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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



# VOL. IV.

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1853.

# PRESBYTERIANISM AND LIBERTY.

(From the Shepherd of the Valley.)

A parson in this city recently delivered a public discourse of some length, as Presbyterian parsons are free to do; not content with that, he published this discourse in the columns of the Republican-a privilege seldom permitted to Presbyterian parsons. The object of the discourse-which we read with delight-was two-fold; perhaps it was three-fold.-1st--to slander the Catholic Religion ; 2nd--to show that the Presbyterian Sect is the light of the world; 3rd-to prove that the author of the sermon is the light of the Presbyterian Sect.

This sermon amused us. We intended that it should amuse our readers. These parsons are very dull fellows when they try to joke, but their serious efforts are very often exquisite and inimitable jests. So it was in this case. We put the discourse aside for review so carefully that for the present it is hidden even from ourselves. We are sorry for this, for we should have liked to have the preacher speak for himself. As it is, we must content ourselves with saying that the sermonizer praised his Sect as the peculiar friend and patron of learning and the fine arts, and the religious body to which, more than to any other, the people of these United States are indebted for the assertion and promulgation of those free and culightened principles of government which have made this country-what it is. Popery was painted in very black colors, by way of contrast, and the writer, inventing some of his facts, and distorting others, succeeded in showing to his own satisfaction, no doubt, that Popery is at once the enemy of solid learning, the fine arts and rational freedom, both intellectual and political. Popery, however, has lived through other attacks of this sort, and is not entirely extingushed, though this sermon has been preached and published.

To declamation, we propose to oppose facts; such facts as occurred to us whilst reading the sermon and as, though perhaps not the most striking, are quite sufficient to topple down the airy castle which the preacher has amused himself by setting up.

The preacher unfortunately forgot the declaration of his own "Confession of Faith." He professes to be the advocate of unbounded Liberty of Conscience and Freedom of Speech; he believes that the people of the United States are indebted to Presbyterianism for the enjoyment and preservation of those blessings; he is opposed to the civil punishment of heresy, which he denounces as a peculiarly Popish practice ; meanwhile, the Confession of Faith, to whose teachings he has pledged himself to confirm

"For the publishing of such opinions, or mainof nature, or to the known principles of Christianity, whether concerning faith, worship or conversation; or to the power of godliness; or such erroneous opinions or practices as, either in their own nature, or in the manner of publishing or maintaining them, are destructive to the eternal peace and order which Christ has established in the Church ; they I the heretical and contunacious] may lawfully be called to account, and proceeded against by the censures of defaced. The parliament resolved that all pictures the Church, and by the power of the civil magistraie." The Presbyterian Confession of Faith does, therefore, teach the civil punishment of spiritual crimes, and is, in this respect, in opposition with the spirit of the age ; guilty of the very unpopular teaching charged upon Popery by the preacher, and in direct contradiction with the whole tenor of his discourse. Calvin, the great founder of the heresy to which his new Gospel with Republicanism, that the taught in the 20th and last chapter of his book of the Inand force as he had at his command.

mother to kiss her child on the Sabbath day, and who both spectators and bear. decreed that those who refused to attend the conventicle on Sunday, should go to jail-as did the New illustrates the temper of the precisians than their con-England Puritans in the colony times, have little duct respecting Christmas day. Christmas had been ranny. He endeavored, according to his disposition

tion laid the corner stone of American Freedom. England. As Macaulay is a Protestant and a Liberal, his testimony is above suspicion :---.

the most intensely Puritanical of all our political asof his real godliness. What were then considered the abhorrence of comedies, cards and hawking, were were the same. The most notorious libertine who had fought under the royal standard might justly be thought virtuous when compared with some of those who, while they talked about sweet experiences and comfortable scriptures, lived in the constant practice of fraud, rapacity, and secret debauchery. The nation, with a rashness which we may justly regret, but at which we cannot wonder, formed its estimate of the whole party from these hypocrites. The theology, the manners, the dialect of the Puritan were thus associated in the public mind with the darkest and meanest vices. As soon as the Restoration had made it safe to avow enmity to the party which had so long been predominant in the state, a general outery against Puritanism rose from every corner of the kingdom.

"The Puritans ought to have learned, if from nothing else, yet from their own discontents, from their own struggles, from their own victory, from the fall of that proud hierarchy by which they had been so heavily oppressed, that, in England, and in the seformity with his own system of theology. They proved, however, as intolerant and as meddling as his own, and which his Sect sets forth as containing proved, nowever, as innorant and as meaning as ever Laud had been. They interdicted under heavy as the advocates and originators of freedom of speech poet failed to reach the reality, which corsed the sum of Saving Knowledge," says, Chap. xx., penalties, the use of the Book of Common Prayer, and of opinion. England was not named "Merry earth in the person of John Calvin. not only in churches, but even in private houses. It | England" under Puritan rule. soothed the griefs of forty

The spiritual descendants of men who made it a pe-nal offence to eat mince pies at Christmas, and for a trived to enjoy the double pleasure of tormenting ponents whom he could reach, and gave vent in his

"Perhaps no single circumstance more strongly beyond his power.

"The English Nonconformists became supreme in ness were enlarged and softened. At that senson Vice was persecuted, not punished. The fear of the State. No man could hope to rise to eminence the poor were admitted to partake largely of the punishment was the only check upon crime in the Pu-and command but by their favor. Their favor was overflowings of the wealth of the rich, whose bounty ritan city, and a lying external rigidity concealed, as to be gained only by exchanging with them the signs was peculiarly acceptable on account of the short- it always must in such cases, a frightful internal corand passwords of spiritual fraternity. One of the ness of the days and of the severity of the weather. ruption. Calvin never forgave those who offended first resolutions adopted by Barebone's parliament. At that season the interval between landlord and him, or opposed his opinions. Epiphanius was betenant, master and servant, was less marked than headed,-Liruet was punished in the same way :--semblies, was that no person should be admitted into through the rest of the year. Where there is much they had ventured to write against the Reformer. the public service till the House should be satisfied enjoyment there will be some excess; yet on the A poor artisan who dabbled in Theology, was comwhole, the spirit in which the holiday was kept was pelled to beg pardon on his knees for having ventured as the signs of real godliness, the sad colored not unworthy of a Christian festival. The Long on the utterance of the atrocious sentiments, that Caldress, the sour look, the straight hair, the nasal Parliament gave orders. in 1664, that the twenty- vin had been mistaken on a certain point, and ought not whine, the speech interspersed with quaint texts, lifth of December should be strictly observed as a to be ashamed to retract, as St. Augustine had done fast, and that all men should pass it in humbly be- on a similar occasion. Servetus, a half-crazy Spancasily counterfeited by men to whom all religions moaning the great national sin which they and their ish physician, had sustained a controversy with Catfathers had so often committed on that day by romping under the mistletoe, cating boar's head, and drink- | Geneva, accused him of heresy, put him on his trial ing ale flavored with roasted apples. No public act without allowing him an advocate, and had him conof that time seems to have irritated the common peo- demned. Servelus was fastened upright to a post ple more. On the next anniversary of the festival fixed in the ground ; a chain of iron surrounded his formidable riots broke out in many places. The body, four or five pieces of thick rope bound back his constables were resisted, the magistrates insulted, the | neck. His book was fastened at his side and a crown houses of noted zealots attacked, and the proscribed service of the day openly read in the churches.

little disposed to be either a persecutor or a meddler. But Oliver, the head of a party, and consequently, to were struck with horror. After half an hour of tora great extent, the slave of a party, could not govern altogether according to his own inclinations. Even under his administration many magistrates within their own jurisdiction made themselves as odious appeared there was an end of dancing, bell-ringing, to the moment of his death, a brutal stupidity ; somecivil magistrate to drill the minds of men into con- rupted theatrical performances, at which the Protector had the judgment and good nature to connive." So much for the Puritans as patrons of the arts,-

"For the publishing of such opinions, or main-taining of such practices, as are contrary to the light sick parent one of those beautiful collects which had Freedom ! What next? Let us finish our desulto-not allow his work to perish with him. The Gene-

writings to his impotent malice against such as were

NO. 5.

Calvin established in Geneva on unexampled tyght to boast that the first fathers of their Supersti- from time immemorial, the season of joy and domes- to compensate by the rigor of the punishments which tic affection, a season when families assembled, when the ordained, for the utter want of all moral principle The following sketch of the brief reign of Puri- children came home from school, when quarrels were in his blasphemous system. He seemed to annuse anism in England, is to our purpose. It will be made up, when carols were heard in every streit, himself by tormenting criminals, not for the sake of found in the first volume of Macaulay's History of when every house was decorated with evergreens, reform or example, but to enjoy the delight of inand every table was loaded with good cheer. At flicting torture. Imprisonment, iron-collars, scourg-that season all hearts not utterly destitute of kind- ing. death, were brought into play on every occasion. vin in the style of the times. Calvin enticed him to of straw steeped in sulphur placed on his head. The executioner, whom he begged to shorten his tortunes " Such was the spirit of the extreme Puritans, both kindled the flames before him, and then slowly sur-Presbyterian and Independent. Oliver, indeed, was rounded him with a circle of fire. At this sight the poor wretch uttered a cry so terrible that all present ment, Servetus shrieked out, "Jesus, Son of the Laving God, have mercy on me !" and yielded up his soul. Calvin, afraid that the unhappy lunatic might pass for a martyr, at once set to work to revile him ; as Sir Hudibras, interfered with all the pleasures of he wrote "That those wretches who were moved at the neighborhood, dispersed festive meetings, and put the sight of his punishment, may not boast of the obfiddlers in the stocks. Still more formidable was stinacy of this man as of the constancy of a martyr, the zeal of the soldiers. In every village where they I declare that he showed, from the time of his arrest I declare that he showed, from the time of his arrest ventcenth century, it was not in the power of the and bockey. In London they several times inter- times he remained in the attitude of an idiot, sometimes he uttered deep sighs, at other times furious shricks, and then he bellowed for mercy like an ox." Talk of Shylock and Iago-the imagination of the

Calvan died in 1564 ; but God who visits the sins

generations of Christians. Severe punishments were denounced against such as the Puritans, and the history of the city in which his roasting witches, a brutality for which Europe has should presume to blame the Calvanistic mode of detested system first saw day.

worship. Clergymen of respectable character were not only ejected from their benefices by thousands, but were frequently exposed to the outrages of a fanatical rabble. Churches and sepulchres, fine works of art and curious remains of antiquity, were brutally in the royal collection which contained representa-

tions of Jesus or of the Virgin Mother should be burned. Sculpture fared as ill as painting .- Nymphs and Graces, the work of Ionian chisels, were delivered over to Puritan stone-masons to be made decent. Against the lighter vices the ruling faction waged war

sense. Sharp laws were passed against betting. It was enacted that adultery should be punished with the preacher is addicted, was so far from identifying death. The illicit intercourse of the sexes, even where neither violence nor seduction was imputed, where no public scandal was given, where no conjustitutions of the Christian Religion, (Sec. 21-29, gal right was violated, was made a misdemeanor. edition of August, 1536) that Kings partake of the Public amusements from the masques which were exomnipotence of God. He says-Reges a Deo im- | hibited at the mansions of the great down to the perium habere. ct divinam potestatem in regibus wrestling matches and the grinning matches on vilresidere, that Kings have empire from God, and that lage greens, were vigorously attacked. One ordia divine power resides in them. He proceeds from nance directed that all the May-poles in England this to argue that it is a sacrilege to offend against should forthwith be hewn down. Another proscribed kings. It is true that a change in the political cir- all theatrical diversions. The playhouses were to be cumstances of Mr. Calvin, led him to change his dismantled, the spectators fined, the actors whipped note before the next month was out. But the fact at the cart's tail. Rope-dancing, puppet-shows, remains, that the great Reformer, when uninfluenced bowls, horse-racing, were regarded with no friendly by a regard to his own temporal prosperity, laid eye. But bear-baiting, then a favorite diversion of down in his great theological text book, the doctrine high and low, was the abomination which most strongof implicit obedience, and the unlawfulness of resist- ly stirred the wrath of the austere sectaries. It is ance in any case whatsoever, with as much clearness to be remarked that their antipathy to this sport had

nothing in common with the feeling which has, in our We pass, however, from the theory of the Puri- own time, caused the legislature to interfere for the Vaudois; these errors passed as the newest, as they dare to speak, is now worshipped at Genera, betans to their practice. Their early rule in this coun- purpose of protecting beasts against the wanton crutry in the day of their power, is known as one of the elty of men. The Puritan hated bear-bating not be- preached; many accepted them; besides it was not the Religion of Jesus Christ. meanest and most detestable tyrannics on record .- | cause it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave | well to resist. Freedom of opinion was exercised in |

remarks, by a sketch of the file of the Father of rese having no more "dissenters" to burn, took to

When God determined to punish the disorders of Geneva, He sent there his messenger of wrath. He came in the shape of a small, thin, swarthy man of them in the Puritan city in the space of sixty years. thirty years of age. The lust of dominion shone [The last date in 1552, but in 1667 the Genevese from his restless eyes and sounded in the harsh tones Puritans roasted a poor mad-man who had become a of his uneven voice. Already disgraced in twenty Jew. These Apostles and Precursors, nay, inventdifferent localities, he sought a refuge amongst the ors, of Freedom in Geneva, played many other free inhabitants of Geneva, bringing with him all those and enlightened tricks too numerous to recount .-reasons for hating the human race which every de- Amongst other liberal enactments of their time of tected villian has. Cold, proud, vindictive, cunning, domination, we notice that which forbade that any active, laborious, possessing learning enough to se- one should teach Mathematics to a Savoyard; they duce, and vanity enough to give him confidence in prohibited any one from wearing lace and drapery ; with a zeal little tempered by humanity or by common his own powers, he burned with an absolute thirst for they made it a penal offence to go out in a coach, to power, which preserved him perhaps from sensual ex- | wear slippers, to eat sugar plums at a ball-in short, cesses. He felt no want of riches or pleasures. The the parsons put down by penal enactments all innovices of other men would have relieved their characters | cent amusements, and to their eternal honor be it reand looked like virtues when contrasted with the corded, that when a great pestilence attended their gloomy malice of John Calvin. His mission was to city, these austere Apostles refused to visit the kospunish, and God permitted him to establish a power pitals, and begged the Council to pardon their weaklonger in duration and more terrible in effect, than ness, as God had not vouchsafed them courage to that of any conquering tyrant. Calvin became Chief face such danger. The Registers of the Council Priest of Geneva in matters of Religion, and Dictator in temporal affairs. Nothing was done without his advice ; nothing was attempted until he issued his command. The French heretics,-the villains whom tory of Geneva, the Rome of Protestantism, has Francois I. had kicked out of France too late,- been for three centuries a history of stupid bigotry, maintained Calvin's power and experienced his protection. They and he became between them mas-ters of the place. The inhabitants of Geneva found that their revolt and apostacy had done little towards | Rousseau, whose nativity is still celebrated at Gencprocuring them freedom and independence. King Stork was worse than King Log.

Calvin composed what he called his Theology, a

to thank the Reformation, and of which very few examples are to be found in the barbarous ages before that event. They burnt a hundred and fifty of contain to this day the petition of the Pastors, and many a proof of the order which prevailed in a flook watched over by such zealous Shepherds. The hisbeen for three centuries a history of stupid bigotry, unexampled intolerance and cruelty, mean tyranny, and, at last, open unblushing Infidelity. It was hardly a descent to go from Calvin to Rousseau,--va, as a Protestant double of the first class,-Ronsseau, the thief, the liar, the coward, the shameless autobiographer who has left to the world the history revival, for the most part, of the old follies of the of impurities of which ordinary profligates would not were the most anti-Christian, which had so far been cause his works are full of venomous attacks upon

We must stop here. We have said enough. The

best answer to those who claim that Protestantism is the real friend of Religious Freedom, is to take up history and to show what has been the actual conduct of any particular heretical Sect where it has obtained, in any particular locality, exclusive role.

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON M'CAR-Ron .- The deepest gloom has been cast over the Catholic population of Londonderry, by the death of the Venerable Archdeacon M'Carron, the zealous, gifted, and universally beloved Parish Priest of Waterside chapel in that city. The melancholy event, which will be mourned not only by the Catholics of Londonderry, but by a very large proportion of the Clergy and people of Ireland, took place, we regret to say, most unexpectedly on Sunday afternoon. It appears that the lamented deceased, while about concluding the Divine Mysteries at twelve o'clock, was taken suddenly ill with an attack of apoplexy, and gradually become worse, until between seven and eight o'clock in the afternoon, when he expired. Thus has one of the most useful and esteemed ot the people's Clergy been snatched suddenly from the midst of us. Archdeacon M'Carron was the friend of the lamented Dr. Maginn, the illustrious Bishop of Derry, and preached the paneygyric of that great man at his obsequies. Many excellent qualities entitled him to the respect and veneration of all parties, and to the special love of his own parishioners. The recent perse-cution to which he was subjected by a military pelil mail're is still fresh in the memory of all our readers; and, although a jury at once liberated him from the insolent charge against him, there can be no doubt that his health was materially affected by his being dragged before a public tribunal on that occasion .-That prosecution must ever remain as a stigma upon the pseudo-liberal government under which it was carried on.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND .- The Committee of the Catholic University of Ireland assembled at the Committee-rooms, 27 Lower Ormond-quay, on Wednesday the 17th ult. The Chair was taken by His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, Apostolic Delegate, &c., &c. The usual routine business of the Committee was transacted, and at the termination of the meeting the receipts, since the last meeting, were announced to be £4,726 5s 9d. Amongst the interesting correspondence read, we are informed there was a letter from a gentleman in Dublin presenting annonymously about four hundred volumes of valuable books, together with a large and handsome bookcase, as his donation towards the intended library of the Catholic University.

The Galway Vindicator, concluding a notice of tour of his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. M'Hale, says :-- " On the route, religious books in the Irish language were distributed amongst the peasantry. One fact, with which we shall close this, will asionish the bigots and make the ignorant stare- a translation of the Old and New Testaments in the Irist: language, will be shortly distributed for general distribution.

A requisition signed by the Catholic prelates con-nected with Clare, Drs. Fallon and Vaughan, the two county members, and a large number of the priests and freeholders of Clare has been published, calling a meeting in Ennis, upon Saturday, for the purpose of bearing Mr. Wilson harmless from the consequences of the verdict obtained against him at the late Limerick assizes, by Mr. John C. Delmege. The North British Mail bears the following testimony to the truth of "Sir Walter's" testimony, as to the "glorious good little Dublin women" in his time:--"A Glasgowegian who has recently returned from the Dublin Exhibition in expressing his admiration of the lovely women he saw there, stated his firm belief that Paradise must have been situated near Dublin-very likely in the Phonix Park ! Fortunately he was a Benedict.'

The commissioners who have been appointed to inquire into Maynooth are, we understand, the Earl of Harrowby, Mr. Justice Pattison, Chief Baron Pigot, Dr. Longfield, and Mr. J. O'Ferrall.-Evening Mail.

DUNGARVAN ELECTION .- On Tuesday the nomination of candidates for the far-famed-famed for electioneering contests-borough of Dungarvan took place in the Court-house. On arriving there, shortly after nine o'clock, a.m., there did not appear the slightest excitement among the people, nor anything like the bustle and uproar we witnessed there at former elections. On expressing surprise at this unwonted tranquillity, we were informed that Mr. Brabazon had, on the previous evening, intimated his intention of not entering into a contest for the representation of the borough, and that consequently Mr. Maguire, the other candidate, would have a walk over. Shortly before eleven o'clock, George Beresford Poer, Esq., High Sheriff, entered the court, and took his seat on the hustings, followed by Edmond Foley, Esq., his deputy. Mr. Foley, sub-sheriff, read her Majesty's writ for the election of a fit and proper person to represent the borough of Dungarvan in the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom. Mr. Dower proposed John Francis Maguire as a fit and proper person to represent the borough of Dungarvan in the Imperial Parliament. He was sorry they did not get the tax gatherer (groans), who is to get £1,200 a-year, but he is only to receive it quarterly. (Laughter and groans.) If he came he would be sent back to Galway to advocate tenant right.

CITY OF CORK ELECTION .- The contest terminated on Friday the 19th ult., in a very decisive defeat of Colonel Chatterton, the Derbyite candidate, and the return of Mr. Beamish, the Liberal "Protestant," by a large majority. At the close of the poll the numbers were—Beamish, 1,183; Chatterton, 1,003—majority for Beamish. 180. There was no rioting or disturbance beyond the ordinary excitement which accompanies a contested election.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY .- This Railway will be opened to Wateford on the 23rd of this month. Thus after twenty-seven years' struggling, this im-portant line is completed. The first Irish railway bill was passed in 1826-7, for making this very rail.

The Poor Law Commissioners have declined sanctioning the employment of female paupers otherwise than within the Workhouse, and under the superintendence of an officer appointed by the guardians .- Limerick Reporter.

TENANT RIGHT CONFERENCE .- A national conference of the friends of Tenant Right will be held in Dublin on the 20th September, under the suspices of the Council of the Tenant League. The object of the conference will be to consider the present position of the land question, to decide on the course to be pursued next session by the Tenant Right members with regard to the Land Bills, and to take steps for eliciting the feeling and opinion of the country on the Tenant Right question.

THE DARGAN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE .- We have much satisfaction in stating that though the flow of subscriptions towards this fund can hardly be said to have yet commenced, the evidences daily received by the committee of the sympathy of all classes is of the most cheering character.-Freeman.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION .- This great national enterprise bids fair to realise the most sanguine hopes which were ever entertained of its ultimate success in a financial point of view. It is currently reported that, up to the present time, the net proceeds have reached the high sum of £60,000, and it is now confidently anticipated that, with the welcome aid of a Royal visit, not only will the whole expense of the Exhibition be defrayed, but that the committee will, at the close, be in a position to announce the fact of a surplus remaining alter the discharge of all the enormous liabilities. The sale of season tickets has been for the last few days nearly as brisk as it was before the opening of the building, the gross number exceeding[20,000. The Saturday, or half crown day visitors, amounted 170,000, while the sum of £20,000 has been already realised by the admission at 1s, On Thursday was the crowning day of the Exhibition, the grand total of visitors amounting to no less than 18,103, and the receipts to nearly £900. This certainly looks as if Mr. Dargan would be no loser by his generous speculation .- Times' Correspondent.

INFLUX OF VISITORS .- On Sunday the steamer Duke of Cambridge arrived at the North Wall at half past two o'clock, and shortly after the Birmingham, both from Liverpool, on which were several hundred persons, principally of the mechanic classes, many of whom were accompanied by their female relatives.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND. - The visit of the court to Ireland will be extended over a longer period than was at first anticipated. According to the present arrangement the court will remain there six days .--The royal children who will accompany her Majesty and the Prince to Ireland are the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred. There will, it is believed, be a grand review in the park, during the Queen's brief sojourn in the Irish metropolis. The garrison of Dublin consists of three regiments of cavalry, and six of infantry, besides a troop of horse artillery and field battery, a force little inferior in number to that which has been assembled at Chobham since June last. Her Majesty and the Prince will return to Windsor on the 21st of October next.

Newry, Belfast, Cork, Galway, Kilkenny, Drogheda, and other towns, are preparing addresses to be presented to her Majesty on her arrival in Ireland.

In anticipation of the Queen's arrival on Irish soil, the Corporation of Limerick held a special meeting yesterday to decide upon the course to be pursued upon the auspicious occasion, with a view of testifying the loyalty and attachment of Her Majesty's devoted subjects in Limerick. An address, in suitable terms, naving been drawn up and proposed for adoption, Mr. John O'Donnell, a solicitor, and one of "Her Majesty's devoted subjects" aforesaid, proposed an amend-"Sheweth-That we, your Majesty's dutiful people of the city of Limerick, approach your Majesty with feelings of the sincerest gratitude for the numerous marks of favor exhibited by your Majesty's Government towards Ireland generally, and towards this city in particular. "Firstly-As Catholics, anxious for the unrestricted exercise of our religion, we feel ourselves deeply indebted to your Majesty's Government for the enactment of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. "Secondly-As persons warmly interested in the equitable adjustment of the land question, we feel a further debt of obligation to your Majesty for the recent withdrawal of the Land Improvement Bills. "Thirdly-As citizens overburdened already by taxation, we cannot but express our lasting gratitude to your Majesty for the extension of the Income Tax to Ireland. "Fourthly-We would be ungrateful indeed if at this season of unprecedented quiet we did not tender to your Majesty our thanks for the re-enactment of the Coercion Act; and we recognise in the fact the most flattering proof of the extreme confidence with which your Majesty regards us. "And, finally, as citizens of Limerick, and devoted admirers (many of us the personal friends) of our illustrious countryman, William S. O'Brien, we owe an immeasurable debt of gratitude to your Majesty for the gracious reception accorded to the numerous petitions addressed to your Majesty on his behalf. And petitioners, as in duty bound, will pray." Mr. Doyle seconded its adoption.

that this bold step was taken by the advice and with petnity unscathed, pure, and uncontaminated, amid the sanction of the present Primate, Lord John Beresford. In order that there might be "no mistake" about the malter, Captain Lyndsay stated that when Lord Derby (then Mr. Stanley) brought forward the Church Temporalities Act he proposed to reduce the salaries of those bishops, but the Primate objected, and recommended that the sees should be suppressed.

ARCHBISHOP WHATELY AND Belfast Mercury .- "He attempts," says the Mercury, " like a skilled disputant, to act upon the defensive, and brings charges against others; but all his art will not suffice for this. He has committed a blunder-a peevish mistake, and let him labor and shift as he will, he is on the defensive; and, what is worse, he is not able to defend himself. We really did not imagine that his case was so bad until we read what he had to say for himself. It is all accusation and weaknes. We could not have susposed that he would betray so much ill spirit and soreness, and, least of all, that he would reason so erroneously. No member of the board was pure but himself, except perhaps the select few who retired with him. We shall not, however, be persuaded that they were so bad as he in his unseemly anger-anger peculiarly unseemly in an Archbishopendeavors to represent them ; and the more he labors to heap charge upon charge, the more do we become convinced that they are right and he wrong. But, if we had any doubt upon that point, it is all removed when we come to what seems to be the great strength of his argument-namely, that when once the board had sanctioned and published any book, that was to be considered 'a part of the system.' Thus, the spell-ing-books, the selections of poetry-sacred and profane-the books of arithmetic, and so forth, are 'a part of the system,' and, as such, to remain inviolate. That any man could imagine such folly would appear inconceivable, if we did not recollect that it is the offspring of wounded vanity. One of his books has been set aside, and hence both his retirement from the board and the present peevish nonsense. His little discarded book is an excellent one of its kind, but the truth is that it was part of an attempt to work what in Ireland, is not workable, and that is, to carry out a system of mixed religious instruction. It was all very well as long as the heads of religious sects and the clergy of each were satisfied, but so soon as an objection was made, with any authority, the visions of religious harmony which Dr. Whately and some other very excellent men had conjured up were dissipated.<sup>34</sup>

PROSELYTISING INSOLENCE CHASTISED .- A very respectable and inoffensive man, who acts as herd for a gentleman residing in the county of the town of Galway, being for some time past importuned and insulted in his own house by one of those itinerant Bible readers who are attached to the proselytising schools of the West, was eventually compelled to take the aw into his own hands and expel the intruder. The Bible reader, having, under various pretexts, called several times at the herd's house, and having, as he thought, sufficiently ingratiated himself, he at length drew forth his Bible and commenced the work, as he imagined, of reformation. He talked of the Protestant religion being far superior to the Catholic religion. and said there would never be any prosperity in the country until they all should embrace Protestantism ; and, in illustration of his argument, said that 'the Protestant potatoes were the soundest.' The herd told him that he did not wish to enter into any religions controversy, and desired him to leave his house. but, on the Bible reader refusing, the shepherd used his pastoral staff to some effect, and forcibly evicted the intruder. This is the only proper way to deal with such fellows when they have the audicity to thrust themselves under the roof of an honest man who wishes to have nothing to do with their scandalous imposture .- Galway Packet.

THE UNKIND DESERTERS .- We have been informed by a correspondent, that on last Sunday, one of the Jumper teachers, in the neighborhood of Clifden, accompanied by about fifty of his pupils, fled from the "porridge pote" of Connemara, and marched to the Catholic chapel. Such desertions should open the eyes of the deluded fanatics in England, who are now verifying the old adage to the letter-"" Fools and their money soon part."-Ibid.

Mr. P. R. O'Meagher, whose conversion to Protestantism was lately announced by the evangelical press. with a great flourish of trumpets over the brand saved rom ti burning, ha uddressed to the Limerick and Clare Examiner, the following letter in which he announces his return to the Catholic Church, and expresses his deep regret for the scandal occasioned by his apostacy. Mr. Meagher, during the time he was a Protestani, got remunerative wages as a Bible-reader, and for his powerful "gift" of expounding scripture :

the war of heretics, the lapse of ages, and the crash of worlds.

When, however, calm of reflection succeededwhen I saw uneducated, brainless fignoramuses? gabbling, arguing, and distorting texts of Scripture in so absurd and ridiculous a manner as to excite my utmost sorprise; and though their Quixolic arguments and false deductions were as diametrically opposed to each other as the antipodes, yet each embryo doctor of this Babel-like divinity stoutly maintained his own new fangled doctrines with the most dogmatical obstinacy, not caring a fig for any clerical explanation, as reading the Bible alone was sufficient for salvationwith, however, this slight addition of at 'least pre-tending to hate Pope and Popery most cordially, and quantum suf. of Billingsgate vocabulary for every necessary outpouring of the 'spirit,' I became thoroughly disgusted and agonised in heart, and ardently implored mercy and pardon of that compassionate God whose 'one' Holy Catholie Church I had so wickedly abandoned; but to which I, however unworthy, have been again happily united. I also deeply regret having been induced to write letters with my signature attached, which were circulated so extensively, but which only afford another melancholy proof how easily texts of Scripture can be warped, distorted, and wrested by the ignorant or unstable, and plausibly made appear to favor any or all of those innumerable sects and heresies, that relying on the general misery and wide spread destitution to which this victimised and impoverished country has been for years subjected, are impotently endeavoring to subvert the ancient faith esablished by St. Patrick, to which Irishmen, during centuries of persecution the most intense, and tyrannical laws the most oppressive, have so unflinchingly adhered; a faith which even inculcates on its faithful followers the sublime example of a crucified God, that by calmly and patiently enduring sufferings, privation, and misery in this life, they would assuredly be rerequited with a happy and glorious immortality. Respectfully apologising for this intrusion, and humbly and fervently imploring the prayers of the faithful in my behalf, I remain, sir, yours, &c., P. R. O'Mengher, L.L.P.

P.S.-As my temporary fall was so extensively circulated through the kingdom, I earnestly request that the Catholic papers will give equal publicity to the foregoing.

It is now somewhat more than twelve months ago hat two families named O'Donnell and Sheehan were imported into this district from the neighboring parishes to a model farm established here lately-no doubt for our civilisation-by a person of the name of Mannsell. Those two above-named families came a few days fince, on the Festival of the Assumption of the B. V., of their own free will, to declare publicly at the chapel, before the congregation, their heartfelt regret at the seandal they gave in making a traffic of their faith, and alleging as the sole cause of their apostacy the state of destitution they were in, and the certainty of their finding employment from the Rev. Paymaster of this demoralising system by thus outwardly making a profession of the same faith as the paymaster. Those noor, wretched men, in giving these details, were aflected to tears, as well as many amongst the congregation in witnessing so said a spectacle .- Cor. of Tab.

"A most painful rumor prevails," says the Limeruck Chronicle, "seriously involving the character of one of the county officials of Monaghan. Saturday last, in consequence of some information received, the constabulary made a search in the previncts of the county ail, which resulted in the discovery of the body of a child, greatly mutilated. An investigation is to be instituted on Monday."

THE CELTIC EXODUS .- The Galway Packel states that the emigration mania is daily gathering strength in the whole of the western counties. "On last Mon-day about 100 emigrants from Cong, Menlo, and Dangan, in the neighborhood of this town, left the terminus in the 12 o'clock train, on their way to America. It was truly heart-rending to witness the scene which was presented upon that occasion. It is melancholy to see the bone and sinew of the land thus flying away at a time when it might be supposed sufficient employment could be obtained at home. But not even the certainty of constant employment, and the high wages which agricultural laborers must receive in the gathering in of the approaching harvest, can induce Iris ian to rem: at home It we seem if the removal of the entire race from their native soil has been pre-ordained. We are quite certain that at no period during the last century was the want of labor so keenly felt in this country as it will be within the next four months. The impolicy of not adopting some energetic means of retaining the working population in Ireland will be seen when it is too late, and when those who remain will have sufficient cause to repent that social disorganization which produced the exodus, which is now thininng the homes of Ireland and carrying to a foreign State the strength and hope of the country." PROGRESS OF BRLFAST .- The new buildings erected during the last two years in Belfast, and that portion of its immediate environs embraced in the principal municipal boundaries, would cover, if placed continnonsly, a space of 500 square acres. IMPORTATION OF GRAIN .- There are no less than seven vessels, laden with grain from different foreign ports, in Galway docks and roadstead at present .--Some of them belong to Norway, Sweden, America, Austria, and England. In the event of the Eastern question been arranged, and with an abundant grain and potato crop at home, it is likely that foreign grain may become a drug on the hands of speculators.

Mr. O'Brien seconded the nomination.

The Sub-Sheriff asked if the electors had any other person to propose for the representation of the borough.

Mr. Kelly, solicitor, proposed as a fit and proper person to represent the borough in parliament, Wm. Henry Gregory, of Coolpark, in the county of Galway. Mr. Dower-Where did you find the man (cheers

and groans.)

Mr. Richard Byrne rose to second Mr. Kelly's proposition, but he was received with such a volley of groans that a terrible scene ensued for same time, that not one word he said could be heard. When comparative quiet was restored, he was understood to say that if they elected Mr. Gregory he would devote his energies to the welfare and interest of the town and borough. He concluded by seconding the nomination.

The Sub-Sheriff put the question of Mr. Maguire's nomination, and called for a show of hands in his favor. (The majority of those present held up their hands.)

Mr. Kelly demanded a poll on the part of Mr. Gregory. The immense crowd assembled then quietly sepa-

rated. The greatest order prevailed in town .- Waterford Mail.

The original address was, however, put and carried y a majority of 24 to 3-the dissentients being Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Doyle, and Mr. Walker.

THE SUPPRESSED IRISH BISHOPRICS .- An educational squabble among the guardians of the South Dublin Union the other day elicited a curious revelation with regard to Mr. Secretary Stanley's celebrated measure for the reform of the Irish branch of the established church by the lopping off of 10 of its bishopNicker, Pallasgreen, Co. Limerick, August 17th, 1853.

Sir-As my truly unfortunate and lamentable temporary apostacy from the faith of my fathers, has been the cause of sincere sorrow to many an old attached friend, and has been so extensively circulated and so highly boasted of by those who foolishly imagine, that when misery, privation, and temporary resentment for supposed injuries, conspire to lure their wretched victims to sacrifice their immortal souls, contrary to the dictates of their conscience, they instantly become modernised evangelical saints of the first pre-eminence; and no matter how ignorant or unqualified for so awful a responsibility, are instantly installed as itinerant preachers of the Word, and as baits to entice others to eternal perdition. I respectfully request you will give publicity to the heartfelt sorrow and remorse I shall ever feel, for having given such scandal and disedification, which I shall, during life, deplore.

Though aware that no cause can palliate, much less justify, so deplorable a transgression, yet I will briefly state what urged and incited me thereto in a moment of temporary infatuation, as being identically the same which has also lured all without exception, of those truly wretched creatures misnamed converts, whose hearts are secretly agonised, though compelled to conceal their mental misery, and to appear to be comforted by the fanatical ravings of every ignorant itinerant Bible-reader, whose crude, chaotic ideas, of the sublime truths of the Gospel fully qualify them to become inmates of a lunatic asylum. Distracted in mind, and tortured in soul, at beholding an attached wife and beloved children reduced to the utmost misery and destitution, and falsely attributing all to what I then deemed unmerited severity excercised towards me (but which my own foolish career originated), in a moment of frenzy and passionate to resentment, I recklessly abandoned the One Fold, established by

#### THE HARVEST.

TYRONE.-The weather for the last few weeks has been exceedingly favorable for the ripening of the grain crops. Reaping has already commenced in the neighborhood of this town. The yield of flax has been very large, and potatoes generally are sound and abundant, although, as might be expected, some traces of the blight are still to be found. Several fields of wheat and oats have been cut down in the neighborhood of Strabane.-Constitution.

CATAN .- Over the whole country here everything is looking uncommonly well; there is not the slight-est appearance of the potato blight. The flax crop will, it is feared, be light. The oat crop has grown much longer than was anticipated, and the weather for the last fortnight has been very favorable for "filling," and a good yield may be expected. DERRY.-A correspondent near Coleraine says :--

"We have not suffered anything worth speaking of in tablished church by the lopping off of 10 of its bishop-rics. It transpired on the high authority of Captain this rock 1 will build my Church, and the gates of very abundant. The harvest will be preity general Lyndsay, son of the late and last Bishop of Kildare, 'hell shall not prevail against it'-guarantees its per- the ensuing week; that of flax is well nigh over."

DECREASE OF POOR'S RATE IN THE WEST .- A new rate which has just been struck for the electoral divisions composing the union of Tuam affords a satisfactory indication of a marked decrease of taxation-the result of returning prosperity and the profitable employment of the remnant of the people spared by the onward tide of emigration. A local journal (the Heraid) thus calls attention to the contrast between past years and the present:-"On the 21st of July, 1849, the number of the poor who were in actual receipt of relief was 17,556, while the debts alone of that union at that time amounted to nearly £13,000. The number of the poor on the corresponding period of the present year is only 900, while the debt against the union is only about  $\pounds 2000$ . It is only by presenting to the rate payers a statistical contrast of this kind that they can be made fully aware of the diminution which has taken place in the burdens to which by law they are liable. Or, we may take another mode, but which comes to the same. For the support of the poor of the union from September, 1850, to September, 1851, a rate was declared amounting to £9,240, while at the same time there were outstanding arrears of upwards of £4,000, making a total rate of upwards of £13,000. Rates were declared, within a space little exceeding 12 months, including the rate of £20,000, struck by the vice-guardians, and nearly £10,000, struck by the elected guardians, which amounted to upwards of £30,000. Looking to the gradual and steady decrease of pauperism which has taken place within the last four years, it is not unreasonable to look forward with hope that ere long the number in the workhouse will be reduced to the original average for which it was erected. The house was intended to accomodate 800 only; the number at present-and this has always been the severest month of the year-is only 900. In alluding to the estimate for the forthcoming rate now before the ratepayers, it may be right to mention that no account has been taken of the arrears of the consolidated aunitities. They have been excluded, and, we may say, with justice. If the Lords of the Treasury choose to enforce these demands, the injustice of which has been admitted by the House of Lords, and afterwards confirmed by the chancellor of the Exchequer in his memorable speech on the late Budget when he published a total remission of these claims, unon the Government and its friends let the responsibility and the odium rest."

LIBEL ON THE PEASANTHY. -- Mr. Ceorge Roe, Spring garden, Clare, has written a letter in the Daily Express from which we extract the following :- "I have just seen, in your paper of the 13th inst., a paragraph taken from the Westmenth Guardian, in which it is stated that I had received threatening notices, and had been obliged to bring farm laborers from the Queen's County, as the people of this county had refused to enter into my employment. Now, Sir, I beg to state that both those assertions are equally false. I never received a threatening notice, nor have I been obliged to import laborers from the adjacent county; on the contrary, I have experienced nothing but the greatest civility from the laboring classes since I came to reside in this locality."

An investigation has been held relative to the recent supposed Ribbon outrages at Clara, in the King's County, and it has resulted in the discovery that the shots were fired into the Rev. Mr. Turpin's windows by one of his own servants who stated that he only wanted to terrify his master. The man has been committed by the magistrates, and much satisfaction is expressed that the character of the neighborhood has been saved from the stain of Ribbonism.

A man named Hayden has given himself up to the police on a charge of drawning a young woman in the canal near Dublin. He was committed for trial.

MURDER AT THE BELFAST BARRACKS .- A CORPO-RAL SHOT BY A PRIVATE .- A corporal of the 12th Regiment of Foot, now stationed in Belfast, was shot, in cold blood, on Monday last, by one of his own comrades-a private, named Robert Henry O'Neill. The deceased was a young man who had joined the regiment in London about four years ago; and besides being a person who had received an average education, his gentleness and inoffensive character made him respected by his comrades generally. He was, indeed, as several of the corps stated to us infrelating the facts of this tragedy, "one of the last men in the regiment whom we would have thought likely to exregiment whom we would have mought likely to ex-cite the revenge of anybody." The murderer O'-Neill is a native of Belfast. He joined the regimect so recently as the 1st of April, and since that time only three years and three mouths old, and godson of he was living at Taunton. has manifested a rather sullen disposition, averse to principles of discipline. The only cause which can be assigned for the commission of the crime is that we have mentioned above, and that it was for some time premeditated, from all the circumstances we have stated, there can be little reason to doubt-the more so, indeed, as the murderer throughout seemed rather to glory in, than regret, the result of the bloody offence.- Ulsterman. EXECUTION AT OMAGH .- Omagh, Saturday Evening August 20 .- This Afternoon, Alexander Mullan, who was convicted at the last Tyrone assizes for the murder of his aunt, explated his crime on the scaffold, in front of the county jail in this town. About twenty-five minutes before four, the wretched culprit, accompanied by the Rev. M. N. Thompson, Protestant Chaplain, Rev. Messrs. Arnold and Mitchell, with the governor and other officers of the jail, appeared on the scaffold ; and in less than one minute afterwards launched into eternity, to the apparent amazement and consternation of the numeraus spectators assembled to witness the melancholy scene. THE CONNAUGHT RANGERS .- Perhaps the whole world does not furnish a more striking instance of the influence of military discipline upon the Irish character than is supplied in the gallant 88th, the Connaught Rangers. The regiment is composed entirely of Irishmen, recruited for the most part in the county Galway, from among a people who have long borne an unenviable reputation for lawless conduct. Daring and desperate, their violence knows no bounds when the passions of hatred and jealousy are excited, and want, combined with the inflammatory harangues and mischievous visitations of a political priesthood, sends them forth to confront the agent or the unsuspecting landlord. Yet, brought within the wholesome and humanising influence of military discipline, placed under a commander in whom the suavites in modo el fortiter in re are most felicitously combined, these Galway men become the most docile, as well as the most gallant of troops-objects at once of admiration and envy. It is a fact, of which the glorious 88th may be as proud as it is of the laurels so gloriously earned in the Peninsula, that crume is totally unknown in the regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Shirley is ador- |left him for his private expenses !

ed. He holds up his finger, and the slightest disposition to deviate from the line of duty, upon the part of the most illiterate soldiers, is at once repressed. We have thought the circumstance so remarkable-mentioned, as it was, in our hearing by a general officer on the staff of the highest character-that, at the risk of offending the modesty of the Lieutenant-Colonel and his admirable corps, we have ventured to give it currency.-United Service Gazette. [We hope the writer will take advantage of the Great Exhibition and the 'single fare' to come over and judge for himself as to the merits of the Galway peasantry which supply such soldiers, 'the admiration and envy' of all. We assure him he completely reverses the truth, for instead of the daring and desperationthe boundless violence and passionate haired out of which military discipline has raised up the first of English regiments, the Galway peasantry are, perhaps, the quietest and most gentle race in the world. It is to the moral and religious discipline of the recruit, long before he contemplated 'the service,' that the trained soldier owes all that regularity and virtue which the Gazette ascribes to barrack life and parades. The Galway peasant ever before 'an unenviable reputation' for orderly and peaceful habits; and, as the child is father of the man, so do the habits of his early life characterise the bearing of the Ranger soldier.-Freeman.]

THE ANCIENT SCULPTURED STONE OF "ST. OWEN'S, DUBLIN.-According to tradition, the above interesting relic of remote antiquity marked the grave of an early Irish Saint. It is of hard granite, in length three feet ive inches, in breadth one foot ten, and in thickness five inches. The stone bears two sculptured crosses symbolical of the Christian faith, one on the front and the other on the back ; each cross is enclosed within a circle, the emblem of eternity. The cross and circles are greatly worn by the action of the elements during more than twelve centuries. It stood in "Owen's lane " (which leads from Corn market, through St. Audeon's arch, to Cook-street), near the door of entrance to the ancient church of St. Audeon, or Owen. From time immemorial it was called the "Blessed Stone," and was held in great respect and veneration by the Catholics of Dublin-a respect so great, that for ages past, and up to the time of its removal, all persons when passing by laid their hands on it, and invoked a blessing through the intercession of the intercession of the saint, to perpetuate whose memory the stone was erected. In the year 1826, when the church near which it stood was undergoing repair, this ancient monument was taken up, and, being regarded with slight respect by some workmen, it was carefully removed and buried in a yard in Cook-street, where it remained for some years. It is now in the possession of the Very Rev. Dr. Spratt, of Aungierstreet, who, as an antiquarian, looks on it not only as an object worthy of respect, for its great antiquity, but also as a memorial of the piety of people whom ignorance and prejudice have sneered at as barbarous.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

ILLNESS OF CARDINAL WISEMAN .-- We deeply regret to have to inform our readers that the illustrious and revered Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster has been for the last week confined to his house at Walthamstow with a serious internal complaint, and that a good deal of anxiety is felt about him. We sincerely hope that the accounts we have received may prove to have been exaggerated by this anxiety, which friends cannot but feel for so very valuable a

life. Meanwhile, we most earnestly recommend his Eminence to the prayers of our readers at home and abroad. - Tablet.

CONVERSION .- On Saturday, August 20th, Edward Lucas, Esq., of Croydon, was received into the Catholic Church by the Very Rev. Dr. Whitty, V.G., Provost of Westminster.

PEACE CONGRESS AT EDINBURGH .- The Assembly f the Friends of Universal Peace is now fixed for the 12th and 13th of October, and a very large attendance is expected both from the Old and New World.

THE QUEEN'S COUNTENANCE OF THE NAVY .- Another Royal Prince is intended as a sailor, if we may draw any favorable interference to assist at such a conclusion from the fact of her Majesty having on

of the Tablet says:-There is a district in Liverpool support of his family, and, in the words of a witness, which, up to a very recent period, was given up en- "made his wife work like a horse to get money." which, up to a very recent period, was given up entirely to what are called the dangerous classes. In an The woman appeared in the witness-box, "a horrible official book now before me it is described as having sight," " her face having been kicked into one mass been "one of the most notoriously corrupt and immor- of wounds and bruises." She had also been attacked al districts in England, upon the state of which an interesting pamphlet was published not long since by a distinguished Clergyman of the Established Church." Down the principal outlet of this nest of iniquity 'even mered her head against the floor, and beat her about the police ventured with reluctance, contenting them - the body with an iron bar. She had her infant child selves with a glance down the street.' Five infamous in her arms, and vainly supplicated for mercy for herhouses were the principal mansions of this City of Sin, self and the poor baby, The energy of the mother in and the reformation of the neighborhood seemed hope- saving her child gave her strength to escape into the less. However, the Rev. Thomas Newsham, a Catholic Clergyman, 'a gentleman to whom the progress ed her, but a passer-by knocked him down, and the of nonular education in Liverdool owes a great deal? woman was protected from further violence. The and of whom I will add, that he might very properly have been summoned to give evidence on such a subject before such a committee, bethought himself highest punishment he had the power to inflict. Anof establishing a school. Not a school on scientific other "mnscular-looking fellow," also for years in principles; not a penal reformatory establishment; the habit of ill-treating his wife, and who had lately not a thing fashioned according to the shifting modes and humors of the time, but, in plain English-a nunnery. He took upon him to bring over-I believe from France-some young ladies professing all those cited to brotality because they could not supply him mysterious and shocking doctrines which are the special inheritance of Nuns, and no doubt, amongst their ten years, had coolly warned his wife to secure herevil ways, practising upon one another the crime of incarceration. Where the policeman hardly ventured We find in another case an "unfortunate" cruelly to set his foot the Rev. Thomas Newsham sent a few beaten for laughing at a drunken ruffian. A young young women called Nuns, with directions to establish woman who interfered to save a wife being kicked a plain old-fashioned Catholic school. The Superior and beaten by the husband until she became insensiof these Nuns-says our former official authority-though "very young," is "probably one of the most sagacious and accomplished teachers of our time; and though the enterprise was one of no common difficulty or peril, she and her companious applied themselves to it with a good and conrageous heart." The result must be told in the official words from which I have already made extracts. "I visited the schools" says Mr. Maishall, the Inspector of Catholic schools, (Report" for 1852-3, vol. 2., p. 713)-"four months after its operations had commenced. It then presented the aspect of a long-established and highly organised school; and the deportment of the children who were not only thoroughly subdued and disciplined, but completely under the control and influence of the teachers, was even unusually gentle and pleasing." Mr. Marshall then notices the progress the children had made in learning. "But this," he adds, "was of little importance compared with the whole work effected by the same agency. Of the five houses alluded to above three had been closed within a few weeks after the school opened, and the persuasive ministry of these humble women commenced; and the other two daily sent their younger inmates for instruction. My attention was particularly called to the children of this class, and if I do not attempt to express my admiration at the astonishing work accomplished in them, in the face of moral difficulties which no language can exaggerate, it is because the motions which such a spectacle excites are hardly capable of translation into words."- Tablet.

ENGLISH CHRISTIANITY .- I have been comparing notes between the condition of the heathen of London and the heathen of India, and I am compelled to say that, contrasted with the outrages and orgies of Indian heathenism, there are lamentable proofs that heathen-ism is actually surpassed in wickedness by the metropolis of England.-Rev. Dr. Duff.

THE SMYTH FORGERY CASE .- The extraordinary attempt at obtaining possession of estates in Glouces tershire and Somerset, worth nearly £30,000 a year, continues a fruitful source of discussion, and tresh revelations continues to be made as to the life of the claimant, J. Smith, alias Provis, or, as he calls him-self, "Sir Richard Hugh Smyth." The prisoner is confined in a separate cell in Gloucester county prison and occupies himself occasionally with writing. He declines to receive the prison diet, and his meals are supplied to him by his wife, or, as he calls her, "La-dy Smyth." He refuses to attend Divine Service in the prison chapel, and represents himself as an Unitarian. He has retained the services of a Gloucester attorney to prepare his defence for his trial, which will not take place until April next. He has been recoguised since his incarceration as having resided in Gloucester for some months in 1851, at a period when he swore on the examination at Gloucester assizes that

CATHOLIC MISSIONS .- The Liverpool Correspondent | three children. He was idle, never contributed to the in the most deliberate manner by her cruel husband. He knocked her down, kicked her about the head with his nailed shoes, hauled her by the hair, hamstreet. He flung a pail of water over her, and followmagistrate, who justly described the husband as "worse than a wild beast," sentenced him to the been imprisoned for assaulting her, was on the same day convicted at a different court of numercifully beating his wife and daughter with a poker. He was exwith money for debauchery. Another, married for self when he was drunk, as he meant to desiroy her. We find in another case an "unfortunate" cruelly ble was herself served in a similar manner by the infuriated brute. The last fortnight alone would swell out a column with a simple catalogue of cases in which women have been subjected to every variety of cruelty by their "natural protectors." Mr. Hammill in adjudicating on one of these cases, expressed his regret that he could not award corporal punishment, and we entirely concur with him. The very brutes do not tear their mates, and men who sink themselves below the brutes should be placed in the class they choose for themselves. These monsters outrage every law of civilized man, and violate every instinct of human nature. The lash may fail to correct them, but no squeamishness ought to induce us to spare it to them. The triangles erected in front of the gaol, and a sconige in the hands of the executioner, is the pieture which should be presented to the eyes of those who forget that they are men.

3

#### CONVERSIONS TO CATHOLICITY ON THE CONTINENT.

The Univers gives the following as an imperfect list, correct as far as it goes, of the principal conversions to Catholicity that have recently taken place in Germany and Switzerland :--

"Wickelmann, author of 'The History of Arts;" Leibnitz, philosopher, theologian, &c.; Geo. Zoega, archaeologist and restorer of Egyptian antiquities; J. G. Hamann, orientalist, and surnamed the 'Magnus of the North; Compte Fr. Leop. de Stolberg; Fredetic Schlegel, Adam Muller.

" PROTESTANT PASTORS-L. Mosheim, nephew of the historian of that name ; B. de Castleberg, a swiss ; V. de Castleberg, swiss; Arendt, author of the life of S. Leo the great, professor at Louvain ; Frendenfeld, Professor at Bonn, died a Jesuit; Dr. Hass, publicisi; Dr. Herbst, publicisi; Huguee, at present a Redemptorist, translator of the works of St. Liguori ; Wolz, at Carl-shrue; Bunger, at Dresden ; Dr. Maurice Muglich (Saxony); Singer (Swiss); Christfreund (Nassau); Hasert, pastor at Bunzlau (Silesia); Lutkenmuller, (Prussian); Meinhold, overtaken by death before his formal abjuration; the two sons of the latter, one of whom is in the seminary of Breslau, and the other in the propaganda in Rome.

"PROFESSORS, LITERARY MEN, &c .- Werner, a dramatic poet, died a Redemptorist ; the two Gagerms, Dr. Eisenbasch of Toubingem, N. Mæller, at present a professor at Louvain; Durst, a professor at Dusseldort ; several professors of Jena, Dr. Phillips, professor at Berlin : Dr. Jarcke, professor at Berlin ; L. De-'Or, Dr. Bartholome, Charles Vogel, at Dresden ; C. Fleischer, at Frankfort; Dr. Konier, at Wurzburg; Propost, at Basle; V. Schmidt, at Berlin; Mrassen, editor of the Correspondent du Nord; de Florencourt present editor of the Volkshalle; the Countess Hah Hahn, religious of the Good Shepherd ; Stork, author of the Banquet du Theodule; Cl. Brantuno, poet and literateur; Chr. Schlosser, professor at Bonn; Fr. Schlosser, literateur; and publicist; Baron D'Eckstein; Ch. L. de Haller; Fd. Hurter, at Vienna; Aug. Theiner, Oratorian at Rome; Ranke, at Worms. "STATESMEN .- The Count de Seuft-Pilasch, Ambassador of Saxony in France; Count de Beckeudorf, Prussian Minister; Rintel Referendary of the Regency of Kænigsberg in Prussia De Haldenberg, Riedel, Counsellor at Erfurth; De Sohardt, president at Weimar : Compte de Hardenberg, ambassador of Hanover, at Berlin; Snell, Secretary-General of the Swiss Confederation ; Compte de Degenfeld-Schomberg, Aidede-camp to his Majesty the King of Wurtemberg.

the late Duke of Wellington.-Hampshire Advertiser.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET THE RIGHT HON. SIR G. COCKDURN, G.C.B., F.R.S.-Not only the navy and army, but the general public, will learn with great regret the death of one of the ablest and most distinguished officers that ever wore the royal naval uniform, the Right Hon. Sir George Cockburn, Bart., G.C.B., F.R.S., Admiral of the Fleet, Major-Seneral of Marines, and Rear Admiral of the United lingdom. Sir George Cockburn was confessedly the "Wellington" of the navy, and like his illustrious brother-officer has lived to the great age of eighty-two His career is one of surpassing interest, not only on account of his gallant actions afloat and ashore, but for his distinguished civil services. He was a sailor, soldier, diplomatist, and statesman, and was eminently successful in all those qualities that constitute a great man. As a sailor his name will live in history with the glorious actions of Nelson, Jervis, Keith, Hotham. &c.

APPROACHING PROTESTANT CONFERENCE AT HAM BURGH.-Early next week, about twenty of the leading protestants, from all parts of Europe, are to meet in conference at Hamburgh, for the purpose of taking into consideration, the present position of Evangelical Protestantism on the Continent, and adopting those measures which may be deemed best adapted to promote its principles. The conference will last three days. Among our countrymen who intend to be pre-sent, will be Lord Shaftesbury, Sir Culling Eardley, and Mr. John M'Gregor.

The Wesleyan Conference has for some years had to report an annual decrease in the ranks of Methodism It is officially reported to the Conference now in session that the numbers of the society have fallen off to the extent of more than ten thousand members during the past year.

The Globe, sympathising with the distressed Bishop of Durham, says it has been informed on the unimpeachable authority of a friend and apologist of Dr. Maltby, that, after paying the expenses of his two establishments, and meeting the claims of charity, the Bishop of Durham has not more than  $\pounds$ 7,000 a year

THE DECIMAL COINAGE .- There are to be no more issues of half-crowns, which are to be gradually withdrawn from circulation, preparatory to a decimal coinage coming into eperation.

THE POTATO BLIGHT .-- Complaints of the ravages of the potato blight round Bristol and the adjacent district of Somersetshire are very numerous, and in some instances the visitation is as severe as in any year since its commencement.

We clip from the London Times the following article on "Brutality to women" in Protestant England :-The cases coming daily before our police-courts of savage assaults upon women must excite universal disgust, indignation, and horror at the depravity from which they arise. The new law giving a magistrate a summary power of ordering imprisonment with hard labor does not appear to have any effect on the wretches whom it was meant to deter, and the number of offences actually shows an increase. A sort of mania for woman-beating has taken possession of the ruffian class, and greater severity of punishment has hitherto been accompanied by augmented violence and brutality. It is obvious that if the women of the humbler classes are not to be reduced below the condition of Indian squaws, some check more effective than we now have must be placed on the savage impulses of their husbands. This week a woman complained of her husband, to whom she had been married for 30 years. He was seen to drag her by the hair along the garden of his house, to beat her with all his force on he head and face, and to tear the hair from her head by handfuls. The wretched woman was rescued by her neighbors, and appeared before the magistrate with the marks of frightful injury bearing witness to the treatment she had received. Either through terror, or a natural softening of the heart of the wife, she endeavored to mitigate his offence when giving her evidence, and Mr. Beadon ordered the husband to find bail for his good behavior for six months. Why he did not inflict the penalty of hard labor is to us a mys-tery. Another ruffian, who was constantly in the habit of beating his wife, and who had been previously imprisoned, was brought up on Tuesday at another police-court. He had been married six years, and had since 1843 have been added from memory.

" ARTISTS .- Overbeck, painter, at Rome; Veit, painter, at Frankfort; Schadow, painter, at Dussel-dorf: Sorg, painter, at Mayence; Fred. Muller, painter, at Cassel; Zandf, architect, at Berlin.

"PERSONS OF RANK .- The Prince d'Ingenheim, brother of the King of Prussia, Frederick William III.; Duke Adolph. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Prince Frederick of Hesse Darmstadt ; a Duke of Saxe Gotha ; Princess Charlotte Fredericque of Mecklenburg-Schwerin Prince and Princess Dimitri-Gallitzin; Prince Paul of Wurtemberg, on his death bed ; Prince de Waldourg-Zeil, Jesuit ; Compte de Gortz, at Mayence; Baron de Rumour, Ch. de Schnorr, Ed. de Schnorr, Baron de Berlepsch, Stædel, banker at Mayence; Compte de Vogelsang, Baron de Kettembourg (Mecklenburg); de Bulow, de Rochow, de Patow, Pf. de Diersdorf, (Prussia); Olezewsky, de Potritten; de Morgenthal, de Rovera, of Rovera, of Berne; Ber-nouilly, major; Huber de Basle, Du Pont Vulliamez, Bertholet de Ferriere, Swiss; Countess de Salis, Mme. de Bernardy, sister of the poet Tieck ; Countess de Zichy, at Vienna; Julie de Schaal, at the Court of Hesse Cassel; the Counters de Kielmannsegge, an English nun; Octavia de Watercoopp, a Sister of Charity; the Baroness D'Ordre and Madame de Bresson, both Swiss; the Countess de Salm Hoogstraeten; the Princess of Wasa, &c."

The Univers remarks that the list is very incomplete. Several of the names have been extracted from a publization of the Abbe Rohrbecher, and the conversions

# **REMITTANCES TO** ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

DRAFTS. from £1 upwards, payable at sight, free of charge, in the Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and all its branches; Messrs. Girna, Mills & Co., Bankers, Lombard-street, London; the Athonal Bank of Scotland, Glasgow; Messrs. Bowman, Grinnell & Co., Liverpool. HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.,

Montreal, March 1853. St. Sacrament Street.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes.

TERMS: To Town Subscribers. . . . \$3 per annum. To Country do. . . . . \$24 do. Payable Half-Yearly in Advance.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 16, 1853. אינער אין אוא מדי אינער בי גיאי אינעראי אינעראי אייער איינער איינער אוויעראינער איינער איינא איינער איינא איינא

# NEWS OF THE WEEK.

'The Camp at Chobham is broken up; the Court has broken up, and the Queen is away to Ireland, and thence to the Highlands; Parliament is broken up, and its members dispersed over the face of the globe ; and the everlasting Eastern Question scems to be in a fair way of being settled. The last days of the Session were not marked by any vary important events. In reply to a question from Mr. Eward, on Maynooth College, Lord John Russell stated that. as all the commissioners had been selected, there would be no farther delay in the appointment of the commission of investigation. The noble Lord also mentioned that, a reply from the Court of Rome, to mentioned that, a reply from the Court of Rome, to sented as having said, "that he would shoot the two the repeated applications in behalf of Mr. Edward first Papists he met," I deem it my duty to answer Murray, had been received to the effect that, " for proceedings far less guilty than those for which Mr. E. Murray had been sentenced to imprisonment for life, the punishment of death had been awarded."-At present, continued Lord John, there were no prospects of attaining from the Court of Rome any further remission of sentence.

The ridiculous farce of the meeting of Convocation has again been enacted; much to the amuscinent of a discerning public, though with little satisfaction to the reverend company of gentlemen performers, who, to say the least, were treated in a very cavalier manner by Dr. Sumner, the president of this farcical body. Convocation had been prorogued in February last to the 18th ult. On that day, at an early hour, the members of the Lower House were punctual in attendance in order to avoid a trick which had been played upon them on a previous occasion-when upon their arrival, full of mighty designs for re-estab-lishing the independence of the State Church, the proctors found to their horror that the Archbishop he could not tolerate such language in his presence ; fixe been beforehand with them, and put a sudden termination to the session. This time the proctors were determined not to be too late, and so fell into the opposite extreme of being a good deal too early in attendance. The Archbishop came not : he was attending a wedding, and at last a message was sent by a porter that he could not come before three o'clock : at which hour indeed Dr. Sumner made his appearance and dismissed the members from further attendance. The Church-men are in dismay, as well they may be; the Oxford Herald, a leading Anglican organ indulges in the following Jeremiad :---

"The meeting of Convocation was another unhappy instance of the utter prostration of the Church, in so far as her representatives in solemn council is conserned. Not a single member of the Upper House thought proper to be present, and afford an opportunity of promoting its revival. The prorogation was made but her Majesty's Proctor ovember gave official intimation, that the meeting "will not fused insertion to the counter-statements of those call for the attendance of the clergy, nor will business of any kind be transacted." Well might Archdeacon Denison declare, " There is neither right nor reason in these proceedings." Arrests for Ribbonism have been very frequent of late in Ireland. A man named Garrett Farrell, lately convicted, has turned informer, and through him it is said, the government authorities are in full possession of all the secrets of the society, which they are determined to suppress. Every Catholic, and avery friend of Ireland, will rejoice to hear of the total breaking up of these secret, and therefore anti-Catholic, associations. But, whilst the hand of the government is in, it is strange that it does nothing to put down the equally detestable Orange societies. equally illegal, because, like the Riband societies, their members are bound together by secret oaths and pass-words. It should be remembered too, that the cruelties, and brutal excesses of the Orangemen, first called into being the Riband sorieties; and that to attack the latter, without first suppressing the former, is an evidence of gross partiality, and injustice on the part of the authorities. Ribandism and Orangeism should alike, and simultaneously, be the objects of the rigorous proceedings of an equitable and impartial government. The state of the crops throughout Europe is still attracting a great deal of attention. A partial failare seens to be generally anticipated; and the Governments of the South of Europe are imitating the example of France, and throwing open their ports to the free importation of grain. The advances of the cholera are also creating a little alarm. One or two sertions against us, if they are not contradicted, might cases of decided Asiatic cholera have occurred in perhaps have in their mind a worth which they have London; and though sporadic cases of the disease are by no means unfrequent in the fetid courts, and purid alleys, of the great city, the accounts from the the calumnies you have written against us and our Continent of Europe have given additional importance to what, in other circumstances, would hardly | received, money, or my other earthly inducement to have been deamed worthy of notice. At Copenha- embrace the Gatholis Faith. gen, the spidemic is somewhat subsiding; but it is We are not numerous. Our German Catholic the important occasion of the consecration of the Ca- be glad to have fuller particulars.

Norway. Though under these circumstances there is nothing to cause alarm, it would be well, if from time to time, the civic authorities were reminded of the importance of cleanliness, and a good system of draining. We have generally a large influx of immigrants in the autumn, and it is as well to be prepared; at all events sanatory precautions can do no harm.

The news from Australia does not hold out strong temptations to emigrate, to persons who can manage to obtain a living at home. The yield in the goldfields is falling off; and many who arrived in the colony a few months ago, are glad to earn their bread by the most painful occupations. The strong-backed, unskilled laborer does well: but for the scholar, the mechanic, or the merchant's clerk, there is no demand, no opening, whatsoever.

The most important piece of intelligence by the Franklin steamer is, that the Russian troops are to evacuate the Principalities during the month of September; and, that simultaneously, the combined French and British squadrons will withdraw from their present position. "The Queen had been rapturously received at Dublin.

The Transcript of the 10th instant, having impugned the truth of the statements of this journal and called upon Mr. Devlin as a witness to the falsity of our allegations, refused to give insertion to the following letter. Comments upon such conduct are unnecessary :---

# To the Edilor of the Transcript.

Montreal, 11th Sept., 1853.

SIR-As you have appealed to me individually in the Transcript of the 10th instant for a contradiction of a statement put forth in the TRUE WITNESS of the day previous, in which Mr. Morison is repre-"that I cannot accede to your request ;" the reason being that he did make use of the language imputed to him. And, furthermore, it was not, as you have stated, spoken in " unsuspected confidence to a brother practitioner, nor in a private room, nor in a jocular manner, after his case was closed," but in a public court, in the presence, and hearing of, at least, 20 persons, the majority of whom were, what Mr. Morison designated, " Papists," and before his case was closed; and with a degree of carnestness which might induce one, who did not know Mr. Morison, to believe that he would embrace the first opportunity to accom-

plish his sanguinary threat. It is, however, but justice to observe, that, when using this language, he was laboring under very great excitement, so much so, that he said more than once, " thank God, this thing (the arrest) is bringing us to a crisis, and will place us, thank God, under another flag;" upon which Colonel Ermatinger administered a gentle reprimand, and informed Mr. Morison that and that a reputition of it might expose him to a charge for which bail could not be taken. Such, Sir, are the facts ; and I am perfectly satisfied, that if you interrogate Colonel Ermatinger, Mr. Brehault, Mr. Duvernay, Mr. Morin, and Mr. Isaacson, who were amongst the number present, they will return you an answer similar to this which I now make to your request. Upon these facts, however, I shall offer no comment; but, while regretting the necessity of their publication, leave you to say whether Mr. Morison was represented, or misrepresented by the TRUE WITNESS.-I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

B. DEVLIN.

The following communication was elicited by the falsehoods of the Montreal Gazette, against the German Catholics of Montreal. It was presented to the large cavalcade who had accompanied His Excellency Gazetic, which, with its usual love of fair play, rewhom he had calumniated. We have not ventured to correct the language of our correspondents, because we know that our readers will make great allowance for the grammatical errors of men writing in a forcign tongue:---

raging fearfully at Hamburg, and at Christina in congregation does not amount to more than 70 mem- thedral of our venerated Prelate, his Lordship the members, and among these 20 only are converts. If your assertions be true, why do you not ask and give the names of those who have been bribed and bought to attend Mass, at three dollars a head? If you did not know your statements to be false, it would have been for you also a very easy thing to obtain. Sir, we are poor, and but few in number. We are in a strange country, and have consequently few friends to take our part. It is probably on this account that you think you may insult us with impunity. For men like you are still cowards; they are careful to strike when the blow is not likely to be returned, and this is the reason why you have marked out the German Catholics of Montreal as the victims of your falsehoods. Continue then, sir, in the noble career you have entered; we will not trouble you any more about it, nor seek henceforth to defend ourselves from your calumnies. Far from it; if we knew what was for our good, we should be thankful to God for them, and look upon the same as the only service which you and encouraged by malicious and ill-designing men, can render us, or which we would consent to accept from you. We do not dread your censures, but your praises, and shall then only have reason to fear not to be acceptable with God, when we find favor in the eyes of the editor of the Montreal Gazette. Nothe unconscious journalist who can descend to become, by his agency, the propagator of obscene and lascivious books, shall never hurt the undersigned German Catholics of Montreal :---

| O. Laughof,    | L. Ongel,        |
|----------------|------------------|
| Al. Laughof,   | L. Bessher,      |
| F. Thayer,     | Ernst Steinberg, |
| C. Otto,       | A. Rill,         |
| A. Herbst,     | F. Keeller,      |
| H. Ruhland,    | Wm. Bettenhauss, |
| A. Becker,     | Anna Sieg.       |
| stunal Saut 19 | 1059             |

Montreal, Sept. 12, 1853.

VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY, DR. BEDINL ARCHBISHOP OF THEBES, TO BYTOWN AND AYLMER.

On Saturday afternoon last, the inhabitants of this place learned that this most distinguished Prelate was to visit Bytown next day, for the purpose of consecrat-ing the Catholic Cathedral there. Upon receipt of this intelligence, a large number of the Catholic inhabi-tants of Bytown, Aylmer, and the adjacent Ottawa districts, proceeded to the steamboat landing at Bytown where an immense concourse of people had assembled to welcome His Excellency. Upon the arrival of the Phonix Steamer a splendid procession was formed, and accompanied His Excellency to the Episcopal Palace, where he remained over night.

The Services on Sunday were very protracted and liscourses were delivered by the Archhishop of Thebes the Bishop of Bytown and the Rev. Mr. M.Donagh of Bytown.

It was the intention of His Excellency to return to Montroal immediately, but upon the urgent solicitation of His Lordship, the Bishop of Bytown, and the Rev. Mr. Hughes of Aylmer, be consented to protract his visit one day longer, and visit this place, only nine miles distant from Bytown, and which places are connected by a splendid Turnpike Road. The scenery along his route is unsurpassed in this Province ; the Chaudiere Falls is next to Niagara on the continent, the beautiful Suspension Bridge across the Ottawa, is only inferior to the Menai Bridge; besides, the improved system of cultivation of the intervening territory, all unite to render this one of the most beautiful prospects in the Province.

Although the notice was so brief, a large number of the inhabitants of Aylmer turned out to honor His Excellency-the streets were lined with evergreens, and flags were floating in the breeze. At about 3 o'clock, His Excellency arrived, being accompanied by their Lordships, the Bishop of Bytown, and the Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal, His Excellency's Secretary, the Rev. John Virtue of London, besides a number of the Clergy of the Diocese, the Mayor of Bytown, and several distinguished visitors from Montreal, and a rom Bytown. The party afterwards proceeded to the Catholic Church, where His Excellency gave his selemn benediction, and addressed the assembled multiade in a very eloquent and impressive manner, in the French language, after which his Lordship the Bishop of Bytown addressed the congregation, and also the Rev. James Hughes of Aylmer. Immediately after these solemn services, the entire congregation proceeded outside the Church to the door, where the fol-lowing address was presented to His Excellency on behalf of the congregation, by Aimé Lafontaine, Ésq., in French, and J. J. Roney, Esq., in English, to both of which addresses His Excellency responded. The party then retired to the Presbytery, and after partaking of refreshments, returned to Bytown, escorted by a large cavalcade, where they arrived shortly after sunsel

Bishop of Bytown.

网络小学校 计分子 计标志 化乙基硫酸合物

The occasion of a visit to this remote part of North America from so distinguished a personage as a Nuncio of our Most Holy Father Pins the Ninth, cannot but be gratifying to every Catholic and forms an important epoch in the History of Catholicism in the Diocese of Bytown.

The site of the Episcopal city and the greater portion of the surrounding country was, little more than a quarter of a century ago, a perfect wilderness, only inhabited by the Aborigine of the forest, it now contains in this Diocese alone, a population approximating to forty thousand Catholic souls. Your Excellency cannot but perceive signs which clearly prove that Catholicism is vigorous and progressive on the river Oftawa, the Cathedral newly erected in the Episcopal city of Bytown, the number of churches erecting yearly, the Scholastic Institutions, all clearly demonstrate the activity and zeal of the clergy, and the liberality of the laity of the Diocese.

It was with pain we learned of the troubles in the dominions of our most Holy Father, troubles instigated whose sole aim and object, under the plausible but much abused name of liberty, was to undermine the Catholio Faith and to cause annoyance to that angust Pontiff, the visible head of that Church of which it is said that "the gates of Hell shall never prevail against it," and which numbers at least one quarter of the human family.

Trusting that the visit of your Excellency may not only be of the most agreeable kind, but that your mission may be productive of the ntmost benefit to our Holy Faith, is the sincers prayer of the Catholics of Aylmer.

Signed on behalf of the Catholics of Aylmer by several of the principal members of the Congregation.

On the 8th instant, St. Hyacinthe was honored with the presence of Mgr. Bedini, the Papal Nuncio, who had kindly undertaken to assist at the ceremony of opening the new college; a large concourse of ecclesiastics was present-amongst them four of the Prelates of Canada. After the benediction of the college, Mons. Dessaulles, the Mayor of St. Hyacinthe, stepped forward, and, in the name of his fellow-citizens, presented an address to His Excellency, assuring him of their respect for himself, and of their fidelity and devoted attachment to the Sovereign Pontiff of that august Church over which he is, by Divine appointment, the visible head upon earth .----The Nuncio replied-congratulating the people on the evidences of prosperity which he saw around him. This happiness was the fruit of their attachment to their religion, and was of a far higher, and more durable, order than that fictitions prosperity which too many nations sought after in the perishable things of earth. It should be his care, on his return to Europe, to report, that, far in the West, there was a country worthy to surpass Europe, where the people were truly wise, because sincerely Catholic; and truly happy, because faithful to their Church. The ceremony at which he had just assisted was a proof that the Church loved education, and desired to extend its blessings to all her children.

His Excellency, during his stay at St. Hyacinthe, conferred the Order of Priesthood upon three ecclesinstics of the College ; two others were also admitted to the Order of Deacon, at the same time, and by the same hands.

The resignation of the Mayor was, we are happy to say, after an animated debate on Monday last, rejected; and Mr. Wilson, in accordance with the wishes of the great body of his constituents, has kindly consented to retain his office until the year of his Mayoralty shall have expired. This is fortunate for the peace of the city; for had the council been rash enough to accept the proffered resignation, Montreal would have found itself in an unpleasant predicament; without a legal Corporation, and in its stead an illegally constituted, and accphalous body, whose authorty it was the determination of many to treat with the contempt, which it would have deserved, if it had taken upon itself to substitute its creature for the Mayor legally chosen by the citizens. This should be a warning to Mr. Wilson ; he has no right to tender his resignation to the City Council. He was made Mayor by the citizens of Montreal, and it is into their hands that he must resign his trust; it is to them, and not to the City Council, that he is responsible for his conduct.

# To the Editor of the Montreal Gazette.

Sir .- We, the undersigned Germans, converts from Protestantism to the ancient Faith of our fathers. and now members of the German Catholic Congregation of Montreal, to the care of R. P. Durthaler, of the Society of Jesus, have heard it reported that you accuse us in your journal of having changed our former religion for a few pieces of gold offered to us by our respectable pastor. According to you, " we are bought and sold at three dollars a head,"

Sir, when this strange news came to our ears, we did not know what to do, whether we ought to write to you, or address ourselves to you in a more sensible manner. But the precepts of our holy religion, and the exhortations of our Pastor, whom you also calumniate, forbid us to inflict on you the only punishment that a fellow like you would deserve. It is useless to repeat and proclaim to the whole world that you are a slanderer; for you have often been told so

before, and probably you will often be told so again; and you will have to make up your mind, and suffer with patience to be called so, because you are known ; and all who know you, know that you well deserve the appellation.

But it may happen that some of the readers of your journal, do not know you well enough; and your ascertainly not. It is for this reason, that we request you to retract in a positive manner in your journal Pastor. He has never offered, and we have never

The distinguished party visited minutely the Sus-pension Bridge and the Falls of the Chaudiere, and expressed themselves highly delighted with the scene.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to his Lordship he Bishop of Bytown, for inviting such a distinguish ed Foreign guest to the waters of the Ottawa, and the inhabitants of this place are also under great obligations to his Lordship, and the Rev. Jas. Hughes of Aylmer, through whose solicitations His Excellency visited the metropolis of the district of the Ottawa. And all are satisfied that nothing was left undone that could have been performed in such a brief notice.

I cannot conclude this hasty sketch without paying a tribute of respect to several ladies of the Catholic congregation of Aylmer, who made themselves active in procuring adornments for the occasion, the activity and zeal in this matter, of Madames Woods, Doyle and Hughes, are particularly to be commended.

A Layman.

#### Aylmer, Sept. 6th, 1853.

To His Excellency, the Most Reverend Dr. Bedini Archbishop of Thebes, and Apostolic Nuncio from His Holiness, Pope Pius the Ninth, to the Court of Brazil, &c., &c.

THE ADDRESS OF THE UNDERSIGNED, THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE PARISH OF ST. PAUL, AYLMER, IS THE COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

We most respectfully beg to approach your Excellency, to welcome you on your visit to this continent, and particularly to the Episcopal city of Bytown, on

The conversion of Her Grace the Duchess of Hamilton to the Catholic Faith, is fully confirmed. We read in the Glasgow Free Press of the 27th ult., that, on the Sunday previous, Her Grace assisted at High Mass in the Hamilton Catholic Church, which had been fitted up in splendid style, "by means of gifts presented by the zealous convert."

GREAT DISCOVERY .- The Protestant Times, of Quebec, startles its readers by the novel announcement, that-the "glorious flag of England has-

"Braved a thousand years The battle and the breeze."

Our cotemporary thence comes to the conclusion that -" Neither Public Works, or Education, will ever flourish as long as Popery is in power;" and that "  $\Lambda$ dead set is being made by a set of rascally, povertystricken priests, at our property and lives." Sharp fellow that Protestant Times, and a strong writer-

MORE ARRESTS .-- On Tuesday last, Lieutenant-Colonel Hogarth, and Captain C. Cameron, of the 26th regiment, were arrested, at, we believe, the instance of the " Protestant Vigilance Committee," and on the warrant of Colonel Ermatinger. The accused were admitted to bail in the sums of £1,000 each, and securities of £500. Lieutenant Quarty, of the same regiment, was arrested on Wednesday, and immediately admitted to bail.

To CORRESPONDENT .- " No. 50 " received; would

"A PROTESTANT'S APPEAL TO THE DOUXY BILLE." earliest records of Christianity, as contained in the the Apostles-Supreme Herald of the Church-The Iprian, "the transference of the political supremacy The conclusions to which we came in our notice writings of the Church, prior to the end of the VI.

of Mr. Jenkins' first lecture-on the "One source of Religious truth"-were-1st-That the Bible is not, to Christians, the sole fountain of all revealed truth; because Christianity is older than the Bible, having flourished long before the Bible was written, and, therefore, without it; 2nd-that the Bible is not the sole source of all religious knowledge; because it tles. cannot be proved from the Bible, of what scriptures it should be composed ; and 3rd-that most imporfant truths and doctrines can be established without the authority of a written word of God; because the whole of the truths of Christianity were so established. Having done this, it would appear almost a work of supererogation to attempt the relutation of the other "principles of Protestantism," which, as a religious system, must stand or fall with the truth or falsity of its first principles-that "the Bible is the sole fountain of all revealed truth,"-p. 15; and that, " no truth, or doctrine, can be established but by the authority of the written word of God"-p. 50 .--We shall however continue our dissection of Mr. Jenkins' lectures; and though, in a mere newspaper review, it is impossible to notice all his objections | Pontificate of Gregory the Great, it was the general | macy," we will commence with that. The passage against Catholicity, we will do our best to pick out, and reply to the most prominent of them.

Mr. Jenkins quotes largely from Catholic writers; but as he rarely gives any references to the places the Prince of the Apostles. Mr. Jenkins even, is where his quotations may be found, and still more rarely, the originals, we cannot vouch for their accuracy, having no means to verify them. From some specimons, however, which he has given, we should not shewn that our Lord sold to Peter-"thou art a feel inclined to place much reliance, either on his ability, or his honesty, as a translator, or copyist .--For instance, by way of showing the "idolatry" of employed the same word used to designate Peter, to the writers of the Catholic Church, when speaking designate also the rock upon which He promised to of the Blessed Virgin, he gives, at p. 98, a translation of some of the expressions used towards her-"Oh most adorable body of my dear Mother." At the Greek, Latin, and English translations of St. page 124, he favors us with the original of this idolatrous invocation, which runs-" O addoloratissimo Corpo della mia cara Madre." Literally-"Oh most afflicted body," &c. With such evidence of Mr. Jenkins' fidelity as a translator, in cases in which he does furnish us with the original, we must confess that we can place no great reliance on his translations of those passages which he more prudently suppresses. We will endeavor to avoid giving Mr. Jenkins' reasons to urge a similar complaint against ourselves, by acknowledging the sources from whence we borrow any quotations which we may happen to use. We will now continue our examination of our author's Protest against the Catholic Church.

Mr. Jenkins' first lecture, as we have shown, treats of the "Rule of Faith"-a subject which covers the whole ground of controversy betwixt Catholic and the word rock, when applied to a man-Peter-a Protestant ; having disposed of it to his satisfaction, masculine termination-and hence the difference of the lacturer proceeds to attack the doctrines of Catholicity in detail, beginning with the doctrine of guage in which Our Lord spoke, there is no differ-Papal Supremacy, against which he enters the following Protest :--

"The Reformed churches of Christendom protest against the assumption by any particular church, and therefore by the Church of Rome, of the right to apply to itself alone, the title of Catholic, or Universit,"----p. 55.

The "Reformed Churches of Christendom" might have spared themselves the trouble of Protesting, and Mr. Jenkins might have been saved from a lavish expenditure of small talk, if they, and he, had but taken the pains to ascertain if there was any occasion for such a Protest. The "Reformed Churches of Christendom," and Mr. Jenkins of Montreal, are not alone in their Protest against the assumption by any " particular church" of "the title of Catholic, or Universal." Papists as we are, we are perfectly prepared to join with them in their Protest; and to agree with them in denouncing the assumption, " by any partirular church," of the title, " Catholic, or Universal," as unscriptural, illogical, and sheer, unmitigated halderdash. As against Catholicity then, Mr. Jen kins' Protest is perfectly inocuous, because the Church of Rome, in the sense in which he uses the wordsa "particular church"-does not, and never did, assume to itself the "title of Catholic, or Universal." The Church of Rome-as a " particular" Church -is merely the "particular" diocese of the Bishop of Rome; and, as "particular," no one in his senses would dream of claiming for it the title of " Universal," any more than he would for the " particular" churches of Paris, or Lisbon, of Montreal, or Quebec. Members of these " particular" churches -though all Roman Catholics-are no more members of the "particular" Church of Rome, than is Mr. Jenkins himself; and it is a ridiculous misnomer, or rather a dishonest artifice on the part of Protestant writers, to include them as members of the Church of Rome, in the sense in which they employ those words, and intend them to be understood. It is not then to any "particular" church, but to the universal body of faithful, dispersed throughout the world, holding communion, through the Bishops of their "particular" churches, with the Bishop of Rome, that we apply the title of " Catholic, or Universal." The next negation, or "Protestant principle," in so far as we can gather it from amidst the mass of verbiage in which Mr. Jenkins shrouds his meaning, is-That there is no visible head of the Church upon marth; and that therefore, the claims of the Bishop Pontificate of Gregory the Great, A.D. 590; or, if asserted, was constantly and universally resisted, or Protested against. Let us see if history will throw any light upon this Protestantism is the Journ R.L.GION. Three things we will undertake to prove from the of Rome, as successor of St. Peter, to be that visi-

century :-

1. That, before the Pontificate of Gregory the Great, it was the general opinion of the Christian Church, that special privileges, and a special office, had been conferred by Our Lord upon St. Peter, who was thence denominated the Prince of the Apos-

2. That it was equally the opinion that these privileges were transmissible ; and that this office was to be perpetuated in the Church.

3. That it was also equally the prevalent opinion, that these privileges, and this office, had been transmitted to the Bishops of Rome, as successors of St. | the special privileges of St. Peter were transmissible, Peter, the Prince of the Apostles.

If we can prove the truth of these propositionsthat, prior to the time of Gregory the Great, these opinions did obtain in the Christian Church-we shall have proved, from history, that modern Protestantism, is at issue with ancient Christianity, and therefore is not the "OLD RELIGION."

We shall have but little difficulty in establishing the truth of our first proposition-that, before the opinion of the Christian Church, that special privile- in Latin-for the Greek original has been lost-reads ges, and a special office, had been conferred by our Lord upon St. Peter, who was thence denominated ready to admit, not indeed that this opinion once obtained, but that it is strongly borne out by the words of St. Matt. c. xvi., v. 18 to 20, if it can be rock and upon this rock-or, thou art a stone, and upon this stone"-that is, if it can be shewn that He build His Church. Mr. Jenkins' reasons for holding that Christ employed different words are, that, in Matthew's Gospel :--

"The two words are different—one is 'petros' which means a small stone or pebble—the other is 'petros' which signifies a rock. The vulgate so far as the Latin language enables it to do so, maintains this distinction. 'The cs Petrus et super have If our Lord had said, thou art a rock, and upon this Petram? *rock*—or, thou art a stone, and upon this *stonr*, we might be ready to allow that the literal interpretation of the words would seem to favor the meaning that Jesus Christ intended to allow that He would build His Church upon Peter."-p. 77.

If Mr. Jenkins will but call to mind that our Lord spoke neither Greek nor Latin, nor yet English, he will at once perceive how puerile is his objection based upon mere grammatical peculiarities. In rendering the original Syro-Chaldaic of his text, the unknown translator of St. Matthew's Gospel was obliged to adapt himself to the genius of the language genders, "Petros, Petra." But in Syriac, the lanence of genders, and therefore no difference, betwixt the word used to designate Peter, and that which Our Lord employed to designate the rock upon which He intended to build His Church. In support of this we appeal to the Peschito, or ancient Syriac version of the Bible," a version made at the time when the language of Our Lord was still the vernacuar to those who made it; and in which—as admitted by a writer in the last number of the North British Review we have in many cases, " the exact words employed in their public ministrations by Our Lord and His Apostles"-an advantage which we certainly do not possess in any Greek or Latin versions of the Bible. Now, in this Syriac version, we find no such differences of termination as those which occur in the Greek or Latin translations, and upon which, the whole force of Mr. Jenkins' objections, to the value of the text, in favor of the special dignity of Peter, rest. In the Syriac the words-in all proba-

bility the ipsissima verba of Our Lord-are-

Blessed one who was preferred to the other disciples -The mouth of all the Apostles, the summit of the whole college" (St. Chrysostom). "The Doctor the Fathers of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th centuries, and principalis, unde unitas sucerdotalis exorta est." were by them freely conferred upon St. Peter. But it is unnecessary to multiply quotations : we would (in the IV century, as beholding, in Peter the head of refer the reader to Archbishop Kenrick's admirable the Apostles, and "in the Roman Church the indethem at full length, with ample references given, and means of verification. We will proceed to the proof of our second and third propositions-that it was the general opinion of the ancient Church, that and had been transmitted, through the Bishons of Rome, as the successors to the privileges, and office, of the Prince of the Apostles.

And here our only difficulty arises from the abundance of materials at hand; we know not which to select. But as Mr. Jenkins has been pleased to quote, and comment upon a well known passage from St. Irenaus, in which that Father bears most explicit testimony to the abhorred tenet of " Romish Suprethus:--

"Ad hanc ecclesiam "-the Church of Rome-" propter potioren?" many read " potentioren?"-" principalitatein ne-cesse est onmen convenire ecclesiam."

How are we to understand "convenire ?" " If we take the word in its intellectual sense " says Neander, the passage must be taken to mean-"All Churches must agree with the Roman Church, as the one having pre-eminence over the rest."-Neander, vol. 1. Eccl. Hist. Sec. 2. But this meaning would not square with Mr. Jenkins' theory ; so he seeks to | evade its force, by attaching another meaning to the word in dispute-" convenire "-and gives, as the true rendering of the passage-"To this church it must needs be that the whole church should resort."

We do not deny that the Latin is susceptible of this interpretation; but, in the absence of the original, Mr. Jenkins has no right to pronounce so positive an opinion, not even pausing to mention that the true meaning of the passage has been the subject of long and laborious discussion amongst the learnedand that the contrary opinion to that of Mr. Jenkins has very generally obtained amongst Protestants.

"It is very questionable" says Neunder, " what Greek word the term 'convenire' corresponds to; whether to sumbains-in as is supposed by Dr. Geiseler, and by Dr. Nitszch, or to 'sunerkesthai?' If the latter, then by coming, must be un-derstood a coming to that place in person.''—Ib.

Now, Mr. Jenkins has no right, arbitrarily to assume, in opposition to critics like Geiseler, that " the in which he wrote. In this it was necessary to give latter" was the Greek word corresponding to the Latin " convenire ;" more particularly when he has the authority of Salmasius, on this very passage, dead against him. To the testimony of the latter no Protestant will object; a zealous Calvinist, his literary qualifications as a classical critic are thus recognised by the Protestant Hallam :---

> "But the greatest in this province of literature was Claude Saumaise, best known in the Latin form, Salmasius, whom the general suffrage of his competer placed at their head. An incredible erudition, so that it was said, what Salmasius did not know was beyond the bounds of knowledge; a memory such as none but these great scholars of former times seem to have possessed; a life passed, naturally enough, in solitary la--Ifallam, Intr. to Lit. of Europe, c. 1, seet. 1.

Now, the commentary of Salmasius, in his treatise "De Primatu Papa," c. 5, on the above quoted passage, from St. Irenæus, is as follows :--

" Necesse est, dicit, omnem Ecclesiam convenire ad Romanam . . . . quod significat convenire, ct concordare in relus fidei, et doctrina cum Romana Ecclesia." ີ ສານ

Backed then by the opinion of scholars like Salmasius and Geiseler, we will adopt the "intellectual" | ledge of the Apostolic Chair."-Neander Eccl. meaning of the word " convenire;" and, despite of History. On the authority of the Roman Church. Mr. Jenkins, claim St. Ironaus as a witness to the fact, that, in the second century, it was the general often contested; and the angry correspondence of opinion of the Christian Church that it behoved all St. Cyprion will be cited as a case in point. Withthe self-same words being applied by our Lord to churches to agree "in matters of faith and doctrine out going into the merits of the Cyprianic controversy, "Peter"-and the "rock" upon which Our Lord with the Roman Church;" and that, therefore, Pro- which our limits do not permit, we would observe churches to agree "in matters of faith and doctrine out going into the merits of the Cyprianic controversy, promised to build IIis Church. The argument, testantism, which rejects this opinion, is not the "OLD | that modern Protestant writers, on "Romish Supre-But we can afford to dispense with the testimony the ground : and if true to his promise, Mr. Jenkins of St. Irenaus to the fact, that, before the Pontifimust be "ready to allow that the literal interpreta- cate of Gregory the Great, it was the general opinion | testimony, they hesitate not to pronounce them forof the Christian world that the special privileges, and Christ intended to affirm that He would build His office, of St. Peter had been inherited by the Bishons of Rome, as the successors of St. Peter the Prince an ignorant, and easily deluded multitude. We reof the Apostles. In the V century, "it may be said," that the corruption of the Church of Rome Shepperd's " History of the Church of Rome to the had not commenced; yet at the Council of Ephesus, end of the Episcopate of Damasus, A.D. 384; in A.D. 431, we find the following claims openly put which the writer, an Anglican clergyman, is obliged, forward by the Presbyter Philip, in favor of this in- by way of freeing himself from the awkward position corrupt Roman Church, and the Supremacy of Celes- | in which he would be placed by recognising the ge-

of Rome in this spiritual form" was "already complete ;" and cites, as " uncontroverted," the passage from St. Cyp., Ep. 55, ad Cornel-" where he styles of the whole world," ib.-abound in the writings of the Roman Church the-Petri cathedra, ceclesia -16.-16. He also cites St. Optatus, of Milere, book on "The Primacy," in which he will find structible cathedra Petri, standing in the same relation to the other episcopal churches, as the Apostle Peter stood to the rest of the Apostles."-Neunder Eccl. Hist., Vol. 3, Sect. 2.

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"In urbe Roma, a Petro primo cathedram episcopatem esse collatan, in qua sederet omium apsytolorum caput Petrus, in qua sedera unitas ab omuibus servaretur.<sup>27</sup>—16.—16.

But were these "assumptions of the Roman Bishops" recognised in the early ages of Christianity? We answer unhesitatingly--If history may be believed. they were. We turn to the Canons of the Counell of Sardica, A.D. 346; and we find the supreme jurisdiction of the Roman Pontifls fully recognised, in the recognition of their right to appoint judges to hear the appeals of all Bishops, condemned by inferior tribunals. We have already seen the high, and, in the opinion of Protestants, the arrogant protensiona of Pope Celestin, through his legates at the General Council of Ephesus; in its solemn sentence of deposition against Nestorius, we find that august assombly fully ratifying, by its decrees, those pretensions :

"Coacti per sacros canones, et epistolam sanctissimi patris nostri-Cœlestini Romante Ecclesite episcopi."

This sentence, confirmed by one hundred and eighty-eight Bishops, fully shows what was their opinion of the authority of the Holy See, and proves that it was no vain boast on the part of the Roman Presbyter Phillip, when, confirming, in the name of Pope Celestin, the acts of the Council, he addressed the assembled Fathers as follows :---

"It is not doubted is used by any one, but rather it has been well known in all ages, that the holy and most blessed Peter, the Prince and head of the Apostles—the pillar of faith, and the foundation of the Catholic Church—received from Our Lord Jesus Christ, the keys of the Kingdom; ..., and power to bind and hose was given to him, who, down to the present inter, our forcer, lines and indices in his received. time, and for ver, lives and judges in his successors? - Act Cone. Eph. Hard Col.-quated by Geissler.

At Chalcedon, as at Ephesus, the authority of Peter was recognised in the person of his successors ; and a Leo, as well as a Celestine, successfully asserted the supremacy of the Dishop of Rome, over the Emperors, and the Patriarchs, of the East.

"His Legates," says Gibbon, "required in a peremptory tone the presence of the Emperor; and the weary fathers were transported to Chalcedon under the immediate eye of Marcian. and the Senate of Constantinople. . . . . . Six hundred and thirty Bishops were ranged in order, in the nave of the Church ; but the Patriarchs of the East were preceded by the Legates, of whom the third was a priest."-Gibbon, c. xivii.

The subsequent proceedings of the Roman Pontiffs, as narrated by the same Protestant historian, are conclusive as to the fact, that, prior to the VI century, the Bishop of Rome, as successor of Peter, claimed, and exercised, supreme jurisdiction.

"For accepting the communion of Alexandrin, without a formal approbation of the same synod"-Chalcedon-" the Patriarchs of Constantinople were anothernatized by the Popes. Their inflexible despotism . . . . finally abolished the mo-mory of four Byzantine Pontills, who had dared to oppose the Supremacy of Peter."-Ib.

In the West, and at the same early period, we find the same deference to the Chair of Peter. A Council of Bishops, in North Africa, send their decisions, on a controverted point of doctrine, to the Bishon of Rome for ratification. The Pope Innocent I. replies-A.D. 417-praising them, in that they "had considered themselves bound to submit the matter to his judgment," in accordance with the divine, not human, counsels, "that, whatever was transacted in provinces, let them be ever so remote, should not be considered as ratified until it had come to the know-

It will be objected that these assumptions were macy," find, in the correspondence alluded to, such striking evidence of the recognition of the claims of the Roman Church, that, in order to get rid of their geries-fabrications of a late date-by a corrupt Church, in order to impose its usurped authority upon commend to Mr. Jenkins a perusal of the Rev. Mr. at once pronounces them to be Romanist forgeries, so powerfully do they assert the validity of the Romish claims, and refute Mr. Jenkins' theory, that Protestantism " is the OLD RELIGION."

"Anath Chiena, vehall hada Chiena :"

therefore, founded upon the distinction of genders, in RELICION.' the Greek translation of Our Lord's words, falls to tion of the words favors the meaning, that Jesus Church" upon the rock Peter.

That this was the general opinion of the early Christian apologists and controversialists, is clear from the language employed by them whenever they have occasion to allude to St. Peter. St. Ignatius-Tertullian, before yielding to the errors of Montanism-Origen and St. Cyprian-St. Cyril, St. Basil, and St. Crysostom in the East-St. Optatus, St. Ambrose, and St. Jerome in the West-nay, the Bishons of Rome themselves, long before it "may be said that the corruption of the Church of Rome had commenced "---all unite in admitting that special privileges had been conferred on St. Peter; and not only admitted it, but almost invariably appealed to it as a universally recognised fact, in all their disputations with the heretics of their time-more learned, more formidable, antagonists, but not less bitter opopents of the prerogatives of the See of Peter, than the heretics of ours. Titles, such as-" Prince of

But not to multiply quotations, which we might do without end, we will content ourselves with citing Protestant testimony to the facts, that, in the earliest ages of Christianity, the Bishops of Rome claimed for themselves, and the Church generally recognised in them, certain special privileges, as successors of St. Peter, the Prince of the Apostles :--

<sup>6</sup> Very early, indeed, do we observe in the Roman Bishops traces of the assumption, that to them, as successors of St. Peter, belonged a paramount anthority in ecclesiastical dis-putes; that the *cathedra Petri*, as the source of the Apostolic tradition, must take precedence of all other *ccdesias apostolicas*. Such an ussumption use put to ward by the Roman Bishop

But we have trespassed too long on the patienceof our readers. Some other remarks which we have yet to make, we must defer until until next week.

It is rumored that it is the intention of the Crown. to take the prosecutions of all the parties charged with murder, on the evening of the 9th of Junc, into its own hands.

Birth. In this city, on the 12th inst., Mrs. John Campbell, of a son. THE OPENING of MONTREAL COLLEGE will take place on MONDAY, the 29th inst.

A. NERCAM, President.

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

# FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress left St. Cloud on Saturday for Dieppe. There can be no doubt that the state of ther Majesty's health is such as to require bracing, and that the prospect of there being a direct heir to the throne may depend materially on the success or failure of the present experiment. Some persons pretend to know that the Empress is at this time enceinte, but everything indicates the contrary; and in the medical circles, which, as on former occasions, would be the first to be acquainted with such a fact, it is asserted that this condition-so desired by the Emperor, and so necessary to tranquilise the public mind as to the succession-does not exist.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says, that the Government has already received intelligence, i not not of the formal acceptance of the note by the Porte, at least of its readiness to do so on the evacuation of the Principalities ; and though a brief delay may still take place, there is, so far as I know. no sufficient reason to suppose that the present difficulty will not be removed, always supposing that there is a sincere desire to do so, quite as well as the rest.

## AUSTRIA.

MARRIAGE OF THE EMPEROR.-The Emperor of Austria, on the 19th ult., celebrated his financailles at Ischl with the Princess Elizabeth Amelia Eugenia, second daughter of Duke Max of Bayaria, the chef of the ducal side line of the present Royal Family of Bavaria.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times writes " The prophecy of the fall of the Ottoman empire in this year, the 400th of its existence, and the restoration of the Mosque of Sta. Sophia to the Greek worship, is already sufficiently well known; the folowing, however, is perhaps less so ; Hieronymus Agathangolos, born in Rhodes, a Monk of the Order of St. Blasius, whilst living in Messina, in the year 1219, wrote various prophecies concerning the east and the west, being then 79 years old. Several are said to be already fulfilled, consequently his prediction of the fall of the Ottoman empire in this year will also come to pass! He has moreover told us what is to succeed it : 'The armies and fleets of the west shall come to Byzantium and proclaim a Bavarian empire there." This prophecy, we are told, has been currently believed in Greece ever since a Bavarian prince mounted the throne."

## HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, AUG. 22 .- In its sitting of to-day, the Second Chamber of the States-Genaral has voted, by 51 against 27, the first article of the project of law relative to the surveillance of the religious communities.

## RUSSIA.

The Russian Government is preparing for another campaign against the tribes of the Caucasus. The operations will commence in the latter part of Aug. A flotilla is being armed in the Sea of Azof to support the movements of the army.

## DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITITS.

BUCHAREST, AUG. 10 .--- General Osten-Sacken, the commander of the third corps of the Russian army, has crossed the Pruth with his forces. General Luders, who commands the fifth corps, is still at Ismail,

## TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. S .--- A conspiracy has been discovered at Aleppo. The conspirators are Mussalman fanatics. Their object was to plunder and kill the Christian inhabitants. The ringleaders were arrested and transported to Rhodes.

The Austrian Envoy has, in the presence of the Ministers of France, Great Britain, and Prussia 35sured the Ottoman Ministers that Austria does not by any means intend to encroach on the integrity and sovereignty of Turkey, and that in case the Porte should not consider the military occupation of Servia to be opportune, Austria would at once give up the idea of occupying Servia. The Austrian Consul at Advionople, who had left his post, has been ordered to resume his duties.

jeweller on the Corso, Rome; Casciani, son of Major C. of the Palatine Guard; together with others of less note, 29 in all, including some emissaries from Genoa. The charge against these unfortunates is that they intended to take advantage of the 15th, when the French troops were celebrating the fete of St. Napoleon, to attempt a 'coup' like that which recently failed at Milan.

# AUSTRALIA.

A letter from Geelong, under date 30th May gives the following account of affairs at the "diggings"---

"One fact is becoming daily more apparent, that no fresh gold fields are being found out, and that the old and once prolific ones, such as Ballarat, Golden Point, Eureka, Bendigo, White Horse Gully, Eagle Hawk Gully, Mount Alexander, &c., are daily becoming exhausted, and unless some new fields are discovered, some great crash will occur, I am certain, with emigration at such an increase. At Ballarat it is scarcely possible to live, unless good wages at gold digging be got. When I left, a few days since, flour was at £10 and £11 the 200 lbs.; sugar, 10d to 1s per lb.; tea 3s and 3s 6d per lb.; coffee, 4s per lb.; potatoes, the only vegetable comeat-able, 10d and 1s per pound; onions, 1s per lb.; and everything high in proportion. To support a family at such prices a digger should get his 3 ounce per week; yet I will venture to say not one out of ten gets an ounce. It is calculated there are from seven to ten thousand diggers at Ballarat, many of them living in a very distressed state with only a canvas dwelling to protect them from the rains and winds that continue at this season for weeks incessantly."

Large imports of gold continue to be received from Australia. One vessel, the Harbinger, with advices up to 12th May last, brought to the amount of £560,000 sterling; and the heaviest Colonial Mails ever received. Four thousand emigrants were landed at Port-Philip, during the week, before the sailing of the Harbinger, many of them in great distress, and with very doubtful prospects. Life in the chief towns there does not seem to be very attractive in its character or details.

## UNITED STATES.

DIOCESE OF LOUISVILLE .- The number of German Catholics is daily increasing in the diocese of Louis-ville. On the 24th of July the Rt. Rev. Bishop Spalding confirmed one hundred and twenty-two persons in St. Boniface's church. This church was the first one built in Louisville, for the Germans, fifteen years

ago. SEDUCTION CASE DECIDED .- VERDICT OF \$5,000.-The trial of the Rev. Byron Waller, for seduction, in the Circuit Court of Carroll county, Kentucky, Judge Pryor presiding, has been in progress during the week, and was finally decided on Thursday. The jury was out but thirty minutes, and brought in a verdict for \$5,000 damages. The trial excited consideracle interest, and the court room was densely crowded by oager spectators all the while. The Rev. Mr. Waller, or Lord Byron, as he has been called, was a preacher of the Reformed Baptist persuasion, and seduced the girl under a promise of morriage, and, as it appeared in the testimony of the case, had quoted, or misquoted various texts from the Soripture to quiet her scruples, and to lead her to the belief that the contract was as binding as if lawfully married. During their intimucy it became apparent that she would soon become a mother, and the seducer fied to South Carolina, where we understand he has been married some two years to a very respectable lady, who has considerable estate.-Louisville Courier.

PROTESTANT MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. -It is very clear that a great change is gradually creeping over the land, and removing the dogmatism of the ancient orthodox churches. The parishes cherish a high respect for religion, and wish to main-tain with dignity the altars of their fathers, but their stomachs are too delicate to bear a very strong Calvinistic doctrine, or a great stretch of clerical prerogative. If the minister preaches the old fire and brimstone superstition, he annoys the saints far more than the sinners, and the most spiritually minded people of the congregation are sure to apologise for the coarseness and extravagance of the sermon .- Christian Enquirer. Since the new divorce law went into operation in Ohio, marriages are placed under the head of "limited partnerships." We read in the Propagateur Catholique of New Orleans of the 27th ult., a long list of victims to the restilence raging in that city. Amongst these we find the names of the Rev. G. Gauthreaux-Sister Alphonso (Mary Sheehan) a native of Ireland-Sina Griffin, also a Sister of Charity, and also a native of Irelandand also Sister St. Charles (Mademoiselle Marie. Felicité Boone) a native of Quebec. The Propagateur contends that the disease is as virulent as ever, and that no diminution in its intensity can be expected before the setting in of the frosts ; the month of September especially, is usually the most sickly month of the whole year. The daily number of deaths has decreased, but this is owing to the greatly diminished numbers of the population : 200 death a day indicating as great a proportionate mortality as 300, or 550 did, at the commencement of the disease. Strangers are warned from visiting New Orleans before the commencement of November. The Daylon Empire, a Protestant journal of the United States, speaking of the late disturbances in several cities of the Uniteg States, caused by the itinerant mountebanks who style themselves "ministers of the. Gospel, says :---"We have never yet seen a travelling street preacher, who was not either a fool, a bigot, or a blackguard-from neither of which classes of men has any decent religious faith much reason to apprehend and towns, these fellows might have some excuse for blathering at the street corners on quiet Sundays. They generally select the most public thoroughfare, so as to be sure of a constant audience; for curiosity will in nine cases out of ten detain the passer-by long enough to become disgusted, and when he leaves, his place is occupied by another. They thus become not only an annoyance, but an absolute nuisance; yet thanks to the infirmity of human lungs, they soon tion, how devotedly the Sisters of Charity have at-

some cities to pass a special ordinance to abate them as a nuisance. The organs unfortunately don't get tired, but keep up the music as long as they are ground. We think this distinction may, in some cases, justify the interposition of municipal authority against the lat-ter class, although we must say, the influences of bad organ grinding are not half so corrupting to the public taste and public morals as are those of scurrilous streetpreaching.

FANNY FERN'S " PROTESTANT SABBATH."-- It should be no day for puzzling the half-developed brain of childhood with gloomy creeds, to shake the faith that prompts the innocent lips to say, "Our Father." It should be no day to sit upright on stiff-backed chairs, till the golden sun should set. No; the birds should not be more welcome to warble, the flowers to drink in the air and sunlight, or the trees to toss their lithe limbs, free and fetterless. " I'm so sorry that to-morrow is Sunday !" From whence does this sad lament issue? From under your roof, oh mistaken but wellmeaning Christian parents; from the lips of your child to listen to two or three unintelligible sermons sandwiched between Sunday schools and finished off at night fall by tedious repetitions of creeds and cate-chisms, 'til sleep releases your weary victim ! No wonder your child shudders, when the minister tells him that "Heaven is one eternal Sabbath." Oh, mistaken parent ! relax the over strained bow-prevent the fearful rebound, and make the Sabbath what God designed it, not a weariness, but the "best" and happiest day of all the seven.

PROTESTANT DELUSIONS-SPIRIT RAPPING !- This delusion has gone so far, that even Protestants are ashamed of it. The Friend of Missions says :- " It was mentioned in our hearing, last evening, that the farce-the fraud-has been recently carried so that it was publicly announced-the audience retaining their gravity and their temper, and many really believing the declaration, to its full extent,-that a medium would be exhibited, who would gradually expire before the company, and that when the spirit left the body, any other spirit whom seekers after ' communications ' might name, would take possession of it, and give responses to questions. To such a pass have impostures and folly attained." Such is the opinion of our Presbyterian Friend of Missions, but his fellow-Protestants are very far from joining in the condemnation of the 'imposture.' Some, indeed, with Dr. Beecher, believe that there is no imposture about itthat the communications are really made by departed spirits—but not by the spirits of the blessed. On the other hand, a Mr. Gibson Smith, of Vermont, who says he has been twenty years in the Protestant Min-istry, attended at the convention of Spirit Rappers, at Springfield, Mass., and stoutly contended that the communicating spirits were not of the bad character Dr. Beecher would have the world believe. This Mr. Smith gravely told the assembled Rappers, that although it was his first time to attend a convention of Spiritualists, he had met angels in convention frequently !! He added that it was now ten years since a promise was given him that he should see angels ; and about six months ago the promise was fulfilled. That he now can see into the human body, ascertain its diseases, and their cure, and that he had also been favored with a view of the interior economy of the planets, and their inhabitants. His "experience," he gave as follows :- " The people who inhabit the planet Mercury have few or no religious ideas. They are extremely low in the scale of development. In Venus there is confusion worse confounded. In Mars, the condition of the people was vastly different. Though not at the acme of development, they are more developed than the inhabitants of the earth. In Jupiter and Saturn they are still more developed and spiritual. If the audience could be transported to, and set down in, Saturn, they would suppose they were in Heaven. Herschell is thinly settled, and all the planets beyond that are depopula-Herschell is thinly ed. This is in consequence of the cold weather there, and their distance from the solar system .-What must we think of Protestantism in the nineteenth century, when a convention of four or five hundred persons, including preachers, lawyers, and doctors, could hear and applaud such rank absurdities as the above? But the mania is not confined to the few hundreds who assembled at Springfield, almost every one of them is the centre of a circle in his own locality. "The absurdity is, however, one of the natural results of Protestantism-a system based upon the unrestrained exercise of private judgment must lead to the wildest vagaries that can ensnare a vain and erring imagination. But after all, there is nothing so very extraordinary in it-if Luther, as he himself avows, held, frequent conferences with the devil, his followers may perhaps claim similar communications as their lawful privilege." SLAVERY IN CUBA .- The New York Tribune says : -There is ne reason to doubt the purpose of Great Britain to arrest the slave trade in Cuba. Not only does the traditional policy of that Government look to such a consummation, but it is loudly proclaimed by the London journals, avowed by orators in both Houses of Parliament, put forth in the official reports of Committees, and made the subject of diplomatic correspondence. The N. Y. Freeman's Journal states that the attempt to reorganise the "Native American" party, is extending throughout most parts of the United States. The object of this movement is to counterbalance the influence of the Irish Catholics, whose numbers are increasing so rapidly as, in the opinion of many, to merace the stability of Yankee Protestantism. The same journal announces the arrival of the Archbishop at New York : His Grace was laboring under severe indisposition. From the following article it will be seen that there are Protestant papers in the United States, not backward to testify their disapproval of the ruffianly ex-hortations of scoundrels like Gavazzi. The editor of a Protestant journal at New Orleans-the Louisiana Staats Zeitung-a journal of the same stamp as our Montreal Gazette-published an article, recommending the application of "Lynch Law" to the Sisters of Charity. This called forth the following indignant rejoinder from the Commercial Advertiser, a New York Protestant paper :-"ATROCIOUS .-- We are not of those who delight to dwell upon the imperfections and blemishes of our common nature, whether displayed in individual or national character, but the following piece of atrocity deserves public scorn and demands reprehension from every man and every press in this broad Union .-Every one knows by report, and, some by observana Ruiz, his sister ; Castellani, son of the well known abate of themselves. This is is not the case with or- | tended the sick at New Orleans, - and other places | Montreal Gazette.

gan grinders, and hence it has become necessary in during dangerous and fatal epidemics-perilling, and even sacrificing their lives in their work of mercy.-One would have supposed that neither pen nor tongue could have been employed against such women, and that least of all could any journal published at New Orleans, where the works of these self-sacrificing women are daily seen, assail and malign them. Yet there is a newspaper there, called the "Louisiana Staals Zeilung," capable of such an alrocity. In its issue of August 14th it held the following language. which the Orlcanian translates :-

"Every day furnishes us with new proofs that the Jesuitical brood on Common street, exercises too great an influence at the Charity Hospital, (that is to say, in fact,) and that they use it in such a way, so that the lives of all those who answer the question- Are you a Catholic ?' in the negative, are endangered in the most infamons manner. Day after day, the destroyer, death, makes a rich harvest among the sick, and that only because they lay, stretched out without any pity or assistance. All those not belong-ing to the Catholic faith are left to their fate by the so-called 'Sisters of Charity,' who seem to have sprung out of hell's deepest and far remotest corner, and who are, undoubtedly, only guided by the most excellent dictates of the Mr. Padrus of the most infamous Society of Jesus.

"'To be nursed by negresses is a veritable conso-lation (comfort) for all the unhappy creatures forced to enter the institution out of which so few only return alive, when they will be handed over to certain death, as soon as they fall under the treatment of these while she denils, with their black capuches (hoods.)

" We knew that the greater part of the directors of the Charity Hospital do not belong to that so-called beatifical creed (faith); we also know that at a time like the present all human claims cannot be answered; but, under all circumstances, we demand this much from the directors of a hospital instituted for all creeds, that they do not leave in the hands of a fanatical rabble the control of the institution-a rabble who consider the death of each and every one of these heretics as an offering agreeable to God Almighty ! no matter if this killing is the consequence of a burning upon an auto-de-fe, or the death of a Ravaillac, or the slaughtering of a poor sick indigent by the most outrageous neglect.

". The Union does not recognise any priestly power ; but the Jesuits and their faithful disciples (servants) the sisters with capuches of the soi distant Order of Charity, are the natural, the sworn, opponents of this free Union; and therefore, away with them-with these foes of the Union. And if the guardians appointed by the people, for the maintenance of this institution, should prove not strong enough to battle with this anniversary, well, then, we know of a more giantlike opponent, and that is Judge Lynch !

" We are ready to furnish the directors of the institution with a series of facts which will cause them, undoubtedly, to take the control of the Charity Hospital immediately out of the hands of the priests in Common street, and we therefore musist once more upon them, not to let pass away unnoticed this complaint, like so many others." "

Upon the above the Commercial remarks :---

"We know of no denunciatory epithet strong enough to be applied to the writer of the above quotation. In infamy and atrocity he is sui generis." He stands alone in his vileness, and must become an object of concentrated, bitterest scorn and aversion wherever his words are read. Earth is too good for him, and every other place. He ought never to have been born. One cannot conceive him to be a man, the son of a woman .-There is no manhood in him. His nature is far below humanity. If he was horn with a human heart and human feeling, he has been sadly me-tamorphosed since his intancy. He is no longer a fit associate for men. He is the incarnation of heartlessness; a paragon of inhumanity. No Heaven-born, God-breathed soul inspires him. A fiend possesses him. Such a man would lynch his own wife, and the mother that bore him, from sheer malignity. Heaven have mercy npon those who have to breathe the air tainted by his presence-who have to dip their sop in the same dish with such a Judas.

"Such a creature's accusations against the Sisters of Charity go for nothing, for the obvious reason that he would be the last to enter a hospital or be seen any where in the neighborhood of places frequented by such women. He can have no personal knowledge of what they say or do, while on their errands of mercy and charity. A charitable institution, a benevolent sentiment and a good Samaritan must be his aversion. He cannot appreciate, cannot understand, cannot conceive, of a sympathetic emotion. Malignity and vindictiveness are his only feelings; for how else could he seek to excite the populace against, not men, but women,-against women, too, whose days and nights are spent in unobtrusive attendance upon the afflicted and dying, who carry words of sympathy and gifts of kindness into places of veriest wretchedness-who confront fearlessly the most appalling sights and dangers-who stand ready to succeed each other as one after another perishes in the work, a sacrifice to her benevolence-can threaten such women with lynch law ! Little did any one dream that the scene of fearful suffering on the one hand, and of the noblest phi-lanthropy on the other, which New Orleans has exhibited, would give rise to such a diabolical sentiment, " It were bad enough at such a time even to enterain a thought of religious antagonism, and we have been not a little gratified to observe with what pleasing accord Protestants and Romanists have been, with philanthrophic and Christian zeal, devoting themselves to the relief, of the suffering. The Howard Association and the Sisters of Charity stood side by side, without ever demanding from each other the password of their creed, the Shiboleth of their faith. They vied only in devotion to their work, feeling that it was a time of deeds not doctrines-to do, not to dispute. They became one under a commission of mercy from their common Master, each obeying His instructions as they comprehended them, and we do not believe that another man (?) than the editor of the Staats Zeilung dreamed of impugning the motives of either or of putting discord between them. In private letters from Protestants which we have seen, most cordial testimony has been borne to the devotion of Sisters of Charity, and we have no doubt that Romanists would bear equally cordial witness to the self-sacrificing zeal of the Protestant members of the Howard Association. In time of such calamity men may well forget distinctions of creeds, and remember only their common Father and common brotherhood."

## ITALY.

The Parlamento of Turin, of the 19th ult.. contains a circular of the Minister of War, announcing the revocation of the clauses of 1839 and 1843, which exempted from military service the Brethren of the Christian Schools and those of the Holy Family. "In future," it says, "the conscripts, begin-ning with the class of 1832, although previously admitted into those orders, shall undergo the chance of the drawing. The Brethren of the Christian Schools, and the Holy Family, who were exempted of late years, shall continue in their present condition, and shall not be held to perform military service, unless they cease to belong to those corporations previous to their having accomplished their 36th year."

Letters from Italy speak of the agitation in that country as being every day on the increase. The Mazzini party is only waiting for an opportunity of breaking out. Some of the most active leaders of that party are known to have disembarked at Civita Vecchia in the early part of the present month, and to have found their way into Rome. Several of these persons have been arrested. Other parts of Italy are also greatly disturbed.

#### ROME.

It has been already announced by telegraph, from Rome, that some agents of Mazzini were arrested there during the night of August 14. Letters state that these prisoners were the Advocate Petroni, of Bologna, an energetic leader of the liberal movement; Signor Ruiz, accountant, of Rome, Signori-

. We have his match here in the person of the editor of the

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ELEGANT EXTRACTS.

The following moving Ballad-the effusion of a grieved Protestant soul-is being extensively circulat-ed in Montreal. The unhappy man who did it, when last seen, was being carried to the General Hospital, on a shutter, singing out-"Oh be joyful-Glory-Glory," &c.,-from which he is supposed to be a "howling Methodist" :--

"A VERY DOLEFUL BALLAD."

- To be sung to the tune of the Old Hundredth.
- "Good people all both great and small,
- I hope you'll pay attention To a base and cowardly crime
- In Montreal I'll mention.
- The XXVIth with bayonets fixed, Cameronians did assemble,
- With Wilson, the Mayor, the truth I dealare, Murder was his intention.

"The 9th of June, in the forenoon,

All was quiet and easy,

Till Popery began to dread The arrival of Gavazzi,

A base and bloody plot was laid

Protestants to slaughter; Their innocent blood flowed from their veins Like rain the streets did water.

"By Zion church their bodies lay, With dying groans to heaven; And, worse than all, 'twas British ball Killed and wounded twenty-seven, Many a disolate widow left, And child without a father ; Despotic Wilson is the wretch

That caused this great disaster. " It calls to mind a gone past crime-

The shooting of young Mason; The Attorney-General of the Crown Was charged with that degradation Arrest the Mayor, and do not spare, But east him him into prison ; He must be executed there-

He cannot be forgiven.

" Upon that night, when all was quite, From church we were retiring, 'Till suddenly we were surprised To hear the soldiers firing ;

Bloody Wilson gave the word For the scene of dreadful munder; The plan was laid for Protestant blood,

And we need seek no farther.

" Despotic Rome in fury foam To crush the rights of freedom; And in her dungeons many groan, If we could only hear them; To shoot Protestants is no sin-It is the Church's direction; Buse murder, Wilson will begin, To gain the Pope's affection.

" Our martyrs they have lost their lives, For their religious freedom; Idolators high office hold, And British money pays them ; There is no use to publish poems If you do but only read them; Eradicate your dreadful foes, Seek for your children's freedom."

## THE FIRST CRADLE.

Going through the Park, this morning, contemplating those little, green, triangular lobes in the lungs of this great Babel, and wondering whether those most leafy leaves around the Fountain will ever do anything more, and thinking how frightened the City Fathers would be, if they should, we met a young man, neatly and plainly clad, carrying beneath one arm a cradle-a wicker cradle; just such a cradle as makes one think of a little chicken in a basket, a little jewel in cotton wool, or a little baby; or something else little and precious.

His quickened step, and a sort of semi-elation, semi-sheepishness in his looks, told a story for him he wouldn't have whispered for twenty dollars a month "and found." That brand-new cradle for a brand-new tenant: he didn't care who knew that; and he was the father of it-nor that either; and his wife was the mother of it: better than all. But then it was his first baby, her first baby, "our" first baby. That he didn't care so much about people's knowing. He would a little rather they should think he was used to it; that the old cradle was worn out, or the other babies tossed in a "baby jumper," or anything but the pre-cise trnth, no matter what. Innocent soul! He little dreamed his secret was out; "plain as a pike-staff's," legible as good old Saxon, to everybody that met him and thought about it. On he went, and we followed him home in thought, for the best reason in life-we couldn't help it. And there was the baby, sure enough, done up in dimity the whitest, trimmed with lace edging the daintiest; little bits of pink shoes on its little pink feet ; its eyes all afloat with unwonted light, " in a fine frenzy rolling ;'' a dimple on either cheek, a double chin, oh ! how fat, and such a head of hair ! To be sure, its nose is the least curve in the world puggish-tell it to them if you are tired of life. To be sure its voice is by no means the softest-hint it if you are shrived. But then it's a baby, in fact the baby, and "a well-spring of pleasure" it is indeed.

"Brown in the shadow, golden in the sun," flowing over the white pillow, and her soft eyes with a new look in them, turned upon her husband-she concluded, then, nem. con. to call him-she never degraded the boy to a paltry "il"-to call him Frank What 'll you wager it wasn't the name of the father?

Well, by this time, they've got the little fellow in his new cradle, and as the mother watches him, she weaves a sweet, beguiling song, of what shall be, "in the good time coming," when Frank gets to be five; when he gets to be ten; when he comes to be a man, and honors his mother, and "lives long in the land that the Lord" shall give him.

Life is a great Poem, and here, rendered into the plainest of prose, is the sweetest of its stanzas .- N. Y. Tribune.

#### MUSICAL CATECHISM .--- We find the following afloat in the papers :

- "What is a slur ?"
- "Almost any remark one singer makes about another."
- "What is a rest ?"

"Going out of the choir to eat some refreshments during sermon time."

- "What is called singing with an understanding ?" "Marking time on the floor with your foot."
- "What is a staccato movement ?"

"Leaving the choir in a huff, because one is dissatisfied with the leader."

"What is a well?"

"A professor of music, who pretends to know everything about the science, while he cannot conceal his ignorance."

A REVOLUTION IN PRINTING .- The prospectus of a company formed for the purpose of bringing into oper-ation in England some of the singular inventions of ation in England some of the singular inventions of Beniowski, having reference to the letter-press print-ing, just published, says:- By the new mode of forming the types (to speak only of one of the most striking features of these inventions,) any man, wo-man, or child, who is acquainted with the common alphabet, will be enabled to become a useful and cor-rect compositor, with only a few hours previous in-struction; and by other inventions contained in these patents, the mechanical toil and inksmeness of compatents, the mechanical toil and irksomeness of com-posing are greatly diminished, while the production is increased fivefold, so that the most important part of the printers' art will be made easy with regard to bodily toil as well as simple with regard to mental pre-paration. A new field of employment will thus be opened to thousands of that sex and those classes to which society offers at present so few remunerative channels for the exertion of honest industry. A revolution will thus be established in printing analogous to that effected in weaving by the application of the power loom, enabling men, women, and children, with but little previous instruction to become skilful compositors.'

#### MRS. VANDERBILT, NO. 185 SUFFOLK STREET, SAYS OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS:

E Being unwell, and not knowing whether it proceeded from derangement of the liver or merely hysterics, I was persuaded to purchase a box of Dr. M.LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and before I had used them all, was entirely relieved. I am now enjoying perfect health, and cheerfully re-commend Dr. M<sup>4</sup>Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills to all similarly afflicted.

New York, March 25, 1852.
 P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M<sup>4</sup>-Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.
 Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M<sup>4</sup>LANE'S LIVER PILLS.

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felt. "They bring together a great mass of powerful argument taste, and of with of richly adorned language, of elegant taste, and of wide knowledge, brilliant historical sketches, detnils of Catholic allairs such as no mere reader could supply, but such as require the means of information at the command of the diplomatist the means of information at the command of the diplomatist and the prelate, but which of humself the most learned scholar could not obtain. They will entertain, instruct, and edify Catholics wherever the English language is spoken, and Car-dinal Wiseman, with the talents of a Jeffrey or 'n Macaulay, may feel the satisfaction that every line he has written will tend to build up Catholic society in sound principles of faith, and will cultivate and direct in the great end of consecrating pointe learning to the greater glory of God." *Tast multished, in 1 val., Spo., elab., illustrated mith a Men* 

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on Biblical Geography, &c. These several essays, first com-bined in two volumes, are now issued in one splendid royal octavo, of 526 pages, with a copions Index. "The style of the publication is certainly most credible to the firm of Murphy & Co. We do not believe any book of this class was ever better printed on either side of the Atlantic, than this is In every upset it is not only bound represent than this is. In every respect, it is not only beyond reproach, but beyond comparison with any other work of the same class that we can now recall to recollection.

" Of the great value of such an ' Introduction to the Sacred Scriptures,' it is not our province to speak. We will only ob-serve that, as the study of corrupt versions of the sacred writings is the chief pursuit of thousands, and as frequent edi-tions of the true Bible are and have long been printed in Eng-lish, it becomes highly important to have a safe and intelligible commentator on the same shelf with the inspired, but often obscure and unintelligible texts. Whoever has a Family Bible in English should have a Diracet Europhysical the site of the start in English should have 'Dixon's Introduction' by its side, to explain the text, to direct the reader, and to refute the histori-cal calumnics with which many are apt to assail the Catholic version. The Publishers in offering such a work, accurate enough for the scholar, yet clear enough for the unlearned, has supplied a void in every Catholic library, and done every Ca-tholic parent in America a personal service.<sup>39</sup>

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Montreal, July 6, 1853.

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May 12th, 1853.

May 12th, 1853.

3.5.254

# GLOBE

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON

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(COPY.) " Boston, Jan. 22nd, 1849. (COPY.) Boston, Jan. 22nd, 1849. "I am happy to testify, from personal knowledge, that the firm of Ship Owners, known in this City of Boston, under the name of 'Enoch Train & Co.,' is composed of gentlemen of tried and acknowledged integrity, and that implicit reliance can be placed in their fidelity to accomplish all that they may promise, to those who have occasion to make any contract with them. with them.

"(Signed) "† JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, "Bishop of Boston." "Bishop of Boston." Those applying by letter or otherwise for pre-paid Certifi-cates of Passage, should in all cases express the names and ages of the persons sent for, with their address in full, con-taining the names of the Town-Land, or Village, nearest Post-Town, and County, together with the address of the per-son to whose care a letter is usually sent. N.B.—Those making inquiries for pre-paid Passengers, are requested to furnish the Date and Number of their Receipt.

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WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, GLUE, LINSEED OIL, LAMP BLACK, PARIS GREEN, WHITING, WHITE LEAD, FIREPROOF PAINT, &c., &c.

July 6, 1853.

NEW OIL AND COLOR STORE.

CLARKE & CAREY. House and Sign Painters, 160 St. Paul Street.

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MR. ROBERT MCANDREW, No. 154, Notre Dame Street, in returning his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal sup-port extended to him since his commencing business in this city, buse to say that he will be an only on the set of the set. port extended to him since his commencing bininess in this city, begs to say that he will keep on hand a choice assortment of DRY GOODS, both Staple and Fancy, Wholesale and Retail; and that his Goods will be placed on the most moderate scale of profits. He trusts he will be enabled, by strict attention, to give entire satisfaction to all who may have him with these students. custom.

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## JOHN M'CLOSKY,

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13-N.B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer. Montreal, June 21, 1863.

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