upon obeynug the miraculous capture rewards liim, upon oiseyng the
sime coummand. So completely wass it lis, that then "Tesus saith to them, Bring lyther of the fistles, which you have now caught, Simon Peter went up,
and drew the net to land"-Solm xxi. 10 .; a net and drew the net to land - Jolm xxit ic ; a tree
 but it required the presence of Peter to draws it up-
on land. $A$ nd in what did this miracte end? In nothing but the fulfilment of the assurrance, given kim after the eartier corresponding miracle. Our Lord here met his disciples, appareutly for only one purof Supreme Pastor. The only discourse that follows, is the thrice-repeated commission to feed the flock; ind as if to show that all was then ended, Jesus leads his nov inducted Yicar away from the rest, for confidential discourse, by adding, "Follow me." So
individual was this call, tliat when Peter would hnve had his, and Citrist's, loved one 10 join him, he was cthecked and retused by the words; "What is it to
thee? follow thou me"-John xxi. 19-22. It seems inpossible to reject the analogy between the two prassages, and not to consider one as the complement
of the other. In both Peter is the distinct end of the miracle, both wrought in lis favor, and introductory to lis privileges.
(Ta be Continued.)

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE

Reception.-Two young and accomplishell ladies, Miss Saunderson, of William's Park, and Miss the hands of his Grace the Archbisliop of Dubbin, at the hands of his Grace the Archbisiop of Diblin, at
the Dominican Convent of St. Callerine, Sion-lill, Blackrock, on Monday last.-Dublin Freemun.

The Rev. Dr. Cahill is engaged to preacll twice on Sunday, February 1st, at St. Patrick's Church,
Manchester. The Reverend gentlemen will also Manchester. The Reverend gentlemen will also deliver a series of lectures duriag the week in the snme chureh, he proceeds so go that district.
Clerical Conferences.-The first conference of the Clergy of the archdiocese of Westminster was held on Tuesday, the $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gold } \\ & \text { bishops. } \\ & \text { residence in } \\ & \text { Golden-square. }\end{aligned}$

Brighton.-The Lord Bishop of Southwark administered the Sacrament of Confrmation at St.
John the Baptist's, Brighton, on Sunday last, to 147 John the Baptist's, Brighton, on Sunday last, to 147 persons, of whom so were conrerts to our Holy
His Lordslip addressed them both before and after the ceremony. The chapel was overcrowded on the
occasion, many being unable to obtain seats. we hear, is the case nearly every Sunday. This rewe hear, is the case nearly every Simay. This rejoashionable watering place calls for the enlargement of the present edifice, or as the limits of the town are so extented, the erection of a new el wherd in
another part of Brightom. The Sisters of Charity, who have been quietly performing their angelic ministrations among the poor for two years, are temporarily
located in a small house relited fer then. Tullet.
The Catholic community will be pleased to learn that on Sunday last a new Clurch was dedicated to
the service of the Most High at Tarrytown, N. Y., lig. the Rev. Mr. Preston, of Yonkers. Among those who contributed towards the defraying of the
cxpenses, \&e., we perceive the namles of M. Griunell, Esq, and Washington Irving, each in the sum of one lundred dollars.-Boston Pilot.
Carhoncity in Holland.-It is stated in a Frankfort journal that in the treaty of commerce restoring the Catholic Hierarchy in Holland, and Hiat sceveral Catlolic Bishops swill be appointed
M. Schenller, a young Dutch Catholic missionary in Cocling China, was denounced by the mandarins, Huc Fo, and lranged on a very lofty gibbet. More ion on the part of the numerous Clristians of Huc Fo.
Conversons.-The Hon. Mrs. Law, of the Harthorns, Ber:shire, widow of the late Recorder of
Iondon, made her pubtic profession of the Catholic Failh at St. Jolm's Charel, Islington, after Vespers, on Monday last, the Feast of the Purification.-
One of Mr. Baplist Noel's "Scripture readers " has just been received into the Clurch at St. Johm's,
I. liagton; and there have been screal more conversons from Mr. Harper's late congregation at PimlicoOn the 24 th ultimo Mrs. Harper, wife of S. 13 . her profussion of Faith, in St. John's Catholic Church, 1'erth.—Cntholic Standurd.
The Rer. Dr. Calill has been delivering a course most sulcesssful.

## IRISH INTELIIGENCE.

Tre inish enires.-Tur Coris Corponatios:-
Mr. Maguire lias semn notice to the town clerk that he Mr. Maguire lias semt notice to the town clerk that he
will move that tle council memorial her Majesty on Cork Lxuminer
 tifcation to be enabled to announce the pleasing fiat
that Fathor Mathew thas recovered, almosl miraculonsly, from the severeat attack from which he suffered is, hat he is now better than he was before he had been athacked. This intelligence will, we feel sure,
be receaived with del ight wlerever it is conveyed; for the safety of the greal motal reformer of the ange is
maller maller it interest to werery man whon, has well to With bime every day, alminisitering the plealge at the
residence of his brother, Mr. Charies Mathew, and had just retired to his room when he wns attackect.-
For some time the most alarming fears were entertained ; but, after a fell hins, he rallied, and has
since steatily recovered. The umost ankicy pre vailed in the city on Mouday and yesterray respectiin persuations miphit be seen during thase days going to
and relurning from Lellina.-Cork Examiner. The Rev. Mr. Quaid, P.P., and the Rev. Mr. Shee-
hy, P.P., the iuldefatigable friends of tenant-right resumed the campaign at Sismilebridge, Limerick, or and held a meetiug which, thourl nor nume soil and held a meeturg witich though not numerous,
owing to the falal progress of extermination, emigration and famine, in that district - was sufficiently larg to manifest the
the movernent
A meting of ihe people of Mayo, convoked by a most reappectively signect requisition, headed by the
county members, and embracing a larg airay of the Catholic Clergy, was liedd on Thurslay, in the Courthouse of castlebar, for the purpose of taking int
consideration the propriety of petitioning patiament to eunct such measuree as will ensure an equitable
arrangement of the relations between landlord and arranger
tenant.

Lorid Chancellor has appointed John Lentaigne, county Monaghan, at the recommendation of the lord lieutenant of the county:
RERRESENTATIN or
has alddressed the electors of Kilkonr, P. Rt. Welst of a dissolution of parliament. He says:-"I am, as Thave ever been, he advocale of those just principles
of 'tenant right:' ombodied in Mr. Sharman Crawforde
The Kllekny Corporation--Skaban Crawrond's BiLL.L. The quarteriy meeting of the corporation
was held on Tuesday, the Mayor in the chair. The was held on Tuesday, the Mayor in the chairn Th
priucipal business was, un admirable resolution of Dr
Cane's in suppor or inr. Sharman Crawford's Land lord and Tenaun Bill, embobying a petition from the
mayor and corporation to the Holise of Commons, mayor and coryoration to the $H$ Honse of Commons, to
pass that measure into a auw. The resolation, which was seconded by Mr. Tidmarsh, ilt a a singularly able
speech, wras passed uanimously. Thie, we believe, seeen, was passed unanimously. This, we believe,
is the firss petition from any corporatior in Ireland corpotation, and all Crawford's bity. Thus the mayor, corpotation, and all the city magistrates, who had not
previousl been prominent in the movement have
provounced for that important measure.- Kilkenny
London Derry and eaninkilien Railwiy. a hué have grear pleasure in staling that it is the intention Stewant on Mouplay next. The Reeeetitly finishne
portion of the work has been carefully inspected by a government engineer preparatory to the rumining of the
trains - he enire lerngtll betweeil this city and New-
townl-StewartA Smiof to Prosenytibm-Converbion of C presu, $\operatorname{si}$ - On last Sunday, in Cond chapel, in the
aremee of the Rev. Mr. Waldron and the assembled concreagition, Courtney Kenny, Esq, openly made a Cathelic religion. He is to be formally admitted iuto Calthotic religion. When rampant proselytism and detestable bigotry are trading on the faith of the igno-
rant and starving population in the distressed district rant and starying population in the distressed districtis
of the west the conversion of a gentleman of edvacatinn and high standing in the eountry is a significan dun Luyelack, Jormerly barrackmaster of Castlebar he hase been sulyy infuenced by deep hought and a
clase investiration of ecolesiastical and hoolong abjects, which render his conversion the more va hable.- Galway Yindicator.
A Bhest or Mx. Bucu
 newwinaper, was arrested in his bed, at his residence,
No. 7 , Riehmond-street North, about eight o'clock on Tuesiday morning, by Sergeants Craven and Ryna, of
ine $G$ division.
is siait that this was the first time the gentleman slept in hisown house since the warran The lands al bolh sides of the river on the Upper Pinsy mills, are one broad sheet of water, and the render inpasasable the entire bank from tha engsine-
houtse of the Water Works Company thence upwards. Thuse persons resident in that locality are conveyed to
and frum Limerick by fishermeng'
cols and other small craft. The metal bridge which crosses the river to the
Clare side above Plassy is barely visible bexicc covered
 veutenan115 of Louth, Monaghan, atul Armaght, con-
vened a general meeting of the magistrates of those "for the purnose was hely at Castieb ney, on Monday, tioning pariiament to enact measures to meet the
disorganised state of parts of these counties." There was a large attendance of inagistrates, considering that
many were attending the commission in Monaghan many were attending the commission in Monaghan.
Lori Caledon presided. A petition, embracing the
orject above sei out, was umatimously agreed to, and arrangements werc made for its presentaed to, and

riumphs of the spreceial cummission, which was ushered into the county of Monaghan with so much pomp
and parade, coisist of tha conviction of and parade, coisisis of the conviction of two miserable
wretches for unlaufully laving a blunderbuss, for

 the murder cese were for an uequittal. It wasa ju
compused exclusively of Proteslants, aud of Proves anis, we umarestinul, not very mild in their poinico
religious opitions. The Atorney-General sel hy every Catlolic called upon the jary. The result was
an exclusive jury of Moughan Proestants, and of a jury so selecied
Dublin Freeman.
Outrage in Inysinows. - It is with the deepest regret we are called uphn to record a most deliberate atlempt at murder in the hitherto peaceable county of
Donegal a crime tapppily of a rate occurrenee in this part of the northe of Irpilan ut a rane occurrence in thit
oung fellow-citibeen for some time past enyaged in his professional
capaciy in the parishes of Clonet and Clonmany (and resided oceasionally at a place called. Creagamullin) by Mielhael D Dhenty, Ksp., of Gleul-hoise, in survey-
ing and dividing his propery in this sistsict, and doing
away ruy-daile, asyl it is supposed land commonly calleu
 oi some of the temants; and, it is with horrcr we re-
late, that some miscreant, upon last Saturday mornug, about two $\mathrm{a}^{\prime}$ clock fircol at Mr. McClintuck thro' happened to be between the wrindow and the bed on which that gentleman slept, and upon this the greater part of the charge of slugs, made fiom pieces of cut ing he pieces into Mr. Meclintock's bed, one of them striking him on the bed, happily withont dioing him
any serions injury. Mr. MeClinock's servant $J$ hmes Toner, who slept in the room, immediaely procured a light and alarmed the inmates of the house, and, upon examination, the pieces of the chair were diseovered broken glass and some shlys, along with the burning
wadtin of the gun, wadtung of the gun, which wai fonne under the bed.
John Harver, Esq., J.P., Malin -hall, upon hearing of
the the occurre:ce, immediately joinod Mr. Rankin, and 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.
day night the house of a farmer named last Thurs siding on the townland of Corragha, in the 12eighbor-
hood of Mohill, was visited by a party of armed men, wro of whom entered the house, the others having re maineld outside. They at once inquired for Shanley,
who happened to be from home; finding this to be he case, they appeared much excited and disappointed hey, however, swore his wile on a book, never 11 of her husband's land which was formerly occupied glass in front of the house, and left, vowing they would eturn again shonild their orders be disisegarded by at Cannon, residing on the townland of Timalaghte not far from Corragher, was visited by (it is supposed
he same party, who, having forced his door, drage he same parly, who, having forced his door, dragged
him outside, and proceeded to swear him in the like manuer, to give py possession of a piece of land which positively declared that he would not swear for them et the consequences ee what they might; seeing him
resolutely delermined on keeping his promise they dec.ined using violence, but cleclared their intention
of paying him also another visit in case he pergisted payingim aliso another visit in case he pernisted in
then smastied some glass in his windows, and departed, firing shots as they went along. About a week pre-
vious to this occurrence Cannon had found a threatenng notice posted on his door, zigned "Mary A. Ma-
酸 not instantly give up possession of lis " new take." -Leitrim Journal.
The Goni.zss Colleges. - A Lesson from Belerum structive information, which it is to be hoped will no be lost on those to whom the warning applies :-" In
reading your last number, I find ulut a suspended
 ook place, when the King of Holland triel by his was a more infernal plan found out to corrupt the
country than the plan of the Duteh King, but also never was there a more noble upposition made by Catholics, in Flanders he could only find one Priest to be at the
head of his Godless College. Money wiss offered to heal Priests, but all refused, although whate was whe tho
one Priest who remained in the collese, uilthough misery add degradation, and nave to such a may blate of
nother Birch, laving by the trade of matled


THE NEW REFORMATION-JUMPER
When the Daily Express and other organs. of the
bribing reformers pretend to their Exeter Hall dupes bribing reformers pretend to their Exeter Hall dupes
that there is no foumdation for the charges brougha effroutery to demand alditional proofs of their profiracy and of the emptiness of their "conversions aithought it is henping Pelion upon Ossa, to direct atBallinrobe pety sessionse, which we abriuge from the
colums of the Tuam Herald:-

Mamistrates presiding-Chas. Arabin, R.M., Courtgerald Higsing Vohn Staunton, of Partree, having been called on,
Mr. Griftin, solicitor for complainant, said hat the court wiss, from the procedings of last court day would nol dyell on it beyond colling the case,
 Staunlon, with a total dis segard of the advice and ad-
nuvition of the bench and the leniency of the court wards him, hrd, on the dhy after, again assmult ins noor wife and turned her out,
house as directed by the bench.

Evidence having been offerad for the proseculion, The defondaut was again called, but the proseculion,
althoughl bound to attend the adjourned heari pprearr case
caplais day.
on lhe poor wouns? When was this assanilt committed Mr. Criffin-From the gross conduct of her husband
owards this poor creatue, she summoned court on Monday last, when le was boond to keen the court on Monday last, when he was bound to keep the
peace, and also to appear herc to-day. He was pro ${ }_{20}$ his wif wished by the betich to treat this romal as his wilt-the mother of his eight clisitren, and
to turn way the wretched creature he las been co
habiting with; he promised to do so here hut habitini with; he prom ised to do so here, but and was of
no vail. When she returned llome the following ing he refised to part hic associate in infany, and
beat his poor wife and turned her out. This hy (M) Grifin) would undertake to prove by more than ond fitness.
fudy Stanton examined by Mr. Grifini-Went to
her house on Tuestlay last after the magistry her honse on Tueslay last after the magistrae dentired
her to return loome to her husband, Jobha Slum went there in the morning; her husband was in th: she went here was more bed with him ; that is the woman he took woman him since he turned witiness and her heokildren out.
To Mr. Arabin-When I went to was open : I went in, and from the middle of the flo could see both of them in be
Mr. Griffin-Did
Wou, see them also?
Witness-He did
ness also answerelt the question in the affir tho wit Mr. Griffin-What an example from a father for bis Examin
and witnestion resumed-Her Husband then got up of her bed; he told witness he would not puol he ou woman out, and desired her not to stir; he toll ness if she did not go ont of the house herself quict that he would finish her ; her husband hasno gun now the one he had was taken from him lately; is living John Prendergat (brother of the list ed her oul amined by Mr. Griffin-Went with hist timess) e: Staunton, and her son on Thesday last to her house
where her husband, John Staunton, lives did nut where her husband, John Staunton, lives; did not go
into the house with them, but remained outside enough to see what was going on, and to hear th
noise saiv John Staunton take hold and shove her oul of the house like a dop: thes Johu Staunton had a gun, but it was taken from hin lately by the bishop-not by the Archbisthop of Tuam
Dr. Mac what Staunton has to do with Bishop Plunkelt, that h would either take from or
${ }^{[P}$ Prendergast here reprect was afraid of Staunton injuring him or burning his haggard some night, and asted to have hin toond
over; but as the case was not before the court the would not then interfere, particularly as Staunton hat been on the previous court day bound in his own re-
cognizance in $£ 20$ to be of the peace to his wife and all other persons.]
Captain Higgins said the only course left was to rother, and issue a warran for the arrest of Stanton diabolical case.
Rev. Mr. Conway said that in order that their worie should state that he is a man who is so offen men tioned as "the sanctified and maryred conven"" by
the Rev. Hamilton Townsend, of Partree, the great reformer of the present day saints in Partree, it his segging letters. As to Staunton's conduct tawards of honest and respectable parents, he (Mr. C.) was
informed that the unfortunate man was inducel tu act as he did towards his wife because of the instruction he receivect. When staniton joinect the reirmers of
Paritree, his wife and child ren refused 10 go orith him everence was annoyell, and it is ssiid that it wish ha cold he unforlunate man that his marringe by a Catholi clergyman was not legal, though he and his wife were
Catiolics at the time of their marriage, and until The Corrt saict that whoever gave Stauntun the ad-so-it was a very bad adviee ; for nuny dhange he
made since could not affect or alter the validity of his marriage.
Rev. Mr.
on got 1 . pt scholor-worthy of some one, and he, veillg an to cohabit wity of the saints of the reformation in Parre vert who has got more money and meal, and on whiom more money has been squandered than on all the converts in the counutry. The scene here to-day will
show what use this saint or "angel!") of Partee has been making of the measure supplied by the fannitc
of England. From the advice he got, he brougll th woman who lives with him to Mr. Towisend to get
narried, but his reverence being more aware of the consequences refised, and she still remains will him to the seandal and disgrace of the district. He had
merely to express a hope that the court wouth now,
 fulure they must be mo Captain Higgins proposed that a wairrant be isseld

 disgracelal and improper conduct; anl atter the pro ceedings there the last day, and his condrict sinc right and necessary that he slould be bound in snch substantial bail
general assizes.
Mr. Kenny said that Staunton promised in that court on Monday last, that he would putt hat womat away, and take back his wife, and treat her kilid
respectully, ard humanely for the future, as he zance, , himself in fen, to bo of the pence to ler ant and he is certainly a very bad character. mannt wne The information having beens sroorn, a warmint wrs
ighed by the court and issued for Slauntor's apprenenneion.
court soon after adjourned.-Tuam Heriald.

THE TRUE WITNEGS AMB CATYOLC GHBONCLE

## great britain．

Lord John Rasiell，in his reply to Mr．DI Tsraell，
jires us to understand that so tong as Catioolic youth． gires us ount to attond the Quenens Colieges no ne
arepermitted
 Prelaies only disobey the Papat Rescript，and diste－


 siversin a quiet way to make．good the cle diciencieies in

 to the Mediterranean，and oncers have been appointed neir skillin steam－mand．Spectator
 reapiret by law except the words＂on the true Faith
of alristian，＂he plaintif brought the action to resoer certain peanaltes which，hie contended，the
defendant hatd incurred by voting in the house nutwill）－



entilitel，ty reason or his being a Jew，to take the oath
uppon the old Testament，and hat the deteundant was
 apap ajuraion on the Old Testannemt Athly－That if no ojection yines the defendant laving parposely omitted



 the public are already fan
Judgement was deferred．
The Eviriegrs $S$ Stuike．－Moth masters and men The active in widening the strike and in preparing for
the worst．The co－operative establishment will $b$ ．
 gieties bing almost unanimous in favor of the project
Out of one lundred returns only eight are in the ne

 the streetrack，where he 2nd battalion of Grenadie Chards are quartiered，his grace being colonel of that
regiment．Mr．Charles S．Cantrelh，an intelligent old taglish farmer，who hard recently come to reside in the town，having retired under comorabiabe circum
stanees，was aliso taking a strull，and seeing the duk

 the stieets arm－in－arin together in familiar chit cha Rirse Canvor－A Anine－pounder field artillery gun
has been mrooveit a！the Royal Arrenal on the viffe pinciple，and experiments will shortly be made wilh
iti the marshes to ascertain its meri－compared with he e sasal ninie－ponnder field batery gun when charged
rith rith splerical shot．The shot intended to be hife
from it made of the sugar－luat shape，with four proecting parts on each to enter and fill the erooves．
The principle on which it will proceed atiter being fred tiom a rife canuon being similar to an arrow，in
sead of revolving in the same manner as spherical sexad of revolving in the same manner
stat，is expected it canse it ono more
maxk，and to have a much longer range．
 Hegal Arsenal，which might have been altented with arfilul consequences． 1 it is invariably the case on the
reeipn nif ruew guas from contractors to test them by an extra charge of powder，varying accerding to thic
ine of the gun and description of orunance．Po com－ pliance with this regulation a detalctiment of gunners uithe Royal Artillery attended at the proof butt，in the
Rlozal Arsenal，and under the usual superintendence
 pover io each，and，after the wadding，adtled a 56
vornder solid shot to each．On the arrangements sing made for fiving，one of the guns，whose porl fire had conmunicated to the charge before the others，
busts in the ict of fring，and one of the piecees struck
 le mound，dhe west in the dizection of the town Noolvich，and in an instant afierwards tha 56 －pounder
stot was fired，proceeding at a tremendous velocity lyot was fired，proceeding at a tremendous velocity
given by hie
fateant harge of powder，over the houses
 roceed，and astonishing the numerous workmen guing home to dinner with its whizzing sound．The
fisp pased on a Ititle to the south of the tall chimney
all athe saw－mills，and struck the chimney of the resi－
lence of Mr．Maclonald，master attend Hith dockyard，and a few，yardster rurtherdant anocked doun tiver receiver＇s residence，mit they of ome Morgime knocking the trina a arge portion of the parapet of the building
 er，and the distance where it fell from the place there it was fred is fally a mile and a half it would

Hechief sacnects＂of Exhiritrions．－A few days age


 ctarch shoola be charged just as they would ho on a
visit to Wombuell＇s mennuerie，or aun extlibition

 We find in the Spectator，the following nutivering one
of the effects of the Ecelestastical Titles bill，which
 Mion to a letter foom Mr．Scod oar pardealiar atic
 Chronitce．It seems that the Ecelessinstical Titles A has liad the totalify unexpected and fatal effect of inter－
cepting from Catholic sthnols the promised aid of the
 he Poor Schoul committee，，hat the Lav－office：s
 Catholic bishop of the districi＂are contrary to th
Ecclesiastical Tites Alt，and had sugested as nuel jectionalle the roundabout description of such persons
by the phrase＂ofliciating as a bishop of the Church of Rome，and as eeclesinasicaal superior of the persons district，＂The legal had isers of the Poosiding sishool Coin the mittee，in reply，held than this periplirasis is a
contrary to the statute as the phrase objected to the Charman of the Commituee rejected it as terosa Lory．The resull is，that the schools which the minute
orfrivy Council of 1 shit－dra wn upa ater Parliamentary
 of the $\pm 475,0$ ，vo，voted since 1847 ，Cathiolics have re
ceived nothing to help them in providing sclools． ceived no
Srecluor
A contespondent of the Canuriux says：－＂There is fancied that she was in possession of the degrree or
faith in which St．Peter himself failed．She thougt aith in which St．Peter himself failed．She liougth
she could walk upon the waters without sinking．
lay was sel wart day was sel apart，and many spectators same to wit
uevss the miracle；side wai taken into the nidest of the river Eden and there sel upon the water，bui iustea
of walkills unon ts she，of couss，sank inio it The forryman－a wag in his way－mrade off，aftecting to
suppuse hat his nid was unnecessary．Plumge！－ plunge！went the water－walker！She soonc cealle bladder that will bear us over the highest waive，bua spuke figuratively．
English paper ：－ingwan adeertisement appears in an 19，of pleasing conatenance，good figure，agreeabl ments，whe has studied everythity，from the creation 10 a crotchet，a situation in the family of a genteman
 ccompay him the theare of in waltion or cut the lefives of lisis new books，sew on tis buttons
warm his slippers，and Warm his sippers，and genlerally make his miserable
Hife hapy．Apply，in the first place，by letter to Looma upon tle premises．Ni． B ．The wedding finge
si sive papa，upon tite premb
is $\operatorname{\text {Eize}}$ No． 4 （small）．
Disgraceful Circumstanee．－A shor time ago we（S．Sanford Mfucary）are informad，，pors woman Whap lode Drove．The clergyman demanded 9 g ． 2 d ees，and he sextun 18．but，bor the interment of the so al midnight he interred his child in a recennly－made grave．The circuinstauce being made kinwn，tha
sexton，will
his iron＂grave－laster，＂proceeded search for the morsel or tumanity：he found it，took it up，and it was placed for one nigh in a a cloget in the
church－yard．Attervards the clliild was taken and placed before the poor man＇s doon＇，aceompanied with toout eight weeks！We should have entertained doubts respecting the strict accuracy of the above ex
traordinary statemeni，had not our corresponderi as sured us that he has seen the clergyman＇s note sen with the returned corpes．
united states．
Lreiand＇s Anmitersart：－We understand that our Irish cilizens will observe the appruaching festiva being male by the committee who have conducted the cause the Exiles， 10 e ele brate the day by a pub－
lie dinuer to be styled＂＂The Irish Exile delegation Inentions and hospitalities of the citize reciprocate the Ion on the nccasion of the visit of the delegation to thal city．The Hibernian Society will alfo elebrate the
day with their usual edat，by a dinner at the Eutave day with their ueval ecdat，by a
Honse．－Balimore Calthotic Mirr

Hughrs．－The distin guished Archbishop of New York will lecture a
Tripler Hall，New York，on the evening of the 8 th oo March．The subject will be an historical exposition
of why the United States is constitutionally neither a Of why the United states is constitutionally neither

Exile Merting in St．Louis－－A meeting has been held at S．Lonis．Mo．，at which meeting has been
Luther M．Kennelt，was Iresident of the mayor，Honn eddrewed the assembly before taking his seal．The conmitte made a repart embodying appropritite reso
lutions which were aropted．The meeting was elo
quotly on，and Blennee Catholics and Irishmen in refevence to Kossulh an is cause，were energetically expressed by the speak
 wait on L equest him to sign a petition to the Queen of Eng and，for the release of Wm．Smith $O^{\prime}$ Brien and
companions in exile．The chairman named n．
 present when that committee waits on Kcssuth． Sheppierd of the Valtey．
Conrme Prisivert Whic
ejection．

The Whig Stute Contral Committee of Maryland
have adopheil resolutions nominating President Fill－ nore for re－clection
Orestes，Brownson，aditor of Brownson＇s Revic




 Lirevor Li


 insl，，aromonstratec argainst $i$ ，signed by 4,900 voters The Maine Liq⿴囗十 Law，which had passed the
opular body of the Mhode Ishaul Legristature

The folkuring is outo of hhe resolutions passed by the evening：－Resolved，That man is a ration Sal being uppring to the brute creation，and that aly law which
equires or compels him to drink with the ox aud ass on eat erass，＂is d
alising in its effect．
Origis of tur Manse Llauor Law．－It is state
hat llis bill passed the Lower House of the that His bill passedi the Lower House of the shaine
Legisisaure with he confictute expectition that it would oe defented in the Sonnitente Aspectue members of th Selate did ion ine he ilea or assumng hie restonsil Hubrart，he expressed lis indignation at their folly

 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { ti it，and } \\ \text { Mirror．} \\ \text { NEw }\end{array}$ |
| :--- |

Dew Protrstant Theory len Relation to tar
 respecting the seriplural accounts of the delure．He
insists liat it is an allegory，and assumes that the arke Soal and ind to represent the church establisheet b every priueiple of doctrine and duty necessary for the
salua tion of man at hat day．To enler the alys was to be confrimed in the life of religion which it represented
The flood of waters hee considers the emblem of an nundation of evil and impiety，and reters to variou Testament，for hhe purpose of shlowing the enerouch－ ments of fallacious reasoning and lase principles ar
not only compured in the scriptures to floods of waters not only conparece in the scriptres 10 floods or waiers
but are actually called floods and the overlowing o in the tome of Noath．The perishing of the million
 infuence of situ In a fecure upon the subject，delii－ vered by Mr．Stuart，he advances many plausible
arguments in suppor of his theory．A lieral fload ijke that described by Moses，the reverend gentiemal says，could not have taken place．Men of science re
ect as an absurdity the idea of a universal deluge ect as an absurdity the idea of a aniversal delugg
having occurad since the creation of man．Geology
uvierly confutes shis supposition．The learned Dis ntiery connutes this supposition．The learned $\mathrm{Dr}_{r}$
Buckland，the orthodox Dr Hitchoock，and many others equally worthy，have abandoned it；and nonne
siand out for the literal flood except a subbborn few who make the omuitpotence of God hhe seape－goat of
physicad imposibilities．Thise are Mr．Stuan＇e views


 account of a gross outrage offered to the Spansh an ritish Consuls by a banc of cisorderly milbusters in the Coion was announced，crowds began to collec who made towards the wharves，particularly to the
Government wharf．They had Jikewise provide． themsel ves with tim trumpels，with the intention to
hiss every hing appertaining to Spain，and they cur－ hiss every thing appertaining to Spain，and they cur－
sed and swore that they vould not be content with hissee alote，but，if it was necessary，they yould re
sort ic actis．When the spanieh flage was hoisted on the Government wharf，it was hissed and also whion
fie Colan began her returu salute There were sev－ lie Colan began her returu salute There were eve
cral persons who signified their ：utumion to hanl it down，in order to tear it in pieces，and with thisis object ee prod hed the fiar－slaft．But，for he ye are bound to state that they were ony prevented hey must first trample on him．Dosising from．thesir design，and continuing their cries and insul．s，they
turned their eyes towards the river where the stoame
 which was reetrrung Mr．Mure，Her Britanic；Majesty
Consul．Wheu he stepped aellore he way hisjest an insulted untion he ereached his carriage，in to which h
nirang，ordered the driver to escane with sprang，ordered the driver to escanpe without speaking
a wodid We do not know what may tio the resulhs on
theinsult thaped won （he insult heaped upon the British Consul．The staam er（hie Colon，near he Alerwiar Frrry，when sho was re
men Buoy
peatedly lissed and insulted by the perbons crossing peatelly bissed and insul
the river in the ferry boat．
 these maniffestanions at New York．According to his own account he was an unbelicser in the genuineness
of the miracle until he had been lod from New of the miracle until he had beren lod from New Yort，
where the spivits would not communicate with him where the spiritit would not communicate with him
to a country parish，whence they condescended his mother，and vither deceased relations．This， mence an aposiolate．In company with eleven otia persons，be was led by his unssen grides from one part or the union to another towards some mountinn
where bee was told Huat he woald be neares Gocl，unil a






 Bis owe cisco




年就


 their recieant represengutives，and mike mher ematith th tremble bencath the vanuific humder－slat of a peopht
wite avake and in telluml．Belicvius that Kossulh is


 We go fur Rossuli．

 Congregationalist Mitisisters，
Bapist（Missiourary）Minisisers，


The stive writer mentions that literary instibstion
 sregutionalist，Baptist，（Missionary，Preslylerian，and
Associate Reformed Clurclues；and there ia also at are of all the denominations．He nudd the spersia wie of all the denominations He ndds，that＂the
woust thing about Oregon is dre dificuly：of gretinu The writer has omited two thinge－first，what re－
tigion will the youns ladies profess when，

 The secmat is anre there auy Catholi co in oregont


 ithe district of Oregan，than ana ymireo of the seyment
 Cuthotis Instructior．


 loast＂everreenms the purport of the speech and th history．＂Chle Arssemblete Nationale says：－＂Thu most serious atotrtion is due from the great Europeall
powers to whthat has passed at Washinglon．Thu Gowers to what has pased at Washington．The
Dermecratio or the Unised States，implole by the Demoeratio passion e that rulut over，it，hias abas aydonel
the pelicy of George Washington． sfricts ifself to the interests of ride and invigation，
but dr sams of exercising an inflence over Eurupan peificics．Any measure taken against the envoy of Aukfria at the American capital，must be considere quasrol and quarret or Austria riane，wut is the common absurd pretensions of the American Republic
The KING or Beicium
 Poil received the news as to the conisiscation of th made an observation to the following effect：－＂‘1 This unfortunate circumstahce hidd occurred betore
pleaned the almighty to take the Queen，she woul may the fuatire never As to my children，howeve
 courtiers of the new power，and even upon their 1 a
dies．
Mole the room．M．do Flahantt looked suprised，and asked why the ladies retired？＂For the esme renson，＂re－
plied M．Mole，sternly，＂t that I shoull nyself，had I not been fixed to this sofa by the gout．） de Countess le Hon，on paying a visit to Madame Ggured on one of the lists of proscription， y the lady of the house standing．The visitor seems monious deference the this formal posture as a cere be condescendingly invited Madame de Girand as mate terms asked why one who had been upon in atanding pp in her presence．＂Madame，＂replie o until you go away．＂

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

THE TRUE WITAESS AND CATHOLLC CHRONICLE
anite offen No arcill Street

Payable Half-Yeaity in Advanre.
 TRue Wrings ANC ATr
give receipls for Me sall.

## THE TRUE WITRESS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.
MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH $5,1852$.
NEWS OF THE WEEK.
On Monday, the 9th ult., Lord John Russell introduced lis long-talked of amendment to the Re-
form Bill, the principal features of whicla are, that it proposes considerabiy to extend the suffrage, by giving the right of voting to $£^{55}$ houscholders in the boroughs, and to persous paying an annual rent of
ei20 in the countics; it proposes also to give the se20 in the countics; it proposes also to pire the
right of voting to ull persons who pay tuxes to the amount of 40 s per annuun; boroughs are not to have less than 500 electors, and for that purpose, neighiboring towns are to be united in one general representation. away with, and the oaths administered, previous to memlnit Jing their sed their representatives to Par tiament. The new Reform Dill is to effect a arreat clange in the mode of conducting the enquiry into
casse of allered 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 tavful for the crown of a select, committee, it shall be lawfiul for the crown to appoint a commission, which shall resort to the
borough, wlere corraption is stated to have occurred, borough, where corruption is stated to have occurred,
and to pursule the sanne system of enquiry as that which had been adopted, witl such great success, at St. Albans; by lilis means it was expected that it woold be practicable to procure evidence, suincien
in most cases, to authorise the houlse to proceed to in most cases, to authorise thie hoine to proceed -to
the disfranclisement of the guilty borongh. The Bill the e disfranchinsement of the guilty borongh. The
makes a provision for dininishing the number of fictitious votes in Scotand, where it is ifikewise proposed to reduce the franchise quaitication from $£ 10$ to ex. counties are to be left as chey were, but in the boroughs, it is intended that the qualification shall be boroughs, ith intenced from $£ 8$ to $£ 5$, which will have the effect of
alter
areallo ougmenting the number of electors. Memgreaty augmenting the number of electors. Memvacate their seats, upon merely changing office. Such are the principal features of the measure which Lord Jolm laid before the house, and- which was objected to, as 'insulficient, by Mr. Hume, biecause of the
omission of all allusion to the vote by ballot, an omission of all allusion to the vote by ballot, an
omission that Mr. Berkeley announced his intention of rectifying, if possible, by an amendment, duriag the progress of the Bill through the house.
the constitution, and objected particularly to the the constitution, and objected particularly to the
clanse which opeued the door of the House to Jews. clanse which opened the door of the House to evews.
Mr. Roche urged the necessity of a thorough reMr. Toche urged the necessity of a
orm. in the electoral system of Ireland. was. given to bring in the Bill, the second
whlich was fixed for Friday, the 27 th ult.
In the House of Lords, on the 10 th utt., Lord Roden drew the attention of the bouse to the state of the disturbed districts in Ireliund. As an instance
of the insecurity of life in that country, his Lordship of the insecuritity of hite in that country, his Lordship Nine gentlemen, out hunting, were seen standing ftogether, by the side of the cover, and seven out of
thie nine haid pistols in their pockets. Another noble Lord assefted that the Tenant League meetings were at the root of the evil, and that it was the diuty of government to keep a strict watch over them, and
clicek-their proceedings. On the same erening, in $^{\text {On }}$ the House of Commons, Mr. Sharman Crawford obtained leave to briag in a bill "f for the better secur-
ing and regulating ute custom of tenant right, as ing and regulating uthe custom of tenant right, as
practised in the Province of Uister-to secure compensation to improving tenants, and to limit the power Lord John Russell phainly intimated their intention to oppose the measure in its subsequent stages, and there is not the slighitest possibitity of its passing through
the House of Commons. Irish texants must in the mean time, learn to die in patience. The Loondon correspondent of the Tcblet las the following notice "The tone aud tomper of the house last night, ou the
introductioio of the tenant right question, was extremely introduction of the tenant right tquestion, was extremely
ddelleartening, and left ittle hope of any practical resull from it, escept, indleed, exhibiting anyother evicilecue
of the radical unreadiness or unwillingness of Protestant legishitors to legislate for Catholic I reland: Mr. Cruwfori, of course, was nollowed to speak , , and some
show of rospect was exhibited, as, indeed, could
 majority is sufficiently showa by the tone of the dis-
cussion, and by the carelessobservation of Sir $G$ Grey,
that he had not tieard a sentence otthe speech wlict


 speech was disregarivel, and Mr. Keoogh's. cavilled at at
Mr. Sadleir was misconstrued and Mr. Moore misre-

## presented. Mr. Sright sneerod at, and Mr. Gratian laughed at, even wlien he tod the house he shocking

 but horse, cow, or pif. Very laughable, truly. It is
true that Mr. Grattarn's action is iot classical, ror his

 aside as a party atthek, simply because it showed up
too strongly lue gross jusincerity and inconsistency of the Prime Minister's speeches and conduct, an exposes
under which Lord John vvinced. There was one speech, under which Lord John woinced. There was one speech,
indeed, so stort, so strikiug, and so sensible, and so strong, , hat in could 1either be laughed at, sneered, at,
socrned, or set aside; and it made such an inpression by a simple, straightforwartl, earnest way of stating
the case, that I who have been somve seventeen years in the h habit of lisiening to the deveates, heantrily deasire
that Irish members alwuys spuke so. This was the That Irish members always spoke so. This was the
speech of Mr. Moore, wh which the followhs passage,
summing up he whole history of hte question, made a more powerful impression, perllaps, than anything siid on the subject:-
"About
ano
"About 200 hundred years ago the Englisl people
drove the whole Catholic population of Ireland foon drove the whole Catholic population of reiand Irom
every part of the country to the province of Connaught, giving them the athernative of Hell, whinh they did
not, of course, clouse to accept. Since bat time the population have, by the sweat of their brow, and the
labor of their hands, reclaimed a howling wilderness into fertilil land, and year after year, the lanclortis made, and had driven lim generation after yeneration
 you, then, leave it a legal wrong?
Delivered in Mr. Moore's
Delivered in Mr. Moore's nervous, masculine man-
ner, this passage had an exident eftett. Bot no argnner, this passage had an exident effect. But no argn-
ments nor eloquence could influence an audience
 actually the impudences to avow that they only allowed
the introduction of the bill just to let it be "shuffled out ", ayain, Lord John observing with official inso-
lence that he really dill not think "any good "ooud not mean to try to prosuruce and indicating that he did not mean to try to proluce any; ther, although previous
ministries
him on a him on a forme night, alminted the necessity for some
such measure y introduciug similar ones themee ves! That is to say, he will neither do what he admits io 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 he velis.
Ireland, as if any one saill it would, or as if that were 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 Orangeman, spoke of the tetrongs arm of the of an
 ple by proposing measures for their beneit: encourave
hem to violence by inflammatory speeches when in opposition; and when in office witauraw the meanares,
leave the grievances of the poople unredressed, and threaten them with coercion !
"The tone of the government evidently excited con-
iderable indignation among the Irish members, who certainly administered some merited chastisement.
But what care lise Ministers for that ? And whel

Grey was apeaking in this coersive spiritit in the Commons, the Eatrlof Roden-ain
opponemt of the people, if not more ferocious, more sinopponent of the people, if not more ferocious, more sin-
cert-was in the Loris appealing for coercive mea-
 tion. So it is come to this ; coalition betweenWhigy 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
admil to exist, and scornfally refuse to remove! The people of reland ask bread, and are coldy refused In France, the most exciting erent has been the installation of M. de Montalembert at the French Acalienf, in the ctair of M. Doz. M. Guizo brilliant speech.
Several of the Bishops, amongst whom are men
tioned the Archbishop of Paris, and the Bishop o 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, althongh assigning to them a large sbare The attempt on the life of thar
The attempt on the life of the Queen of Spain, seems to have been attendel with more serious con-
sequences than were at frst made public, and solittl sequences tanan were at first made pubic, and solittle
reliance can be placed on the bulletorss issued by her medical attenduuts, that it is bard to say if she be at the present moment out of danger. Telegraphic on the 8th ult. The assossin was an ecclesiastic, an ex-friar of the Franciscan order, 33 years of age
no motives can be assigned for his conduct-the wretched man was execuited on the 7th ult.
There is ao additional intelligence from the sent of manby 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 nrovisions of
wlich, it is proposel, 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 he Montreal Gazette, has
the following remarks, the justice of wlich he warmest friends of ternperance must admit:-
LI may as well issure you at once, that the Maine
Liquor L





## RELIGIOUS LIBERT

"Is it religious, liberty,", asks the Mirror, "to compel parents to sand their children to schools
where their religious faith and morals, would be tampered with, on pain ol sacrificing their just share of the governnent grant for cducation, as well as the
taxes levied upon licm for school purposes?" taxes levied upon them for school purposes
The question, as stated above by the Mivror, 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 aumit that it in in accorlance with the irst principles of justice, or compatible win
religious liberty, that parents should be compelled to retigious liberty, that parents should be compelled
pay for the support of schools to which they are conscientiously opposed, and stould thereby be robbed of whose teaching, they do approve. The question or State, or the Majority, in trampling upon the religiou prejudices-call them so if you will-upon the conscientious convictions of the Minority, is so glaring such an iniquity, would call forth the indignant remonstrance of erery man in whose bosom the love of
justice, liberty and common honesty, mas not stifled by sectarian bigotry. But it is not so. Compulsory state Education is the favorite maxim of modern liberal governnents - the great panacea for all the
social evils which anfict the world. The ultraProtestant 2pplauds it, because he sees therein a
weapon which may be usell against the Catholic Church-the infidel delights in it, and extols its propriety, because he sees clearily how state Education and al creeds ; the statesman, or man of the worl especially auvocates i, because of the influence patronage which it betety the nice snuy berths and handsone whan it begets, hring from its adoption and above all, becanse the Strate, by getting the con trol of the education of the people, can best accomplish its ckerished hope of making itself lord over the over the spiritual
That the child belongs to the Strite, and that to the State belongs the right of educating it, though idea: there is nothing novel about it for it is midea essentially Heathen. Protestantism did not originate, it merely adopted it. Plato, in his visionary republic, adenforced it: the doctrine of State-schoolism, in so far as it is at variance with original Christianity, witt the Cbristianity that orerthrew the altars of Paganism, that maue the nroud barbarian bow the neck beneath
the yoke of Christ, ard laid the foundation of all true civiifisation-in s, aso it merit the language applied to it in the School Reports of the Massa-
clusetts 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 The argument which the friends of the State, or compulsory system of Education, put most prominently lorward is,- That, as every member of the State has duty of the State to take care, that every member of he know how the gentlemen who advance this argument, religios rute the advocate of compulsory taxation, , necessary than secular education, to fo 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 cust be the duty of the State to provide as every one has the right to keep lis 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 aduiuistered to all its members; or, that as erery one baum the rerted to all min members 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, this favorite argument of the State school men is,
that it is not the duity of the State to furnish all its inembers, with all they have a righte to: the duty of the state is, to put no inpeaiment, and to allow no
one else to put any impedinent, in the way of the one else of phes any impedinnent, in the way of the
exerise of these rights ; and our chief objection to the compulsory, or State system, is, that by compelling conscience they cannot send their cbildrea, they are prevented-unless they are rich, and can afford to pay from exercising their indienh they make no use of right of giving such education to their children as they lowing form, and he must be a very liberal Protestant
indeed, who would answer it in the affruative:- "Hns lie State, or the Majority of citizens in the State, the ight to forbid the Minority to educate their children
sthey think fit ?", The answer would most likely be, "No, certainly, the have not;" and yet, in
practice, the compulisory, or State system, los this pracice, ue coll
effect upon all who are not wealthy enought to pay for the support of two schools: they nums either senu
their clitidren to the State school, to the imminent ribk of their faith, and morals, or bc content not to send their children to school at all; and it is this in
ferual tranny, that, under the specious pretence of ferual tyranny, that, under the specious pretence of
"religious iberty," our liberal Protestants would fain Foree upon the Catholics of Canalh
We will have none of their "religious liberty: our Protestant felloov citizens want selools for the
education of their clitidren, they are welcome to
them, but in the name of justice, of common sense, ao not Jet them attempt to force Catholics to sense,
them ; Catholics, on their part, are perfer g ; and perfectly able, to educate their omin wil ren: they neither expect, nor desire, that Protestant should be coinpeled to pay or the encouragement of
Popery. Gire us the Voluutary Principle, that is all we ask; let every man feed, cloilie, and educate lis own famiug; or if the State be willing to assist the indi-
vidual to accomplish his duties, we do proffered aid, we only demand, we do not decline thi profiered aid, we only denand that, if given at all, il
slall be giren in such a manner, that Catholics may
conscientiously conscientiously accept their fair share, and no more, or it. Any the adoption of this principle, Cather
and Angican, Presbyterian and Metholist enabled to give his children the blessings of a liberal education, without being called upon to do violence to his conscience: the chilldren will bo do ediucanted
each in the religious beliuf of each in the religious belief of their parents, and whe
they go forth into the world, it will be foul they go forth into the world, it will be found that the
will not be less fitted for doing their duty because they have not been thught that religious in-
differentism is the first duty of man.

## TRACTS

In the report of one of the evangelical sccietics which take so deep an interest in the welfare of the
benighted Papists of Lower Canada, we find the benighted Papists of Lover Canada, we find the
complaint that, the Frenchi Canadians are too addicted to controrersy, and are not sufficiently spiritually minded -the meaning of which is, thin simple, and uneducheded, as Jean Baptiste is said to be, he puts questions to Colporteurs anis Scripture readers, which erangelical! men find it very hard to answer. They are most unreasonable men, these
French Canadians; they bave the presumption to ask for proof, that a book, which is extensivily distributed by Colporteurs, and actually publisished by royal authority, is the pure Word of God, as if the not sufficient evider awleward customers too, these same fhllitinns, and all the rhetoric of tract-pedlars seems to be turow
away upon them; if a spirit of enviry is mise amongst them, it is not, it seens, exactly the keind of spirit that our proselytising brethren wish to evoleit is not a religious spirit-it is not a spirit which
nnduces men to walk into the conventicle-becouse nduces men ot walk into the conventicle-because
they walk out of the Church, but it is rather a spirit, which prompts those wio are animated by it to en quire, by what autlority doest thou these things laborers should be sent into the vineyard, or that the great work of Protestantising the Frencl Canadians be indefinitely postponed
We bave therefore to
brethren upon an important accession to their cuase brethren upon an inportant accession to theier ravese
in the person of Dr. A. M. Manriceau of Nev $\begin{aligned} & \text { ork }\end{aligned}$ author of an obscene tract, called "The Married
Woman's Private Medical Coutpanion", a rrork which professes to teach the most approved mettroi of iofanticide, as practiser at the present day in New York, and other civilised, and bighty Protestantisel eommunities, and which is being extensirely circulated amongst the ignoraut Papists of this country,
besides being strongly recommended to the attention communilies, and of the jonnghties who are committed to their care. Dr. A.M. Mauriceau, will prope an invaluable assistant to the trac
distributors, in persuading men to abandon the errors distributors, in persuading men to abandon the errors
of Romanism; the "Dairy Man's Dauglter," the "Regenanisme ; tue "Dustman," and, "S. Sirititual Siseepings the Sanctified Scarenger"-are all excellen evangelical provender in theil own way; but they do
not carry conviction with then, as does the tract issued by the worthy Dr. Mauriceau; he knows hov to use a vulgar phrase-to knock the right nail on
 ehastity, which the soul-debasing stppersitions
Popery enjoin: he knows well that, to be successiul the Protestant proselytiser must appeal, not 10 man's intellect, or to bis heart, but to lis lower, or animal nature; ; hat men's lists plead nore powerfull against Popery, than alil the tracts issued from Paternoster Row, or the most fervent orations deliverel
at Exeter Hall ; be kuows that the easiest wap of destroying the Papist's faith is, to commence by cor rupting the Papist's morals, and that no nation veve
was, or ever can be, perfectly Protestantised, until was, or ever can be, perfectly Protestantistu, unize
the manuers of its people are thoroughly depared in fact, $D_{\mathrm{r}}$. A. M. Mauriceau follows in the footsiep in fact,
of the
century.
Wer
We repent, that although the subject of our re marks may be proselytising on his own account, ant of his tracts, he will prove a most useful and import This tracts, he wilp prove a most usecur aid in orer turning the influence of Popery in Canada. Obscenc publications, lascivious paintings, and unchaste dis courses, are the surest weaponst that can be emplofel to upset the confessional, and to inspire a trull Protesthant horror of peanace; to them, nuore than any thing eise, must be a atsold Luther have preache
Reformation. In vain wout against cood worlss, or stuck up theses on the sall
of All-Suints Chirch at Wittenberg, if the pulti mind had not been weil prepared for the reception the new loctrines-if the soil on which the seed tel)
bad not been subjected to a previous course of top dressing, so as to enable it to bring forth fruil
abundantly. Every new religion must liave its Joll the Baptist, and Protestantism had its wortiy prccul sor in the person of the celebrated Urich to
Hutten. He it was, who may truly be said to har

rotestant fintitlon wist one of inith lrighthest ornankents,
made straight the paths of Luther before tim ; who rendered his task easy- filled up every valley-and removel every
hill-who hill-who filled up evesty, or the lingering influence of obstacle whicin
Christianity, might have opposed to the progress of the Saxon reormer, ${ }^{\text {bs }}$ many, meen preferred be mine himself would be the first to acknowledge ; as Luther himself would indeed the monk tas owing to the soldier, and showed, both in sulcesss was ife, and in his doctrines, how deeply he was

duscurorum
Unfortunately, how Canada is still a terribly Priest-ridden country; and, as we read in the Canadien, these horrid Priests,
tire 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 wrotestant tracts of his colleagues of the F. C. M. Society. Sucl, alas ! is the fate which too often awnits the benefactors of their species; and Dr.
Nauriceau, we fear, will have to look for his Mauriccau, we fear, will have to look for his repard elsewhed in this Popish country, and we sus-
duly appreciatel pect never will of the age," and strange as it must
to the intellet of appear to the worll. But it is well to tell the truth-in
Mad. Restell. site of all that Yankee lecturers, and Yank ee minissiters lave done for us, our people lag sadly behind; they can't keep up with Protestant progress at all.
dllis is marvellous, considering all the itinerant preachers and ragabond lecturers, who have had the kinuness to desote their energies in our belialf. First, we had a Mr. Townsend, or some such name, a Yankee lecturer, who delivered a course of beastly
istructions, with the purpose of showing how easy it 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 lave the Doctor from New York: really, if neither Dr. Townsenc, nor the Rev. Dr. Kirke, nor hem, we shall berin to suspect that the can conrerl them, we shall begin to suspect

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS IN TIIE UNITED STATES.
The New York Frecman's Journal, in a notice of a lecture lately delivered by his Grace the Arch-
bishon of Ner York, furnishes us with some very gratifing intelligence respecting the progress that Ca tholicity is making in the Diocese of New York, and generally throughout the United States. Arctibishop Hughes was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese in
1838; siace that time the number of Catholic Cburches has increased from seven, to treenty-tivo; and at clis moment there are in process of erection,
three additional Catholic Churches, in order to supthree additional Catholic Churches, in order to sup-
nly the wants of a rapidly increasing number of worply the wants of a rapidly increasing number of wor-
stippers. The Catholic population of New York amounts to about two hundred thousand, of whom between seventy and eighty thousand approached the
Sicraments of Penance and Holy Communion, during Sicraments of Penance and Holy Communion, during
the last three months of 1851. In view of the increas the last three months of 1851. In riew of the increas-
ing numbers of the Catholic population, the Arching numbers of the Catholic population, the Arch-
bishop urgently impressed upon his bearers the necessity of increased exertion, in order to take the stens requisite for the erection of eight or ten additiona requisite for the erection of eight or ten additional
Churches, with as little delay as possible. Estimating ihe cost of these Churches at about fifteen thousand dollars a-piece, without the ground, his Grace sugJollars a-piece, without the ground, his Grace sugtholic body, by which these Chürches might be erectedd, one after another, with great advantage and eco-
nomy, as it was not intended that they should be of nomy, as il wan 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 wras stated that, within the last fourteen years, and since the division of the Diocese of New York, by The creation of new Eniscopal Sees at Allany, and Buffalo, Catholic Churches have beew erected at the rate ofOne Ner Church Every Month, with a suyplus of Twenty Churches over and ahove, while, during
the same period of time, the heavy debts which opthe same period of time, the heavy debts which op-
pressel the first Churches, have been essentially dipressell the
minished.
In a review of a Montlily Presbyterian Magazine, called the Covenanter, the N. Y. Freeman's Jour-
nal gives an estimate of the relative numbers of Canal gives an estimate of the relative numbers of Ca-
tholies and Protestants in the United States. The population of the United States may be put down at
3600 t
$24,000,000$; of these one-fourth, or about
$6,000,000$ are Catholics, the remsining $18,000,000$ eiog Protestants, who are thus classified

| Raptists, Chistians, Congragationalists, Episcopalians, cerman sectis, Methodists, Swedenborgs, Unitarinens, |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  | | 784,028 |
| :--- |
| 150,000 |
| 197,196 |
| 10,000 |
| 333,000 |
| $1,250,000$ |
| 490,257 |
| 10,000 |
| 30,000 |
| 50,000 |

The Mormons, the Shakers, $3,394,4 \mathrm{Si}$.
Hicksites, and all the other minor Protestant seets are not incluled in the list given by the Covenanter;
but still, making crery possible allowance, we cannot
but still, making crery possible allowance, we cannot
conceive that their numbers exceed $2,605,519$, which
Tould give us about $6,000,000$ Protestanig profess-
ing some form of religion, and about $12,000,000$ more, professing none at all.
appear that the number of persons nominally pro-
fessing themselves to he Catholics, greatly caccedy the whole number of persons in connection with what are termed the evangelical charches, of whom the Cove-$3,154,481-$ that "this is not saying that they are all pious." The same remark would hold gooll if applied to the $6,000,000$ of nominal Catholics; per-
haps not more than one-hali, or eren one-liurd of these, arc attentive one-hali, or cren one-tiurt of missive to the authority of the Church, and careful to obey her commands: nominally Catholias, many of them are virtually Protestants, for a man may protest against the Church by his immoral conduct, and levvd or drunken behavior, as effectually as by ny set form of words, would not be fair, therefore, to claim as bona fide 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 communiclaimed by any two of the Protestant sects. Catholicity in convection witi the increase convention of that body, held in Philadelphia, At a chairman of the committee on resolutions, announced that the Methodist Episcopal Church had not been fulfilling its mission with its former efficiency; the conferences, being only $4.6,000$, whilst, in Pliladel phia, there had been a serious retrootession, and in the north, the Chureh had decreased 23,000 . "He t the he said, "that his audience would be startled and he lad verified his statement by figures, from the records of the Cburch."

## THE IRISH EXILES.

On Saturday evening last, pursuant to notice, meeting was held in the Odd Fellow's Hall, to re meeting of the Office Bearers and members of the Irish National Societies, to prepare a petition to her Majesty for the Jiberation of the Irish Exiles.
The following draft of a Petition was read and
and agreed to by the meeting:-
To Her Most Gracious Majesty the Qucen,-The Peli-
tition of ilce Inhabitants of the City and Dhstrict of tition of ihe Inhabitants of the City and District of
Stontreal, Montreal,

Respactevlly Sheweth-
That your Petitioners have hailed with delight the
clemency, towards the persons of political oflenders,
for which your Majesty's Government has been so for which your Majesty's Government has been so
distinguished, and which has been the most striking distinguished, and which has been the most striking
characteristic of your Majesty's reign. Whilst the characterisic of your hajesty reign. mans boen strongly mantainet, Enerciful hand.
Encouraged by the many acte of leniency of which your Majesty's reign has afforded so many examplesin the liberation of the Caundian exiles, implicated in
the disturbances of 1837 and 1838 -and, again, in the exertions made by your Majesty's Government in favor of the lealers of the late insurrection in Hungary,your Petitioners are emboldened to approach your
Majeety's Throne, and to pray your Majesty to Lake inlo your gracious consideration the unhappy situation
of William Smith 0? Brien, and his fellow exiles, expiat
1848.
Your Petitioners would respecifully observe, that, whilst the dignity of the laws of your Majesty's empire has been amply vindicaled, in the condemnation, men, the mercy which your Petiioners pray your Majesty to extend unto them, will have the effect of strengthening the ties, which already knit the hearts
of your Mijesty's loyal subjects to your Majesty's august person.
And your $P$.

A committee of ten gentlemen was named to prohaving been taken pietition, and a small colection expences, the meeting separated

We have receired the following account of the progress of our Holy Religion in the Diocese of thorouto, from our horonto correspondent: we hope, far between:-
" Perlaps, at the commencement of a new year, may be as wall to give you as rapid a sketch as possi-
ble, of the work accomplisled, since bis Lordship th Bishop of Toronto took possession of this diocese in arsisted by the zealous co-operation of the Catholic
Clergy. Amongst these, we must assign the most promittent place to the Rev. P. Tellier, of the Company of Jesus, who, in a great meagure, fills the Bighop rom his Epiecopal city, in order to carry the Worl of
Life, to the extremeties of this vast diocese. You
will have seen the Ecclesiastical Calendar for the will have seen the Ecclesiastical Calendar for the
Dioceses. of Kingston, Toronto and Bytown. Glance your eyo over it, and you will see how furf, as yethare
the triumplis of the Faith in theso quaters: this is wing to a multitucie of oircumstances, and above all, maiority e f whom are composed of Irish Emigrants.
Still, the. Church can point evern here, to great works Still, the Church can point even here, to great wor
commenced, arnongst which, we may enumerate
the missions.
"These comprise the Missions to the French Cana dians, to the Anglo-saxon portion of our population,
and the thdians of Manitoulin; they are conducted by and the indians of Manitoulin; they aro conducted by
our good Jesuit Fathers, here, as all over the world our good Jesuit Futhers, here, as all over the world,
the worthy clitdren of St. Ignatius-nud who, like him-devote their lives-Ad Majoram Dei Glonam.Nething can dount them; neither the fanalicism of our
separated brethren, nor the strugrles in which they separated brethren, nor the struggles in which they
are continually engrged. with the. vendors of ardent are continually engryed. ws but stimulate their zeal,
spitits the Indiane; these
and increase in them the ardor of their Christian Cha-
"T The Rev. M. Daudel, who was well known, and
to the Josait Fathers; like thom, ho is compelled
abundon tis mother tongue, and learn a stranre spee abundon this mother tongue, and learn a strange speech
thus only, can the moral amelioration of the peop thas only, can whe moral amelioralion of the peop
amongst whom their lot is cast, be brought thout.
must not forget to mention the Rev. nust not forget to mention the Rev. Mr. Terney, tha
"Hy Coadjulor of the above named Missionaries. His Lordship directs all, wateles over all, and oever ceasing, activity : his example is a continua
sermon. Scarce returned from Montroal, where ho preached a Retreat for the Serninary of Hhat ciny, and then another at St. Hyacinthe, but be set ont on a
visit to the Western part of his Diocese. Shortly
before Christmas, he he was again obliged to quit in a few days, in order to
assiet, by his presence, the Rev. M. Muzard, who, a he Falls of Niagara, has recovered his healh, and is "The Reverend M. Moloney, McLaughlin, and
" and part in propiding for the wants of our Congregation.
Besides these Irixh Clergymen, we have at the B3ishopric, the Rer. M. Marivault, who, for some time, has been the assistant of the Rev. M. Daudet, and anothe
C'lergyman, lately arrived, the Rev. Mr. Dogherty. Clergyman, lately arrived, the Rev.
timpebance.
"The Rev. Father Fitahenry enrolle every day new
cruits benealh the banner of Father Mauldew; here as at Montreal, scenes of violence and drunkenness, are giving way to peace and order.
"These form a subject worthy of the most serions
ention. You know MI. Editor, what the Bishop has had to contend with, in orler to be able to oblain that share of the Government Grant, which according to the intenion of the raw, shondid a once, have heen justice has beon done. The law is vory obscure, and
couched in most ambiguous languare but, I couched in most ambignous language, but, I trust it
will soon be amended. In the meantime, what was to be done? it was innpossible, to allow our people to remain without Catholic Schools: in this emergency,
is Lordship called upon Frere Facilo, Superior of lie Christian Brothers, who immediately placed at the disposal of the Bishop, five Brothers, under the direcion of Brother Joachim ; the Schools kejt by these zealous servants of the Lord, are open to all, gratuitous $y$; already, 400 pupils are in constant attendance.
The detractors of our religion, always delight to maliga our edveational establishments, representing them as far behind the requirements of the age; the Bishop,
a ware of this amiable and characteristic trait of ou 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 tho 4th of January last, in our Cathedral, at the results of
which, all the spectators testified their complete apWhich, all the spectators testified their complete ap-
probation; the intelligence and progross of the young probation ; the intelligence and progross ot the young the concladed with a solemn benadiction, given with upon the labors both of masters and pupils.
SOCIETY OF St. vincent de paul.
"Here, as at Montreal, we have enrolled ourselves
beneath the standard of the Aposile of Charity; our meetings are held on Suadiay after Vespers, and are well and regularly attended; the rigor of the severe
winter that is upon us, is alleviated by the visis and winter that is upon us, is alleviated by the visits and
ministrations of the children or $\mathbf{S}$. Vincent, whose namo is so dear to Calholic ears. Our wants are great hough, as yet, our means are very small, he heavy
resources we have, to enable us to meet the heavy debss with which our poor congregation is oppressed, are the voluntary contributions of the faithful. I
debts were chielly incurred in the building of a ple fit for the worship which. Catholics delig render unto their God; : they are looked upou, therecommunity of Torunto, who, on Sundays, and other Festivals, fail not, rich and poor, to bring their offer
inge to the treasury of the Lordls House. To give you anf idea of the spirit that animates our people, it is collected for the support of the Clergy was $£ 150$, a
large sum for so poor a congregation, in the middle of large sum for so poor a congregation, in the middle of
a severe winter. Gad prosper the cause of His Holy a severe winter.
Church in Toronto.

## Yours, traly,

ECCLESIASTICAI
We learn from the Mirror, that his Lordskip the Bishop of Toronto, has been pleased to appoint the Rev. P. Moloney Archdeacon of 'Toronto. The
fullowing is the official announcement of the appointfullowing
ment:-
"We, Armandus Francish Mary De Ch, 1862. Bishop of Toronto, appoint, by those presente, Rev Bishop of Toronio, appoint by hase presente, Rev.
P. Moloney, our most clevoted co-laborer in ourl Cathe-
and dral; Archdeacon of Toronto, and De
for the Home and. Simeoo distriets.'
†ARM'D: F. M., Bishop of Toronto.
The new Catholio Church of London, (C. Wi,) will the 7 h March next. His Lordship the Right Rev.
Count De Charbonnell, Bishop of Toronto, will off. ciate and preaci on the

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AMERICA.
Latest Intelligence.-Regignation of Lord John Russele.

Halifax, March 4, 1852.
The steamer America arrived at half-past ten last
The great political event of the week was the defeat and remignation of the Russell Ministry on the
local Militia Bill. Lord Palmerston meved that the local Militia Bill. Lord Palmerston moyed that the
word local should be taken out of the bill, and that word local should be taken out of the bill, and that
the force should be perambulatory, not confined to England, Ireland, and Scothand merely, but be sent to any part. of the kingdom where it ming be requrea. issue, and were defeated by a vote of 136 against 125 , when Lord John Russell intimated tbat having lost the conidence of the House, be could no longer conseeing that on the previous night, Ministers had a telling majority on Lord -?s motion of want of
conidence, arising out of the Clarendon Bircti affiait -the numbers voiting on thlitat occasion being 137 for The mercecutinns in inariliment during the week had en otherwise umapartant.
A despatch dated House of Commons on Friday night, to the Liverpool Journal, says, that when the Premier announced his resignation,
conistument was felt by the members
No one was prepared for what had so suddenly
taken placc. All is bustle and wonder, and the tall in the House is, is bustle and wonder, and the talk解 acenton, ant hat the Earl of Deriby will at once revenge-they all voted on the majority, and cheered lustily at the result.

The Jondon Times says that possibly the Minister stopped to aroid a fatal blow on the Cape question,
and has made his fall with considerable judgment. Ji saved on the Cape question, he would have been saved on the Caple question,
wrecked on the Roform Bill.
Lord Palmerston will most probably resign the task of forming a Goverument to the Protectionist chief, who has long since said that his arrangements were made, and that he lis ons to wak in and taike effect this. Lord Derby rill most probably be oul Minister next week.

The opposition Peers had met at the Ent of Der s, and agreed to offer the most determined resist nce to the new reform bill, on the second readiing The Honse of Lords.
The Reform Bill was not likely to meet with cor-
Ireland.-The Dublin Erening Post mentions on unquestionable authority that some of the Catholic Clergy who had become unpopuiar on account of inveighing against secret societies and their inevilable results, had been served with notice to desist. While tions, some of the ablest and most independent of the Presbyterin ministers and most mavependent of the loud denunciations against the landed proprictors in the North of Ireland

A formidable combination exists agninst payment of rents, and such is the state of alarm amongst ille landlors, hat many of them have given up the idea It is stated tuat the Presbyterian peasantry in some localities are offering a possive resistance to rent.

The "Tuam Herald" mentions the death of the Catholic Bishop of Achonry
Mr. Joln Tsaac Ifead bad been elected for Kinsale, in the place of Mr. B. Haws, without opposi-

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

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.
Quebec, M. Enright, £5; Oshnwa, Rev. Mir Proulx, £5; Perth, J. Doran, £1 10; Devittville Alexandria, 155 ; St. Marthe, J. Madden, 15 s , Alexandria, A. M.Donald, 12s 6d; St. Gregoire
G. A. Bourgeois, 10s; St Polycarpe, J. M•Donald 7s 6d; Hamitton Catholic Institute, 6 s 3 j ; Ion guevil; J. M•Shane, 6s 3il; Dundee, A. McRac 10s; Pakenham, D. MrGillis, 6s 3d; Picton, Rev. M. Lalor; 15s; W. Williamsburg, A. M'Donell, £1 15s; Cavan, J. Knolson, £15s; Rawdon, Rev. 10s; Ganonoque, Rev. J. Resossiter, Is ; 'Yyendinago J. Gargan, 6 s 3 d ; Farnham, J. Saultry, 6s 3d;
Kingston, Rev. P. Dollard, £1; Grenville, Rev Mr . Tabaret, 15 s ; Lachine, J. Norion, Gs 3d; Si Pierre, Rev. Z. Sirois, £1; Cornvall, R. Wilkint
son, 5 s ; St. Athanase, Dr. De Boucherville, 12 s 6 d Stanstead, Rev. Mr. Tbibaudin, 6s 3d.

## Births.

In this city, on the 2 Ath ult., Mrs. Charles Cur
and of a son.
an, of a son.
At Sillery Cove, Quebec, on the 9 th ult., Mrs.
James Rocket, of a soni.
Died.
In this city, on Wednesday, 3rd instant Isabella
wife of Mr. At St. Hermas, on the 8ih ultimo, Wm. M‘Gill
youngest child of J. J. Rooney, Esq., Provincial Surveyor, ayed 5 monithe.
At Befleville, on Thursday, the 19th pltimn, of in flammation of the Jungs, Robert F. Coloman, Esq,
late Captain list Hastings Militia, eldest son of Col. Coleman, arged 31 years and 6 months.

NO'HCE is hereby giver, to all whom it may concerl, that MES. Q'DONNEIS'S CROCHET-WORK
QUILT will be RAFFiED for at THREE o'clock in the Afternoon, on Wednesday, tre 10 ith instant, at the
ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM." March 3, 1852.

## ANNIVERSARY DINNER



ThE ST: PATRICR'S SACLETY will celabrale NER at OMMEARA'S HOTEL, Ihte Compan's on THURSDAY, the
pasi SIX oclock.
 The Committe of Manarement, ant of the the soruany prior to Wednestay, the i7th instant, at FIVE $0^{\circ}$ ecluek H. J. LARKIN, Senretary:
Montreal, March 4, 1852 .
$\qquad$

## FDREIGN INTELIGENCE,

erance.
Thle following official note is communicated to the
 chapel and vaults of Dreux were comprised in the
decrees of January 22 nd. Th hass never entered into the intentions of the government to
Jeans family of this pions possession.
Jeans family of this pions possession.
Much is said in polititeal gossip of the intentions of the government to make a new arraigement of the
imposts, with the view of throwing the weight of taximposts, with the view of thr
ation on the upper classes.
Machiss utions of the Socialists.-The pro-
ceedings now going on in the department of the ceeding now going on in the department of the
Herault produce alloming disclosares as to the state of society in some of the central andi southern departments, and the extent of the organisation of secret
societies. It appears that it was in the Herrault that societies. It appears that it was in the Herrault that
the Socialist propagandism had peneretrated deepest; the Socialist propagandism had penetrated deepest ;
and it is stated, in an apparently well-informed proand it is stated, in an apparently well-informed pro-
vincial paper, tluat within a comparatively linited sincial paper, liat within a comparatively hinited
space there were not less than 65,000 persons af
finited in the secret socictics-in fact, the fighting men.
Onen. sinns appointed to try the insuryents of December
are to ceasa their operations throughout France. Tlay are to be replaced in all the departments by misedl commissions, to be composed of the Prefect, Military Commandant, and Procirreur-Generat, which will decide the fate of the prisoners without deay.
The following letter froin the Princes of Orleans las been privately circulated in Paris:-
" to the testamentany executors of hing

## ouis philippe.

Gentlemen-We which you lave drawn up against the decree of confiscation issued against us, and we thank you very ence
"We have found it quite natural that you should lave directed your attention specially to the question of larr, without noticing the insults heaped in the pre-
ambles of those decrees on the memory of the King our' father.
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
dd, on the best of kings.
"But, on ?onsidering the
"But, on sonsidering the matter more maturely, it appeared to us that to such
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 ccasions received proofs of the magnanimity of King tling from lim but benefits.
e opinion to do justice to the words, as well as to the act which accompasic
them; and, if we are to believe the testimonies of sympathy which we receive from every fide, we are sufficiently revenged.
s To the honor of a country to which the 1Fing our
sincient father las given eighteen years of peace, of prosperity,
and of dignity-of a country which we liss bons have loyally served-to the honor of that France which is always the mother country whichi we love-we are happy to observe that these diggraceful decrees, and to appear excepting under the reigime of the state of siege, and after the suppression of all the gu.
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 an parties who bave offered
"We accept that aseistance with great pleasure,
persuaded that, ia to-day defending our cause, they defend the rights of the whole of Fromch sociecty.
"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 bas written a letter to M. Dupin, counselling calmne
Each department is to return one deputy for every $35 ; 000$ electors, and one more in case of the number exceediug 250,000 .
The suffrage is direct and universal, and the scrutin secret.
All Frenchmen of 21 years of age, in possession of civil and political rights, are
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 .

## festival day, if possible.

No armed fossiole. electoral college, be present at the sittings, or nea the place where the assembly meets.
February.
Forty-two individuals, sentenced to be transported Brest, are set at liberty.
SPAIN.

Spinli-The Paris correspondent of the Times, sriting on Saturday, says:- "It was stated here that a demand had been made by the $F$ renc Madrid, ment on Spain for permission to establish a dépot at Mahon, and also a naral station; and that if such Mainon, and also a naral station; and that if such
permission was refused the very cogent measures
would be at once tuken to compel imaediate payment
of the debt of $115,000,000$. due from Spain to
To France on account of the expenses or the war in 1823 ,
Fren when the constitutional government in the former country was put down by tic Dike d'Angouleme,
and Ferdinand aud absolutism restored. I have thought it worth wiile to maike 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 beliceed, that propositions relative to Mallon lave accompanied that demand; it is certain that, eve were such conditions proposed, the Spanish govern-
ment would never consent; and that if they were dangeronsly pressed on the point, a communication
would not fail to be made to England for interference or nediation. It is further stated that, with reference
to the demand for the $115,000,000$ f., ton much im o the demand for the $115,000,000 \mathrm{f}$., ton much im-
porthnce ought not to be attached to it. The same demand was made last year by Baron Bourgoing, and the French governnent have done so frequently, per-
happs every year-brith, however, very little expectatapp every year-with, however, very little expecta-
tion of payment, but merely as an occasion of showing tion of payment, but merely as an occasion of showing,
that they have a means of pressure at their disposal, Thil a screw alvays ready to clap on on an emergency feeling about the low state of things in France, and ree lesire that Spain should follow in the wake of what
a is termed the 'counter-revolutionary system of the tien claim the claim in question, she is in some degree dependen declarel object."
dean Martin Merinoy Gomez, was sentenced to denill in the limperial Court, and the case w
mediately sent to the First Hall of audience.
medthety sent the the First fall of amaience. 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 city. On the 23 rd upwards of forty
frontier, and eight:een more on the 24 th.
The Pope has named a commission to inquire into the present financial state of the country, and to pro-
pose the reforms that may be practicable, with a view pose the reforms that may be practicabie, with a viel
to introduce the greatest possible economy in public anditure
There is a rumor in Naples that Prince Louis IVa poleon bay communicated wih the Neapoittan cabine claining indemnicalion to the conhscated persona it is said, amounts to 36 millions of francs.
Piddont.-Interferince of the Govermproceedings 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
the Church and to the charitable establishmento of Piednont, excited some murnure, on account of the secrecy which involved all their operations. This led, on the part of the government, to a preposal to sereral olther members to be named by the municipality, in order to silence the adverse rumors in circulation. The company having refused to submit to addreased a renort to the King followed by a decree (published in the Piedmontese Gazette of the 21st) enacting that the administration hitherto under the control of the Campagnia di San Paolo shall pass persons named by the municipality. By another decree the Marquis of Montezemolo, cenator of rators. The is named presidentad their vice-prosiden in the person of Count Siccardi, the weil-known
author of the law abolishing all Eclesiastical privileges, which has led to the present coldness between Sardisia and Rome.

TURKEY.
Constantinople, Jan. 15.-The question of the Holy Places is on the eve of solution, the arrangeAmbassador and the Minister of Foreim Afirs, only awaiting the signature of the Sultan.
The Ottoman goverument las given its adbesion to
GERMANY.
In the sitting of the Germanic Diet on Jan . 24th Lord Granville's note, in auswer to the application of
the Diet on the subject of the refugees, was presented. It was thas summarised by a foreiga contemporary :The British governinent has received from different sides complaints of the conduct of the political
refugees at present in England, and has been requested oput a stop to their proceedings. According to the Eng as they who profit by it remain within the bounds not having any government of the Queen, although changes in the laws which concern refugees, is, however, obliged to admit that the refugees have occasionally abused the hospitality vouchsafed to them. Thie goverument will endeavor to oppose a barrier to their Majesty's subjects, who are not suspected of any mall practices, shall not be any longer disquicted in the territory of the Confederation."

## BELGIUM

The Bulletin Francais, a journal published Bussels, has been seized by the gorernment. It is stated that this has ensued on account of a formal complaint addressed by the French government
be Bulletion Francais against the President of the rench Republic are complained of.

## SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss journals mention that the Govermment of the Repullic is in a state of great alarn, on account French Govermment. The later net only insists on die exppulion of all the French refugees who are suspected of ploting against the Government of dierr country, to vhich demand the Swiss Government onsent; but it insists on the Swiss Goverument closing all unions, and on its employing energetic
neasures against any popular manifestation which has been got up in that country, for the purpose of forcing linister of Foreign Affirs lins intimated to the smbassador at Paris, that, unless these instructions rrangement with Prussia and Austria for coming to an angement with Prussia and Austria, for the adoption

## mungary

The Govermment is pusting things so far as to erect a monument in cominemoration 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 Mymouth on Friday, having of unexame on the 18 hay day of December, at passage telligence 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 Kafiraptured in the cogain. - Four thousand men formed this expedition, the main division under Major-Geueral Somerset, the other divisions under Colonel Mackinnon Country about the head-quarters of the Kei, and the ontinued operations proved decidedly successful, they having retaken above 2,000 head of cattle.
This, : zowever, was not achicved without being forced into several skirmishes, in which some Kalfirs were killed, and the enerny defeated. - While these operations were going on, Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre marched 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 Koffirs 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 cattle, and again defeated a body of Kaltirs, who Hed t the first polley from our cavalry, and sulfered a loss ful operations were croing on beyond the Kei the operations were going on beyond the Kei, the they robbed whole districts of cattle and sheep with 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 consequenee of the absence of the troops, the enemy took the epportunity of naking an attack upon the
town of Alice and the Fingoe settlement at Fort Peddie. The Kaffirs shot six Fingoes, and carried cf about 30 bead of cattle, but were eventually re pulsed. The Hottentots were also repulsed on the folloriog day, in an attempt to carry off cattle at For Hare. His Excellency Sir Harry Sinith was still a King William's Thown, out of which he had not moved been municates indead no disaster, but it is equally silen as to any encouraging success, and in the actual conand of the colony we must reverse the proverb cannot continue to support the expense of a war which nothing is gained, even though nothing has bee

MEASURES OF DEFENCE A
(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 com-
tinue ; or whether, as the 1 rmy Dispand tinue; or whether, as the Army Despalch 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 pulting this question we are not thinking of the wretched anti-Maynooth gatherings. The gangs o
fanatics who crowd those assemblages have now los fanatics who
their sting
year they powerless. Everybody done something-now they are ings and vifle clabs do not harmonise well together. We treat them, herefore, with the contempt whic less than nothing. But we ask again-what will Eng-
land do with Ireland if a French force of thirty thousand men should land in Connnught or in Munster? Baro Maurice has applied himself to the three points of
Bristol, Plymouth, and Rye-the Army Despatch speaks of Pevensey and Portsmouti-but none of these ger Lemen turn their attention to Bantry or Killal
What are they going to abandoned to the Freuch? Will they make us ove to Louis Napoleon, and leave him to settle the Tenant Question and the Established Church? We ask these
questions with all seriouspess and questions with all seriousness, and for a very obvious
reason. We wish the empire to be strong and safe from invasion. We have 110 parlicular fancy for war for these ends we desire to have not merely own; an army bat a villing people.
In England, if a French

Englisuman from the pritice to the pauperin the work.
house would turn out io me mintuin the soil. In England if here is nol an army, al the
events there is as good raw material for an army as is
to be found any where in the woll distination of elass or creet?, would uris. All, withou orepel the invader, and drive. him back into the mand
But in lroland-how is it? The question which instinctively, every human being, of whestion which,
if we were honestly to express his opinion, wart about Ireland is-what proportion of the peasuant ass
thie country would join a French inwader?
 How som would they join hor ? into ninely thousind atrength must a Freuch in vading army pospentance of its arms and uniform?
Thesu, we say, are the questions that would pas through every men's mind; ;and the belief of the pasti-
Maynooth crew, at all events, is and must a certain amount of all eveonragement, is Frust be that on army might recruit its ranks indefinitely with the be
of all possible fog ing vinces out of four. This, we are bound to say, is not our opinion, bu
we will explain very clearly what we will explain very clearly what our opinion is, Thin
peasantry of this country carse and hate the English
Government as one studiously hotle regrardless of their fueling hastile to their interest regardless of their foelings, hating their religion, care
less about their liven, and ploting their destruction.-
To escape from under-what seems to To escape from under-what seems to them-this in-
fernal rule, they are fyring in thousands, and learing the country desolate.
that a Freuld follow army landed near Pevensey, the war the invader, the English army being oply a patt of the polunteers, rifles clubs, cliav- there would be militia and every sort of that irregular hostility which makes If a French army landed
would follow would be strictly a war the war that against another-the bulk of the people standius neug tral. The peasantry, so far as we know, have no
special inclination to join the French, and, at al ovents, would not be such fools as to join them anles and until the English army were beaten. It is our
judgment, as a matter of fact, that they wonld ver much prefer going quietly to America to earn thei be shot for the honor of being plundered, starved, and demoralisen by the English Government. This is ou year this state of things could be alterelt, and that, by - what we wish it to be-the firmest bulwark of Eng Whater, instead of its weakness and disgrace. What, then, we repeat, are they yoing to do with
an increased military organisation for England don, once and for ever, their designs upon our religion Will they give protection to our industry? Will they first time in this island some of the he interest of lrishmen to fight for them, and waill they fortify their ernpire in the hearts of those relics of a nation whom they have not yet succeeded in alloge-
her exterminating? These would be, in Ireanul, he
best measures of defence against a French invasion

## IHE POWER OF THE MLLITIA

Without meaning to revive a discussion of the once ma of the militia, in purauance of some remarks we ren ured to offer last week on the national defences. It
ia plain from the very various tenor of the martial propositions which daily crowd the journals, that na
mall degree of confusion exists in the public tina mall degree of contusion exists in the public mini seem to be some danger that an excuse for a new shang
may be found in an official use of the vord "milita" in its non-natural sense. The hired standing army Which was maintained onder that name within the nemory of the present generation, answered in no
respect to the defnition or purpose of a national milhtia, and is certainly not the force contemplated by the vast majority of the authors of those propositions io
which we aliude. "A castle of bones" would not be Which we allude. "A castie of boues" whald not be nent feature was a provision for the idle cadels of disreputable by an indiscriminate dispensation from personal service. Yet wo should not be surprisell to learn, that at this very moment Lord John Russell was
preparing to respond to the general demand for a preparing to respond to the general cemand for a
national armament, by drafting a bill for "calling oui national armament, by drafting a bill for "calling out
the militia,") with all its incidents of patronage, billol, be but an augmentation of the regular army with an exaggerated regularity of inefficiency and corruption, and would directly tend to narcolize rather than to
waken the national spirit that still fives among the awaken the nalional spirit that still lives among the
descendants of those uppon whom the "assize of arms" nd the "statute of Winchete" were once obligatory we believe it to be by the public mind-to evole the power of the militia of Britain for the national defence. in recollection; and the true meaning of the instith must be sought for the true meaning of the institution must be sought for in the principles of those anciens
enactments and of the Anglo-Snxon laws and customs hat preceded and sanctioned them. The militian of the kingdom; was the entire ablebodied population
onan 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
imself provided with arms and equipments suited to is condition, and to parade these for inspection befre calored men of the Peace Congress be alarmed! we do not insinuate the propriety of reënacting the conn-
pulsory militia-laws of the Second Henry and the First pulsory militia-laws of the Second Henry and the First
Edward. It is not our wish that Mr. Bright or even Mr. Cobden (baing both, as we presume, between the ages of fiftern and sixty should be obiged ge diron brenstplate, a sword and a knife; or that they should be
orced to parade these munitions, on horeback, before he constables of their hundreds on the morrow of St. Michael and on the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin ments; and, with the correspondence of our own columns and of those of overy Britigh journal before our

 tic Chaplain or Examiner, and the follow ing collogny "Dr. Biomfield (adderessing Mr. Gladstone): (Pras "Mr. Gladstone persons?
Mr. Gladstone: 'My Churchwardens, my Lord."
"Dr: B: "Whai roroght them here? a

## $\qquad$

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T_{\mathrm{Hop}}^{00}
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pas fuihses between you aud our Mininster.
 determmed to stand y him ; especially as we aro
aware that your Lordhlip is an abeltor of those Popish
practioes which he has del "Dr. B.: $:$ Thees has detounced.
"Dr. B. : 'These gentlemen must withdraw,'
"Mr. G.: 'Very well, my Lord; but I mus. beg to
ask who that genleman is who accoupuies
retire, must request that he also be desiren
"Dr. B.: 'Your friends may remain. Have you You preached on the eveniug of the 7 h December 185

Mr. G.: :'I have, my Lord.
"Dr. B.: © HNve you your notes?
"Mr. . N No, my Lord-I did not prench from
"Dr. B. : ‘Hand it to me,'
"Mr. G : ‘Your Lordship
complying with your requuest. I cannuot part with not $m$. sormon; but if you will specify any passage which
you deem reprehensible, I will show you what I really

 us $£ 1,000$. We will not have your Tractarianism in
our Church. And if you can turn Mr. Gladtone out
 ground belonging to me adjoining the present chapel and his whole congregation will follow hrim.'
And so ended the colloquy: the Lord of London
House pointed to the door, and the contumacious Parson and his Churchwardens withdrewt. Next day, a monition was culy servect upon Mr. Gladstone, forbid
 been Sunday last, the Parbon and the Churchwardiens
treated the Anglican Ordinary with coutempl and se treated the Anghican Ordinary with contempl and se
his mandate at defance. The "Presylert as if no prohibition had issued from the Prelate, and
Dr. Charles James Blomfeld is now lefi 10 his legal ermedy-it remedy he have at law.
We suppose there will be another Gorham case, to
elucidate eluce idate the monstrous absurdity or calling che Pase, to
liamentary establishment, a Churchl and to demoniamentary estabishment, a Church-and to demon-
strate he preposteroinness of syling the Anglican
Overseers " Bishons." Why their Primate has not the authority of an Inspector of Police. Nor, all things consideredt, can it be said that this is wrong. If the
Protestant heory of the right of privale judgencent be sound, no man, no matter what his station or titular
rank, slould be empowered to interfere with the full and free exercise of that right. But when the question naturally arises-Of whiat use are Proestant Bishops? We cannot answer that question:-perhaps Dr. Pusey,
Mr. Bennett, or D. C. L. would underike the task?
 with $£ 30,000$ or $£ 3,000$ a year as stipen
and a nuisance. - Calholic Slanderd.
one of the protestant religions of
"The Agapesowe"-The Salisbury Hevald givos
he following strance narrative of a mission ficun the the following strange narrative of a mission ficun the
Agapemone:-"A highly respectable groeery busiutes is carried on in this town uuter the firm or Style and
James, High East street, lie former partuer in the James, High East street, the former parther in the
concern being a widow of about thirty-wo years of age, who is possessed of propery independently of
the business. This landy, it seems, had incautiously shown some favo to the principles professed by the
fraternity of the Agapemone; and various ants were raternity of the derapemone ;and various ans wero
resorted to with reference to her in the prosecution of roselytism-strong hopes having been enterrainet of broke in, and Mrs. Style recently declarids she woult
have nothing more to do with the cornmunity at the have enothing more to do with the community at the
Abode of Love,' and positively refused to be associ ated wihh hem the the Agapemone, or to be connected
with them in any way whatever. Her maid servant with them in any way whatever. Her maid servan! the party; and having, as she expressed it, 'liad a call
from God,
took herself off on Friday last, and repaired the 'Abode of Love,' distant about fifly miles fron this town, Nothing more was heard of her until the
Sunday following when she presenterl hereelf at her
nistress assistant, named Sturiun, answered the summons the bell, when the maid walked in, and said she had a frient coming sturton expressed some surprise;
and, suspecting ihat the 'friend' referted to was someody connected with the 'Abode of Love,' he retire Th his private rom, where he remaineid on the alert
determined to see whit was going on. The girl went into the kitioben. The young man had not been man minutes in his room whien he heatrd footseps in th man there, and domanded to know what business he had here ant ihat lime of might. The stranger rephied
that he wanted ose MMs. Style, when Sturton told him that he could not see her at that umseasonable hour-that sho had gone to bed some time, and was
no doubt asleep. The nocturnal visior then said, with much gravity, that his business was very inportant,
for he had a message from Goil.
Surtun ajiked indignantly replied-ch! ! no? Surton then immediately went ont and across the streat to Mr. James's odgings, and found him in bed and asleep. Surton
opld his master what lad taken place, when he got up
 diaw wing-room, MII. James met the man with whon
dhis asgistant Sturtou had just had the unexpected in
erview in tha yard. The man was well drossed, and
reepectable gentlemanly appeorance, and whom Mr. James recoguised as a person named Hodder. On Mr. ceplied that he wanted to see Mrs Styere, Hodde course of some observations by Mr. Sames, as to the unreasonableness of the request under the present cir-
cumstances, Sturton informed his master that he had an belonging to Hoduer's patity go u stairs towards Mrs. Style's loedroom, upon which Mr.
James, followed by his assistant, and shorly afterJames, iollewed by his assistant, and shorly after-
wards by the man Hodler, went up into the lady's room. On entering he lound a Mrs. Cobb and the
maid-servant slanding round the bed on which Mrs. Style was lying, and urging upon her, in the most vio
lent terms imarginable, to go away with them instanly o the Agapemone in a carriage which was then waiting
or her at the door. Mrs. Style repeatedly declaredI I have given it up, and I will not Eo.' They ex-
horted her, on pain of eternal damnation, to basten horted her, on pain of eternal damnation, 10 hasten
away with them, and fearing they could make no
impression upon lien by the most horrible inpreentions and assion upon liet by the most horrible imprecations 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-
Good has sent me for Hanna Strle. God has sent me for llanna Style.' Mr. James said,
© My grod lady, you may save yourself all trouble, fo she is not going; Mrs. Style has tistinctly said, she
will not follow you any longer.' Mrs. Colb then will not follow you any longer.' Mrs. Cobb then re-
quested Mrs. Style to order Mr. James on of the room, because, she said, she intended to sleep with her
Mr. James declined to leave dho room, and snid h was sure Mre. Style woave not not comply, with Mrid he
Cobb's wish. A Mr. Williams, described as ant isCobb's wish. A Mr. Williams, described as an is-
sistant at the Agapemone, came into the room while his strange seene was enacting, and, with an air o Mrs. Style) he said, 'Hauna! I am come to ask you
once, twice, and hrico.' Hamna said, 'No.' Willian nee, twice, and thrice.' Hamna said, 'No.', Williams
rejoined, ' You never will be asked agran,' and mad seing that the two the time the assistant, Sturton-mon-suggested the propriety of sending Master Fry,
another assistamt, for the police; to which Mr. James the party without the assisiance of the police.' We may here state that Mr. James is a fine puwerful man, Again and again the party turned towards Mrs. Style, and, by a repetition of the same disgusting language
and menacing gesticulations, endeavored to shake the esolution. Then, seeing no prospect of better success Mrs. Cobb, burning with rage and disuppointment, ond hearing Mr. James say somelling about the fithe James, you shall be punished for chis.' 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! ath ejaculating, 'I am God! I am God! I am God!
all these efforts, intimidations, aud exclanations, faled, and the omissaries of the Agapemon owin passions, and overcome with the vexation and disap-
oun whole party left the house and drove ofl ar hate after one 0 ciock in the norning, the contest for the person
of Mrs .
Iyle, and the parleys incidental thereto,解斯 lasted more than two hours.

## CONVERTS TO THE CHURCH IN 1851

 In relatioremarks:-
"In our present number we publish a list of distinpast year. Amongst them are men of during the ellucation, ordaiued ministers of the Protestant charsh Those persons were numsed, educated, ind bronght up postacy from the true faith; but notwithstanding the prejucicese inplanted in their minds, they have labored
to discover truth, ard having found it they embraced its doctrines and submitted to its authority.
What a spleadid triumph for the Catholic Church Ponr in the perishable things of this world, anendowed
by the splendid gifts which the state could confer ; but y the splendid gifts which the state could conter; but good works, unity, senctity, charity, and all that prove the highest in station in the land, and many of the and spiritunl consolation within sight of her altars.
It must have cost these distinguished converts some Whuggles the accomplish the steps they have taken ives and acquaintances, they had to bear ridicule and lat one, scarlet lady; that they were becoming slaves to the Pope, and many oller things whit
doonned to hear from their relatives.
There were other considerations, too, which were calculated to deter them. During the last year all the and prejudice could devise, were flung on the Bishops
and Priests of the Catholic Church. The head of the British governueut called her holy ceremonies mummeries of superstition," and argued that she Ettorts wore made to ontlaw her hierarchy, to humiliat
her Priests, to frighten the laity, and erase from tha map of the ompire these boundaries she hisd traced for
the exercise of spiritual authority. The business of the nation was neglected, that a blow might be struak he world might shortly see the Catholic Church in But "1ruth is mighty, and will prevail." The attenpts to onslave the Catholic hierarchy proceeded, ervile cham, the church of the onslaver to that of the How beand enslaved.
nd practices of, holy, and spotless, must the doctrines rainedsuch triumphs at the time, a Queen, a house o her with a violent rabble, were frowning upon har oured the vial of its wrath on her devoled head? Sha had to worldly wealth, nothing of earthly splendor to dffor to those who sought peace within her temples.
Chey flod from a rich and pampered church to a poor uid Iusury to perform works of penance and montifica ion. It is thus that the Catholic Church achieves ho
riumphs. She offers no advantages but those of a bisstul eternity, and the absence of those doubts and portals. She comes not with the sword in one hand and the scriptures in the other; thar docs she offer food
or money to the destitute of ofter creeds that they may uch such, we say, are not her practicos, but with her
anctity, her purity, and the frue liverly she imparts to thcise who obey her comniands, she wins the hearts
of her opponemts, converts them to her fiith, and im. poses on them
divine authority.

## THE IRISH EXILES

We clip the following patagraph from the Denocra"But let us speak of Mitchel. Last month we arrest for the crime of seein, his wife, who, aller thre years separation by the British government, had folCongress would do well to remark. That he wars not only perfectly justifiod in the conrse he touk, but
descrving therelore of the admination of mankind, no merican can stoop to doubl. That he has conducte ustice, is undeniable, weven by his enemies. He has never succumbed, or yioded onte atom, to his tyrants,
or asked from his friends any iusercession in his behalf; on the contrary, in tho letter to
ferred, he writes this sentence:-
"s For the kind feeling which prompted your rehat the inhabitants of the Australian colonies should petilion the Queen of Eng aud to pardon the rish state
prisoners, I mast take 'the compranave liberty? of oquesting, in case ol such a petition being male, that
ny name may be excluded from the pravers of have no idea of begging pardon, or of permitiag any
ne to beg pardon for me, if I aan help it."

## young men's st. patrick's assochation.


 Murch 4, 18.59. daniel carey, secy.

 N.B.- Thic Bidges will le reniy for delivery.

Mareh 4, 1852 . T.J. LARKIN, Rce. Sce.






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Nin by copying the alove.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

montieal marnet phices. March 2, 1852.

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Beef, -
urikies,
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## 

Sonday, the Tw THE CIRCUIT COURT

## 


 Fitm of FROTHINGELEAMM \& WORKMAN: Plantiffs.



 IT IS ORDERED, on lue motion of RIChARD Denduntes. NELL, Zsquire, or Eunnel for hite Fllimitht, in as much as $n$ Sworn Bailifitiof ile Superior Court of Lower Cuualk, acting








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 shig, and on lernus that will a almit of of oconpetition.
S.b. W. C. manufucturces the Montreal Stone, if any per-
 iJthan Stieet.
Montreai, March
G, 1851.

Lodgings for Female Eervants out of Flace, Servant's Registry Office, and Second-Iand Book Sto o. 13, alexamder stueet

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Auguet $2 \mathrm{~S}, 18 \mathrm{j}$.
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