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## CATMOLIC CHRONLCLE

VOL. III.
MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1853.
NO. 39.

SOCIALIST THEORIES OF PUBLIC
(From the Italian of Luigi T'apparelli.)
catholicity provides teachers spontaneously
In the first place, I pray you, kind reader, to reflect on the celestial wisdom visible in all the workings of the Catholic spirit, which pervades and guides the vast duties of a Supernatural Society, performs all the duties of the natural order.
In a society composed of many sects, it is the busiDess of each sect to provide for the education of its proselytes; since civil government can do nothing more than stimulate private individuals to educate their youth. But doss the Catholic Church ever wait to be stimulated by the civil government? Not
at all. Nay, not even the Hierarchy in the Church ad to think of it, so ready was the animating spiri of the church to perform the duty, even before it wa demonstrated to be a duty
At the foot of the Cross, were gathered together
he first Christians of Alexandria, and Christian Phil the first Christians of Alexandria, and Christian Phil osophy arose to combat the learning of the Gentiles. The Clements and Origens outshone the Celsi and he Porphyries; the schools of Athens were Clirist anized; and Basils and Nazianzens sat in the Stone and in the Porticos; gradually each monastery became an asylum of learning, a retreat for science, perse-
cuted by the Barbarian sword ; canonicates succeeded monasteries; reformers of studies were made by nonasteries; reformers of studies were made by ers of great universities, the Popes; and finally, when by the Lutheran rebellion, their august voice was teachers, moved by the spirit of Catholic self-sacrifoce, came. forward and offered themselves to teach midst of heterodox nations.
And in our own times. Humble daughters of the great apostle of France, who in the spring time of
life, hasten to bury your beauty and your accomplisliments in the obscurity of poverty, and amid the ears of inisfortune, hear you the cry of that infant that scarce removed from the mother's breast, no weeps and moans? You must be a mother to it; you must teach it to lisp the name of Creator and crea-
tures; you must form in it the first darrnings of reatures; you must form in it then you will pass it over to the Ignorantello e will instructith the ele to ing, and then surrender it to the Brothers of the $P$ ous schools, until iniatiated into all mystaries of pro foundest lisman learning.
This is what, in every country, the Catbolic Church would do for children, if she were not held back by the iron lavs of State monopoly. Whence the firs branch of true liberty that breathes over Belgium reland, the United States, wakens into life a host o in thee, too, my own beautiful Italy, will that host o in thee, too, my own beautiful Italy, will that host o ranny of the State education system; as soon as for thee liberty shaill be, not paper, but truth; not a mockery, but a boo
Behold now the Church feels her responsibilities toward her children! How she remembers her commission and her duty, "Go and teach all nations!"-
Observe what econtomy of public schools would be Observe what economy of public schools would be
made by not tyrannizing ber! The Church would made by not tyrannizing he
educate without patronage.
But an enormous expense of public instruction is preferred, because it oppresses the Catholic Church. This saving of money would result from giving the Church the freedom to which she has a right,
and which is guaranteed to her by a thousand oaths. and which is guaranteed to her by a thousand oaths.
Do you see in any sect, activity so constant, sacrifice so disinterested, wisdom so provident, continuity so perennial? How is it possible not to abhor the so perennial ? How is it possible not to abhor the
tyranny of those politicians who oppose the venal Voice of their stipendiated mobs, to a teaching so divinely authorized, and silence in the name
tion, the voice of the teachers from God?
The second eonclusion, from what we have hitherto said, is, how unworthy, how unnatural is the oppression of the State school system of education.
$\because$ Seciled, as we bave settled it, that a people composed of heterogeneous sects, cannot have a common a body cannot have unity, and that the system, supa body cannot have unity, and that the system, sup-
ported by common taxes, would result in the benefit ported by common taxes, would result in the benent pelling the people to support an efficient and hostile system, is clear. Much more glaring is the unnatural injustice of compeling parents to comline and
they hold dear in their children, body, soul, innocence, family honor, hopes-that inestimable sacrifice which God himself scarcely dared to ask of Abralham. Yet
that sacrifice which in the father of the faithful was
to be rewarded by a numberless progeny and all the State school despotism; and is rewarded by by the rersion of children, the dishonor of the family, the ruin of their hopes.
ittle angel that thou hast state school tyrant, "this care, that soul yet fresh, in which fondly thou didst hope to reproduce and perpetuate thine own ideas that innocence, which to keep spotiess, thou didst so vatch and labor ; I will cast hin into the company of wicked boys; I will teach him to despise thee and thy teachings ; these limbs so florid shall be a prey to corruption ; thou shalt blush to receive him again under thy paternal roof; thou shalt groan over his in ing him up? more bitterly shalit thou weep in receiving him him up? more bitterly shalit thou weep in receiving him back again. But the law is inexorable, inevita-
ble the sacrifice; immolate thy child to the political Moloch, and for additional burthen. pay the butcher for completing the sacrifice !"-Catholic Telegraph
TMPORTAN' LETTER FROM THE POPE TO THE FRENCH CLERGY.
The following is the encyclical letter from the Pope to the Archbishops and Bishops of France:Well beloved sons and venerable brethren, aposto lic salutation and benediction! In the midst of the
multiplied sorrows with which we are overvtielmed on all sides in our care of all the churches whicli have been confided to us, not with histanding our unworthiness, by an impenetrable design of Providence, and in these hard times in which the number is too large of those of whom the apostle has said, Sanum cloctri nam nan sustinent, sed ad sua desideria coacer t seductores proficiunt in pejus, (Epist. ii. ad Ts mot., chap. iv., vs. 3, 4; chap. iii., v. 13.) errantes et in errorem mittintes, we experience the greatest hat French nation which has been illustrated by many fine names; and which has so well merited our affection. It is with a sovereign consolation for ou paternal heart that we see in that nation, by the grace of God, the Catholic religion and its saving doctrine increasing day by day, and with what care and zeal you, our dear sons and venerable brethren, called on to share our solicitude, endeavor to fulfil your ministry and to watch over the security and salFation of the precious flock entrusted to your guard This consolation is still more singularly augmented us, and which tend to make us more and more acquainted with what filial piety, with what filial love, and with what ardor you glory in being deroted to us, an and unity, head, mother, and mistress (S. Cyprian, Epist. 45 ; S. August., Epist. 162 ; et allii.) of all the churches, to which all obedience and honor are its (Concil. Ephes., Act iv.) which, on account of words, all the believers that exist on every point the work.' (St. Irenæus adversus Hæreses, cap. iii.) We do not feel less satisfaction in learning that you, always calling to mind your grave functions and your duties, display all your pastoral care and vigilance to
have the clergy of your dioceses advancing each das more worthily in the path of their rocation, give to the people an example of every. virtue, and accomplish exactly the charges of their ministry, in order that the believers who are confided to your care,
being constantly nourished more abundantly with the being constantly nourished more abundantly with the
words of faith, and confirmed by the abundance of race, nay increase in the knowledge of Goll, and be strengthened in the course which leads to life, and in order that they who unfortunately err may return to the path of salvation. We are aware-and this is likewise a sweet consolation to our heart-with what eagerness, attending to our desires and oninions, ou hoid provincial councils, in order to guard intac rder to honor of divine worship, to strengthen the institution and discipline of the clergy, and to encourage every where, by a well-devised progress, propriety of behavior, rirtue, religion, and piets: We feel, also a lively joy at seeing that in a great number of your dioceses, where particular circumstances did not prevent it, the liturgy of the Roman Church has been re-established, according to our wish. Thanks to your ready. zeal, that re-establishment has been so mat the more agreeable to us that we were af that in many dioceses in France, on account of the holy predecessor, Pius V., in his apostolic letters of the 7th of the ides of July, 1568, commencing with the words quod a voons postulat, had not been observed. But in reminding you of all these things', to the great happinass of our mind and the praise of
your order, well-buloved sons and venerable brethren
we ciunot, however, dissemble the great grief which orerwhelms us at the present moment, when we be-
hold what dissensions the old enemy endcavors to exhod what dissensions the old enemy endeavors to ex
cite among you to slake and weaken the concord o cite among you to slake and weaken the concord of
your minds. This is why, in fulfilment of the duty of our apostolic ministry, and with that profound charity which re have for you and for this faithful people, we write you these letters, in which we ad ress ourselves to you, well-beloved sons and venerable bretiren, and at the same time we warn you, we exhort you, and we supplicate you, to oppose with the virtue which distinguishes you, and to cause the en-
tire disappearance of all the dissensions which this oid enemy endeavors to excite, bringing yourselve together in the bonds of charity, and endearoring
with all humility and meekness to preserve in all things unity of spivit in the bond of peace. By this things unity of spirit in the bond of peace. By this
wisdom you will show that each of you knows how much the sacerdotal and faithful concord of minds wills, and feelings is necessary for the prosperity of the Church and the eternal salvation of men. concord of minds and of wills, it is particularly so now when, by the will of our very dear son in Jesus Christ, Napoleon, Emperor of the French, and by Che care of his government, the Catholic Church, tranquil and protected, enjoys with you entire peace. This happy state of things in that empire, and the condition of the times, should excite you more warmly to unite yourselves in the same spirit of conduct and in the same means, in order that the dimorals and piety, should strike deep root in France that the youth should there more readily find a bet ter and a purer education, and that a stop may be chereby put to those hostile attempts which bave already manifested themselves through the proceedings of those who were, and still are, the constant
enemies of the Church, and of Jesus Christ. This, vell beloved sons, and venerable brethren, we ask of you more and more, and with all possible earnestness, that in the cause of che Church, in the defence of it holy doctrine, and liberty, and in the accomplishment of all the other duces ore episcold charge you rerfect uning more at heart han to a perfect union among you; than to be united in the confidence, we and this Apostolic Sce, on questions of every kind which may arise, in order to prevent any dissension. And, above all, comprehend how far a good direction on the part of the clergy the prosperity of religion and of society depends, in order that you may never cease, in perfect union of mind, to derote all your care and your reffections to an affair of such gravity and great importance. Continue, as you hare hitherto done, to spare no pains to have the young men intended for the Church formed eariy in your religious seminaries to every virtue to
piety, and to an ecclesiastical spirit, in order that they tnay grow in humility, without which we ca never please God, and may be so profoundly learned in human literature, and the severest branches of knowledge, particularly in what relates to sacred matter, hat they may, without being exposed to any peril of error, not only learn the art of speaking elo quently and writing elegannly, by stuaying either
so-called works of the Holy Fathers, or the writings of the most celebrated pagan writers, when subjected to a most careful expurgation, but still more acquire the perfect and solid knowledge of the theological doctrines, of ecclesiastical history, and the sacred canons, as shown forth in the authors approved by the Holy See. Thus, that illustrious clergy of rance, among whom are to be remarked so many men distinguished oy their genius, piety, knowledge,
ecclestastical spirit, and respectful submission to the Apostolic See, will abound more and more in very virtue, and strengthened by the help of a sav ing knowledge, will be able in the course of time aid you in tilling the vineyard of the Lord, in replying to opponents, and in not only strengthening the faithful believers of France in our most holy religion, but in propagating that religion by holy expeditions
among distant and infidel nations, as that same clergy have hitherto done, to the great glory of its name or the adrantage of religion, and for the salvation souls.
You are, as we are, penetrated with sorrow at the sight of so many bonks, libels, pamphlets, and empoisoned journals whith are incessantly and furiously spread in all parts by the enemy of God and man, to corrupt morals, overtlirow the foundations of faith and ruin all the dogmas of our most holy religion. Never cease, then, dearly beloved sons and venerable brethren, to employ all your solicitude and all your episcopal vigilance to remove unanimously, and with
the greatest zeal, the flock confided to your care the greatest zeal, the flock confided to your care
from such pestilential pasturages. Never cease to instruct and defend it, to fortify it against the mass
of errors by warnings, and by opportune salutary pubcations. And here we cannol refrain from remind rears ago we ardently excited the bish which fom Catholic universe to neglect nothing in of all the duce nen remarkable for talent and sound doctrin o publish writings calculated to cause enlightenment and to dissipate the darkness of the errors in vogue For that reason, while endeavoring to keep from the faithful committed to your charge the mortal noison of bad books and bad journals, be pleased, we carnestly demand you, to extendall your bencrolence and all your favor to the men who, animated by the Caholic spirit, and versed in letters and sciences, devote Their time in writing and publishing books and journals to cause the Catholic doctrine to be sproad and defended, (he rights worthy of whe theneration of opinions and sentiments contrary to the Holy See nd its authority to disappear, the obscurity of error be sit pelled, and inteligences to be inundated with he solt light of truth. Gour charity and episcopa tholic writers who excite the ardor of those Ca io order that they may continue to a good spirit of Catholic truth with atention and with and if in their writings it should happen to them to hil in any mespect you should wan tal words and with prudence morem with pate dom is not ignorant that the bitterest enemies of the Catholic religion liave always directed, though vainly he most violent attacks arainst this clair of the Blessed Prince of the Apostles, knowing full well that religion itself can never fall, or totter, so loni as this chair, founded on a rock, slall remain standing, for the proud gates of hell cannot prevail against Christinn and venerable brethren, we ask from you with all our power, in conformity with the grandeur of your faith n the Church, and the arcor of your piety for the chair of Peter, neper to cease to apply, with one eart and one mind, all your care, all your vigilance, he fit?ful popolation prorticular point ; so that and snares which are spred for avoiding the errors men, mate it their sory to or them by peridioug constancy to this ${ }^{2}$ postolic $S$ rotedness erery day more filial, and to ober it fas is right, with the createst respect. In all the ardor of your episcopal vigilance, therefore, neglect nothing, orber in action or in words, to redouble . more and Holy Sce love and veneration of belicers for and accomplish with the most perfect obedience all that the Holy See teaches, lays down as rule, and de-

And lere we cannot avoid expressing to you the great grief which we felt when, among other dangerous writings lately published in France, there reach'Eslis work entitled Sur la situation presente de the author of which contradicts in the most manifest manner what we recommend to you and inculcate with so much solicitude. We have sent his work to our Congregation of the Index, in order that it may re-

Before terminating this letter, well beloved sons ad venerable brethren, we express to you arain how desirons we are that you should reject all those discissions and controversies which you know disturb neace, wound charity, and turnish the enemies of the Church with the arms with which they combat and ornent it. - Above all, have at beart the preservation of peace among all, calling seriously to mind that God of dissension, but a Game of Fim , who is not 2 rod of dissension, but a God of peace, and who has disciples and to pace it above all one the tions. In truth, Christ, as you all know has placed all the gift and rewards of his proise in the pation of peace. If we are the heirs of Christ let us tive in the peace of Christ; if we are the shildren of God we must be pacific. The children of God must be pacific, of mild hearts, simple in speech, united in affection and faithful, attached to each other in the boud of concord. The conviction and assurance that we have of your virtue, your religion, and your piety do not permit us, well beloved sons and venerable brethren, to doubt of your hearty acquiescence in the address to price, the desires, and the demands that we the germs of dissension, and thus render our joy complete, bearing with each other in charity and patience, united and laboring in concert for the faith of the Gospel, continuing with increased zeal ss the sentinel of the flocks confided to our solicitude, and accomeplishing the functions of your ckarge up to the consummation of the Saints in the edification of the body
of Jesus Christ. Be well persuaded that nothing
 power for your advantage and that of the failbuul.-
Nevertheless, in the bumility of our heart, we pray God to bestow upon you continually mith favor the God to bestow upoo you contirually with cesor pour
abundance of His celestial grace, and to bless pour abundance of His celestial grace, and to bless your
labors. and cares as pastors, in order that the faithful confided to your vigilance may walle more and nore in the path that is agreeable to God, in all things fructifying daily in all good works. With the presare of charity with which we embrace yout in the Iord, we give you, with affections and from the bottom of our heart, the apostolic benediction-to you,
our dear sons and renerable brethren, and to all the clergy and faithful laity of your churches.
Given at Piome, the 21 st of Marcli,
1853, and of our Pontificate the serenth.
PIUS P. P. IX.
THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS AND THE UNIVERS.
Immediately on the receipt of the Encyclical of his Moliness lis Grace the Arclibishop of Paris published the following
of the 8 h of A Pril:
Divine, Marie-Doniwique-Auguste Sibour, by the Divine mercy and the grace of the Holy Apssiolical sance of the Encyclical Letter addressed by our
Holy Father Pope Pius IX. 0 . Holy Father Pope Pus 21,1853 , wishing to put in practice the counsels $21,18 \overline{2} 3$, wishing to pul in practice the counsels
therein given, and to conform, as far as we are concerned, to the intentions of the heaid of the Cliurch desiring by so doing to contribute to the remoral or
the discussions wlich hare arisen in these latter limes and to gladden the heart of the Sovereign Pontiff, we, of our own accard, take of the interdiction we imposed by our ordonnance of Feb . I

Marie-Dosinizue Augu
"Archbistop of Paris.
"Given at our Archiepiscopal palace, this 8th das of April, $18 \overline{3} 3$." The Univers of the 9 th contained the following article:-
"We published yesterday, a fess moments after we receired, it, the decree by which his Grace the Arch-
bishop of Paris has been pleased to remove the interdiction against $l$ ' Univerer in his ordonnance of the
17th February last. This document imposes upon 17th February last. This document imposes upon, us a new and more strict obligation of using only witli correcting in our work what needs correction, by me-
liorating it as mucl as possible. Haring always before us the rules which have been prescribed 10 us, We ought, above all, to apply ourselves to ayoid everything which might appear contrary to that Christian and energetic defence of the truth. We shall thus have the assurance of conforming to the intentions of the velierable Prelates who have made known their
sentiments on what they considered deservino of their centure or of their encouragement in our works.We shall have, above all, the consolation of obeying our Archbiship, who, by the measures hich he deemed it necessary to take, desired to make us more worthy of the holy cause for which we have the honor and
the happiness to contend. This sliall be the best means of testifying our gratitude, of obtaining his lorbearance, and of proving the sincerity of our respect for his authority. Our chief editor, M. Louis Venillot, is still at Rome, but the sentiments which we express were always his; and in the letters which we
have recently published he has already entered in his own name, as well as in ours, into engagements which Dupy Lac, Eugene Veuiliot, Coquilie ueles Gondon, Leon Aubineau, Eugene Taconet, Barmer.

MOST REMARKABLE CONVERSION On the 26th March last, Holy Saturday, an aflecting ceremony took place in Rome in the Patriarchal administered the Sacraments of Baptism and Confirmation to a young Jewess, Velli Orhuer, aged 19 years, born at Broti, Jeane-Caroline Siorni. She
names of Anre Maria
had for codmother the Princess Maria-Louise Orsini, had for oodmother the Princess Maria-Louise Orsini,
of the Touse of Tarlonia. There is a good deal of conversation at Rome of the marvellous circumstances which brought this young following is a summary of the details which have been transmitted to us:

Born of German parents, who lave besided at Constantinopile for a long time, the young Jewess, at twelve years of age, when repairing one day to the
spangogue.so pray, she saw suddenly, covered with a mourning veil, sink aud disappear, the synagogue, of adore God. At the same time she saw St . Peter's of Rome sparkling with light, and all brilliant with found: inipression on ber young imagination. God made her compreinend immediately its signification,
and ste wished to follow the voice which interiorly and ste wisked to called ber to adore God in the temple which had been shown to her with 2 glory so bright and altogether so eloquant. She disclosed the matter to her irtends, such anergy and volence that she was obliged to de
fer the execution of it. Three years after, at the fer the execution of it. Three years after, at marry a young man of their religion; but time brought no repose to her soul, agi unceasingly.. At last, seeing that slie could not suc ceed.in making herself a Christian.as long as she re family, sle placed herself in the hands of Providence
and departed one day carrying, with ber her young
child. With the risible protecion of Heaven, she arrived happily at Srayra, where she lived some time quietly enough. But that was only a pause in her who,-after a great deal of searching, had at last discovered the place of her retreat. They took array from ber all that she bad brougbt with her, and, what was inore painful still, they took array ber child ; but enter into the bosom of her infidel family. She succeeded in getting them to give up her child, and she embarked for Home that she might see that sacred temple which God had shown to lier in such great
glory, and pray therein in spirit and in truth. At glory, and pray therein in spirit and in en country of all who wish to belong to God and to His Son Jesus; she found there a family in a holy community, into Athch she was recer, the 26 th March, clothed in the rhite habit of a neophyte, conducted by the Princess Orsini, who acted as her godmotlier, she receired in es of the -the mother and mistress of all the churchJoha of Lateran, the Holy Baptism, Confirmation, and the Blessed Eucharist. Nothing could equal, they write to us, her holy meditation, her peace, her joy; there was, especially at the moment she received
the Sacrament of Confirmation, such a transformation of her whole being that the beholders thought they saw the Holy Ghost descend visibly upon her, and all the people were enraptured and felt them-
selres under the inlluence of the spirit of God. His Eminence the Cardinal-Vicar could not forbear remarking to the Faithful who assisted at the ceremon'
on that sensible intervention of the Divinity-' Such on that sensible intervention of the Divinity - Such
are,'lie concluded, ' the effects of our Hoiy Sacraments. To-day rou see them with your eyes; your
in a manner touch them with your hands. It las in a manner touch chem with your hands. It las of this young daughter of sion. We shall receire ourselies the same graces if we inake the same pre-
paration, and if habit does not render us insensible to paration, and if habit does notrender of grace, to the sacramental life.' These the life of grace, to the sacramental life.' These roman whom God liad received into the One Fold of the Supreme Pastor, at 19 years of age, seven
years after she had seen the Holy Roman Chureh, into which shie has entered so joyously, figured in that
hearenly vision that we bave related."-L'Univers.

Boulogne-sur-i]er.-Several conversions have recently taken place in this town, which has been of late overflowing with English Catholics.
reek's date that on Low Sunday a young lady aristocratic connections, and of the highest education and talent, was received into the fold of the Catholic Church by the Rev. Abbe Gort, and that the public reception of another convert, English lady, who io of Saint restably connected, took place in the Church of Saint Jacques. Among the English Catholics Who have been residing at Boulogne during the past
winter have been-James Weld, Esq., Mrs. Weld and his excellent family; Thomas Weld Blundell, Esq.; Mrs. Blount.-Correspondent of the Catho-

The Exiled Anchbishop of Bogota.-The Catholics of New York, prompted by their admiraPrelate, met on the 15 th of March for the purpose expressing their sympathy with him, and of offering him a token of their respect. The desire was very generally felt and expressed that both the clergy
and laity might have an opportunity of paying their respects to him personally. But the precarious state of lis health has not allowed him to designate until the present time a day for their reception. It is now
understood that Archbishop Mosquera hopes to be anderstood that Archisishop Mosquera nopes to be o'clock, in Metropolitan Hall, at which hour the Episcopal ring procured, together with the address agreed upon at the meeting of March 15th, shall be

## IRISH INTELIIGENCE

The 若ight Rev. Dr. Vaughan has appointed the his lordship, to be administrator of the parish on Nenagh:
Carimolid University nf Ireland.-We (Tablet,) are authnised by the treasurer of the Catholic University
of lreland to acknowledge the receipt of the fum of two liundred pounds, being the residue of the collection of the diocese of Albany, which came to band
from the Rev. Dr. Donnelly, he zealous and indeatiyable coliector
the past week.
Effects of industrial Manufactule.-The following is extracted from the weekly commercial remanufanturing industry on the social condition of a
people is pretty ecourately indicated by the present tate of the working ranks in those localities where the shall take two cases-that of Galpray union, where the people are only partially employed, and that of Bally
mena, where every hand fit to labor finds plenty of work and good wages:-
 "We are not aware how long it is since a rate was
"Wied in the Ballymena union, but believe it must be above two years since. There is not a single able
The Potato Cror.-The Limerich Chronitle says PPotato sowing engages all hands in every part of the country, and the fieds are full of
putting down the national esculent.

## (From the Times)

There is no escaping the oft-repeated task of direct-
iag altention to the wholesale depopulation which, for good or evil, is precipitating a moral revolution in Ireland, such as but a few years ago could scarcely have
entered into the imagination of the wildest theorist Put there is no choice in the matter. The evodus is the all-engrossing topic of the Irish journals, and every post brings fresh accounts of the continuons fight of the Weople from the mother country. From the port of Waterford, on Saturday, no jess than 300 comfortable-
looking paisengers took shipping for Liverpool, there one of the Cork papers,
"A vessel in port has been chartered for $£ 500$, to essel could have been had for Last year a simila herefore high to the United States, fassages ar generally expectect. Emigrants, when learing, shoule may be higher, it is cheaper in the end, taking int account the trans-shipping and reshipping of luggage
loss of time, board, lodging, \&c.", Tuining west ward, it is stated in a Galmay journal hat the constantly increasing tid
"Hundreds are leaving this neighborhood daily, and a lumble but decent number of intelligent girl rain. Labor in every pait of the country is becompersons who have beeu previonsly tenants of the work d."." are now behs And again, as regards the "drain" from Ulster,
riter in the Western Star enters into some details of the emigration fro
"You ate making the welkin ring as regratels the emigration from the South and West. and there is no
donbt that good reason you have so to do but 1 can ing in as full volume, though, perhaps, from the comparative silence of the local journals, yon and others mai the industrious Protestant yeomanry of Ulster are quitting the land of therr birth by thousands, and
have bitle doubithat before malry months roll felt-in the diminished resources of the labor marke and the consequent advance in the rate of wages."
Meanwhile the sinews of emigration-the remit ces of money-are keeping pace with and sustaining
the movement, so that nothing seems likely to be we movemen, so that nothing seems likely to be
wanting to perfect the revolution now in progress. In
relation to this brauch of the question the Lumerch Ex aminer has the following remarkable statement
"We understand that there was remitted to Ir irland last year through our lrish bank (the Provinicial Bank
of Ireland) by parties in America, to enable their of Ireland) by parties in America, to enable their
friends to emigrate thither, no less a sum than $£ 600$,. Moreover, this amount was remitted in sums the price of a passage over. But we understand the truth to be that in some instances the same party has made
three or four remittances-a fact which proves how eager they are to help their friends over the ocean, to help those whom they leave behind, never waiting beyong the time when circumstances euabled them to at present dite before they make it. We shall not at present di!ate upon this subject further than to say
that the statistics we have set down, and which may a half at least authentic, show that one million and bals at least has reached lreland through all the
banks and other chanuels for the purpose of promoting emigration. Thus we see how the emigration is main-
tained, and herein we have an assurance of its continuance so strong as to forbin we should either overestimate its importance or calculate on its cessation."
Scarcely less remarkable are the cricumstances narrated in the subjoined exthact from the Waterford

Each post brings us fresh indications of the genuransmitted to this cotratry from those who have emi grated either to America or Australia, whether to re
pay the sums given to enable them to arrive at one o we and daty, or as means for those whom they have The reports of the several boards of guardians through out the country, our own included, sufficiently attes this latter fact, while the public press fully recods sthe
other instances referred to. In this county the sums
. received have berre
pected and welcome to the recipients; and many an pected and welcome to the recipients; and many an
aged mother's or father's heart has been made to sing
wilh joy, and many a cold hearth has been enlightenwith joy, and many a cold hearth has been enlighten-
ed by the timely offering of filia! aflection. Some ed by the timely offering of filia! aftection. Som Australia, of the sum of $£ 10$. Within these lew days she has had another $£ 10$ from the same source; and
another poor woman at Dromore got two checks for another poor woman at Dromore got two checks fo
$£ 20$ each, in the Villierstown Post Office; and 20 each, in the Villierstown Post Office; and $£ 8$
were received by M. Christopher Ussher, of Camphire, in trust for his two children, to have them sent to him to America. 'Scarcely a week elapses,' says a res-
pected correspondent, writing from Villierstown, 'that pected correspondent, writing. rom or five individuals in this locality do not receive money orders 10 afford them an opportunity of leaving ously recommended by the senders.' The consequent drain upon our laboring rural population is such as
might be expected. In the townland of Woodhouse e are informed not a single day laborer is to be found in the townland of Aglish there are but two; in Vildeparture in a few days for the far West. Whole the tide of self-expatriation in 1853 promises to how as futh, considering the population that is left, as in an preceding year. A poor miner trom the neighborhoo ica, where, finding himself realising a fortune, he paid the passage money of his wife and children, whom he
left in this country; he also sent her (about 8 week since) $\pm 53$ to enable them to go out. She accordingly went, and in a few days after her arrival there sent of her children. This, she said, was a proof of her
remembrance of the friends at home..
(From the Morning Advertiser.)
The present position of Ireland is, in many respecte, the most encouraging character, while, at the same me, it continues to furnish facts which must produce
pprehension, if rot alarm, in the minds of her best iends: "Ireland," as was observed by the. Lord anger paralysed by the effects of the depression is no y the adverse circumstances of former times; and nie istion lhe no action the energles, and industry of the laudiord proprietors and farmers." They appear, according ic o make every eflort to adyance its promselves are, however, not quite so much prepared to atribute any prosperity that Lreland now eajojs either to the
berality of the proprietors or the energy and induatry of the farmers. If any country ever suffered from ime the landlords of freland have been For a long ritors of lands overwhelrned with debt, and in con-
sequence, the tenants have been bereft of the ad equence, the tenants have been bereft of the ad-
advantages which would be enjoyed if the land wners had been in a position to encourage thei enantry to do justice to the laud, and to the peasantry
by which it should have been cultivated. As the result of a prodigal hospiality, there has been a want of sant, who ought to have had his support intm the la that support, and allowed to perish from wain, or has
 contemplate the indianity which has been put on man poverty and ruin which have visited the upper olasses in our days. White the land has been cryjug fors the
hand of the tiller, and vast tracts of the count da to go out of cultivation, the people have been con-
gregated in unions, where they were dragging out a nost miserable existence, while others have perished Any change for the better which bas come over the bords, nor by the wisdom of any human legislation,
but by, that Divine Providence which has allopted methods painful and distressing at first, bat evideatly
effectual for relieving the land from thie prossure of excessive population. Famine and the exodus have reland should have to complain that she has myriads on her soil for whose support that soil could nol pro-
vide. The process which is now soin to exhaust great districts of the south and west of !reland, as the people are embracing the npportunity now operations they have lately witnessed. We believe there is no one among us who is prepared to state to
what length this process of expatriation will proceed, ed, the land will not, in the course of a few years, be left waste and without inhabitant. For the present.
the landlords find that human labor is worth something and that it carinot be obtained but at rates approaching:
to those in England. A man has not now to labor for: the wages of sixpence or even fourpence a-day anc time has arrived in which be hired landed proprietors find that, instead of evicting the peasantry from their cabins,
and allowing whole families to starve and perish by and allowing whole families to starve and perish by and shelter, it would be well for then if they could
check the flow of the stream of emigration and make it worth the people's wnile to remain on their native Wrying nut observe that some of the Irish journals are
coes the vast deportations of human car oes which are now going forward. Magistrates an andlords are arousing themselves to the discovery
hat flesh and blond are essential to the operations of ofer a premium for that human commodity which year or two since was at such a fearful discount.
They will find the eflort unterly scarcely in the power of the landed piopicieary or of
the government to give the lishman any inducement the government to give the lishman any inducement
to remain in his own country. The panic which rezulted from the famine and the epidemic has nol yet.
subsided. It will be long before it will subside; and, in the meautime, there is another cause of departure,
which has in itself the elements of success, and Which is now rapidy increasing. That natual affec ders it certain that every one who goes from Ireland o the United States, or to any of cour colonies, will ing out some who are anriously waiting only for those means that they may follow him. It was a bad day
for the landed proprietary of Ireland when they first made the Irish peasantry feel that I Ieland wats no
heir home. The evil that has been done by the bad management and bard-heartedness of late years is of these few . Lears us hope that the awful experienc future, and that any peasantry that may be found to ilt the soil of Munster and Connaught will be treated
if they wete human beings, with the rights belong ing to humauty.
"THE CHARITABLE AND WELL-MANAGED A Parliamentary paper, moved for before the rising or the House for the Easter recess, by Sir John Young, furnishes, in a convenient and readily accessíble shape, the means of coming to a judgment upon the actual
working of the rrish Poor Law. The following summary, collated from its two pages, gives the leadias facts, in comparative statements, for the last quarter
of each of the years 1848,1850 , and 1852 :-


## 

 There are other facts and figures in the return, buthose we bave collated in the foregoing table contain he chief elements for forming an opinion. The first thing that must strike the reader is the
small proportion that the amount expended upon the mall proportion that the amonut expended upon the whole amount of the rape. Again, laking the amount
set down as for other expenses" (llatit is, for er-
penses other than for what is the professed and vaunted
object of Poor Laws- the mainterance of the pauperised classes of a community), and even adding that amoun to the amount for "maintenance," a surplua of th ceint
Thus, for instance, in the last quarter of $1852-$ the
 colium, was a whote year's rate, and dividing it by poor rate for the quarter must have been about $£ 216$,
 heor clief of the p $p$.
Por
taw
But hisis is not all; for another Parliamentary paper
moved for abont the same tine, by Sir Robert Ferguson, member for Londondery, and like the former iusi
now distributed, gives us the amount levied for 1852 , now distribuled, tives us the amount levied for 1852
under the "Rate-in-Aid" act (the 12 th Vic., c. 24) a further sum of $£ 36,000$, for Poor Law purposes $;$ ou
of which a clear balunce of no less than $\angle 18,400$ i
 $£ 30,000$ surplus hefore shown, would make near.
f50,000, levied off reland last year, over and abo the cost of $m$
Is there not something monstrous in all this? 1
 sum expeuded for the support of the poor, by $\pm 9,000$
und last year wals only $£ 4,000$ Jess than that cost. eh the professect obbect of Poor Laws is to suppon mmortal report, afiter his four weeks profound re searches (in a post-chaise) into the economic and socia
condtion of 1 Ireland, he distinclly recommended the Poor law, his the only means of causing the money
given in charity in treand to be appropriated, vilhou accused the voluntary system of relief, which pre viousty existed, oi gross unhnit; and finure of re
lieving the poor in anything like a proptriou to the
money -value of the relief given. Yel here we have noney-value of the relief fiven. Yel here we have
innm, on the averaye of fears, fully equalling that
 her sum of neanly $f 50,000$ on the quarler, appropri
ted we nuow not how? Possibly to the rebuilding the lately burnt wiug of Windsor Castle; or to th
nev National Gallery about io be buil in London!
proselytism on the high seas We lhave often toid our readers that proselytism wa
carried on in all partsof the county, alvass upon
Lerra frrma, and we never had ococasion, until now, say to them that the eventlors oc of he enefarious systen
dared to carry out their infernal designs on any othe element. But it appears that the earth in is not olarg
enough for the " $J$ Jumpers." They wish-and in car
ent rying out the wish theng are adhering stricilly to th ext which proclaims that proselytisers shall "encom he empire of the ocear, and to
who difier from them in opinion.
The case to which we now wish to call especial at in another column. A young man, a native of thi
city, a Catholic, lately took his passage on board an emigrant ship which was bound for America. On th passage the anti-Catholic feelings of the majority began to manifest themselves, and these persons com-
menced to distribute insulting tracts to the Catholi menced to distribute insullting tracts ot the Catholic Catholicity. The captan's son assisted in the distri-
bution of the traets. Theyoung man did all he could made hiin pay dearly for to passengers we reated like dogs." Gracious God! has it come to this? It is bad erought to have the poor Irish Catholio taunt wicked addresses ot the agents of the " soup crusacle;
but it appears to us that the filthy and degrade Sut it appears ot us that the eithy and dograde
wretches who, on the wide ocean, so far rorgot an no ions of Christian charity, tookk a hellish delilitht
porturing thise whom they hat in their power. Th extrach of the eletrer will speak for itself. The matiee
has been taken notice of by the Irish Society of Hali fas, aud we trust that the nexi American mail wid builtec the religious feelings of the passensers, buu sueglected to outhend to their physical wants, huve bee
heavily punished. Cattiolice emigriants should be extremely coutions in
 in Killenny, and why the power of recommendin porsons as fit subjects for its benefits is exclusively
vested in the hands of Protestant Clergymen is a thing that we cannot understand.
The subjoined extracts are taken from a letter re
ceived by a friend from a young man who left this city a short time since. We are in possession of the
name of the vessel and of the Liverpool agenits, but shall not for the present make themp public "Halifax, Marce 15, 1853. s. We. We
-six days
ein Yors had a very long and painful passayse of thirty-sixid das
and were shipwrecked within 600 miles of NNew York, and were driven into Halifax, where T have been since and live experiensed the greatest kindness from
Kilkenuy man named M.Cabe who took me to
 ng the Archbisiop opost kindness.
We were obliged to have a steamer to bring us here.
After the wreck we were limited to a pitit of water daily; bnt this was nothing compared to the suffering The underwent from teme sailors were treaed in a a shocking was bath day and mighl. As for me, life was a torment to me. The
rave were nearly all Orangemen, and they could no ear me for two reasons; tle one was that 1 reciite the Rosary every evening in Public, and the other tha .provenited my fellov passengers fon eat distibut ed by he captain's son. Those that did take them
indyced to tear them up or return them, but the sailors
ade me pay dearly for it. The passengers we hat the matier has been tanken, up by the Irisis Society in Halifax; and the passengers
secute them in April."?-Tahlet.
Prosentisisna Coencion.-We regret to find that a hay, who owns considerable property in the county of nary means to prop up the tottering fabric of prosely
ism in the west. She some time aro erected schoolhouse on her estale, to which school she ap
 Their children to it, especially as there was one in
connection with the National Board within about :i hundred yards of his new educational establishment, nd also another in the immediate neighborhood, be ne benefit of industrial and relicious training. The oollowing notice has been latuerly'served a poon all ner lenantry, accompanied by a verbal message from
he bailift, that unless it was complied with eviction waited them :-" March 30th $1853 .-1$ opened ${ }^{2}$ village, and regret that none have taken advantage of it. I earnestly hope, however, that afier this week
you will send all your children that are of a proper gee-as young
Gnluway Porket.
Dubio has.
Du " has been alive with meetings this weekMission, honverer, presided. over by Lord Donough-
more, elicited a fact, of which we were before not cognizant-that "the Church of Rome" in lreland is "money Cuarch,", and that nothing can be done
for its followers save by the application of money. To this statement of a gentleman called Rev. Mr. Dallas we subseribe, in part. Notling ean be done
with the "f followers of $R$ Rome $"$ in lreland without money, because it is the extretnest tyant which induces
the poor people to abandon the faith of their fathers. indignant world.
A meeting-a "Protestant meeting"-to petition
gainst the Maynooth Granl, was held on Tburscay against the Maynooth Granl, was held on Tbursclay night in the Ritundo. There were a great many
nueer people present-men with snowy asphysiators,
and others with exceedingly unvasled fealures b but all agreeing, so far as appeanances went, in the Christ
an diogma of \& Down with the Pope $:$, ing petition was adopted, at this blessed gathering re:-" That the United Church of England and Ire eaching the true religiot, it is contrary to principle, ruth, and justiee, to endow or estabbish a college
where Romish Priests are instrucled to teach the peowhere Romish Priests are instrucled to teach the peo United Church. That the doctrines of the Romish
Church, as taught in the College of Maynooth, are false, superstitions, and idolatrous, and have been declared to be so by the highest authority in the realm.
That your petitioners, therefore, pray the withdrawa Of all support from the Roman Catholic College, The Priests and tie Trartons:-The Freeman publishes in extenso the resolntions adopted at tuv To denounce, inter alia, the conduct of the two repre-
sentatives for the county of Tipperary. Sixty clergy sentatives for the county of Tipperary. Sixty clergy
men of the "archdiocese" were present, and ail vere unanimous in a vote calling upon Messrss. Scul presuming to give a sapportto the Aberdeen Ministry,
and in the event of such explanation proving unstis and in the event of such explanation proving unsatis orthwith surrender the tryst reposed in them by thei ard taskmasters. The main resolution, referring is
 Cashel, who have been mainly instrumental in se aning the triumplant return of Messis. Scully an
Sadleir at the late election for the county of Tipperary by counselling our people to vote in their favor, in the face of landord intimidation, and at the imminent
peril of sacrifincing their dearest interests, feel it au mperative duty we owe to ourselves as consisten made such great sacrifices in following our advice call upon our represenataives, and respecifully ell with their pledges at the hustings, has left painfu reelings on the minds of their constituents, which
is their duty to remove. "Resolved, - Whereas our county members have been returd 10 Pariament on Ings, and ratified at the great September Conterence in Dublin, to purruse a cectrain line of policy, tetsed by
experience and senctioned by the nation-that is to experinace and sanctioned ty the naion - - hat is to
say, that hey would hold themsel ves in independent pposition to every Government that would not make whereas a member of the Cabinet, and the leader o any such terms on the part of the Government-Re solved,-‘That it is incumbent on us respectully to request of our represenatives to explain how the
open adhesion to such a Government, their desertion from the honored benches of the Brigade, and their siliting now on the Ministerial side of the House are
consistent with heir pledges at the hustings, and with that policy which they bound themselves to main-
The Galuay Packeot informs us of an interesting fact
s follows:- We have inst heard that the Abbey o Ross has been purchased by his Craec the Archbishor
of Tuam. This Monastery of Ros-Oirbecalagh, now Rossereilly, on the River Ross, near Headford, in the harony of Clare and county of Gaway, was erectee
in the year 1341, for Franciscan Friars. It ruins ate still in very good preservation, situated about a mile
porth from the town of Headford. These ruins shoo it to have been a very extensive and beautiful build
ing. (A Chapter of the Franciscant Order was hel here in the year 1509.- King. p. 319. At the sup he Earl of Clannicarde and his heirs in capite. Her was interred, in the year 1604, Brian Ore O'Rourke
son of the celebrated Brian na Mhurtha, Chieftair on Breifny (county Leitrim), who died in Gal way in tha reland as ' most illustrious for clemency hospitalit and all noble qualities.' The place of his intermein is still pointed out. This monastery was inhabited by siars of the Franciscan Order within the last twent
fears."

Wat the recent discovery of copper mines in Achill is kely to lead to a serious dispute with regard to the ithey are situate is a portion of what was the property
of Sir R. A. O'Donnell, aud being uuder lease to :he Mr Loughin family, their interest was sold under the decree of the Incumbered Estates Court, and purhe famouis 'lot' which was twiee sold by the Court and repudiated by the purchasers, when, beings set up
a third time, Mr. M. Cormack became the proprietor. Wandering over his newly acquired territory, he faun dications of copper, and, without going into details, Ar. Ryan, and an English mining company engaged in the mauter. The lanter company, iis said, are
selling $£ 1$ shares in the market at $\kappa$. It seems thal In. M'Cormack, 'cood easy man,' thought that in purchasing the MLLLouthlin interest he liad beconne
owner of the fee and inheritance, with allits s mines minerals, upper and uuder woods, hawking and fisthing royithes " and it would appear thal so though
he mining company of Condon; but Sir R. . O. DDo ell, looking on attentively until the speculation w as quile tue his ancestors had leased that laut
the Mcourllin family, but it was enually cer ain that they had not con reyed the ryaydities, mines,
rum minerals; and he not alone claims the mines, but
is is avout to transter to his own proper use alt the ore
owo
por the bankl, with a hind intimanition that the new he hamless eath.? An iliea of tle present appearances may not be uninteresting. On ihe seasiore, at
low water mark, as you approach from Newport, he first indication. The lode is lying in the shiore lengli las been excivaled in the face of the bank, and so rich is the ore that a geologist values thai
thrown out at $\& 30$ a ton as it lies, and says that it wil be worth $f 50$ at Swansea. About five tons have been
raised by the oriinary laborers of thic plaee, no regnar miners being at work. Alont tie shore the indi cations of vich ure are too apparent to escape the nt
ention of the most careless observer, and two mile furlher on a seocond attempt a excaration has bee ective iction has yet been employed. This ore is o property of Sir R. A. O'Donnell or Mr. M'Cormich no doubt exists hat,
wice rejected land."

## great britan

Casads Cheng Reserves.--Lord Joln Russe
aunounced in the House of Commons, on the occasion of the third reacing, that the Law Oficers of the Crow had given it as their opinion that in case the Caualian
Partiament should secularise the Reserves, the CanaFund
The Times stated that upon intelligence reecei ved by
he Secretary of State, the Londoli Poice, having bee ept for some time on the watch to find prog that vould criminate Kossuth in the Engish courts, earl y don was searched by the police acting under a warran mm by the Secrectary of State. A large store of arms and seized. German papers say also that the recen police who bad placed rpies in on the ren ot the Englis
The stonemasons in Glassow, acting on che advice ing mustachios as a presirvative against the injurr
done to the system by fine particles of sand while try re engaged dressing stones. It is sugrested that similar preventative against consumplion might be
adopted by millers, bakers, and others similarly ex-
The Crime of garnotimg in Glascow.-Scarcely day or night passes over without some startling ac
count of the cool and deliberate perpetration of this crime in Glasgove. It recalls to orr recollection the
horricl practice of vitriol throwing in this city many ears ago. Every means of punishment has been ast Lord Meadowbank came to Glassow, and he hit upon a punishment which checked and ended it mosi
flectively.
He ordered the gnilly culprit to be ripped from the shoulders-to be laken to the gibbet he public place of execution, in front of the jail, ath executioner with the cat $0^{\circ}$ nine tails; and then to be ied to a cart, and tor receive so many additional stripes was dore the squirting of vitrial on innocent people eased in Glasgow: If was never more heard of. Bu
ye have so many humanity-mongers in Glassown now--days shat even liudable eatempts to repress crime are frequently baffled. Let the first convicted band of garrouers at the circuit Court in Glasgove meet the
fate which Kane, the vitriol thrower, received, and we ${ }^{2}$ witic.
-This is is the most Duvners Toun in Scothand but to get a quassion which mactory answer is a very difficult mat
 mer city, who commenced his business career in Glasgow, sats-No. "We ate worse, and, backed
Capt. Smatt's jnuorsement, proves in. Dande
 ow is bad, and Edinbergh worse, ve claim the "ho-
or" of being "worser." 10 hie Advertiser of thal town, "one of the mos the monster iniquity of the place", Till we hear riem Aberdeen we mnst allow the "hono") to be car ntiquity. It appeass from an old chinonicle of that 1own, that on the 1st Sept., 1651 , whien Genetal Monk
attacked and took Dundee, "the tounesmen did no atacked and took Dundee, "the tounesmen did no
dewtey in their auen delence, but wer most of them Lewtey in their auen detence, but wer most of the
an drunken, Iykk so maney beasts." After this we so further back than 1651.-Chronicle.
Ronert. Owen's Masfresto.-A manifesto of
ingular cescription has just been issued by he philosinguar uescription, has jast been issuen by he phitio
sond peoples," having for is is purposes to to announneriat "a
and

Or the horal revolution which is about to bo effected Or the human race, by an apparent miracle." This "most important and gratifyin" " which hiva been made to him (in common with many more) "by invispirtls ;": touse with which Mr. 0 owen las been faDrean coming from president Jefferson, Benjam
Frankin, the late. Duke of Kent, Grace Fet Owen's " "first and moost eulightened disciple,", nud several others, Until within the last few weeks Mr.
Owen site eterual, he was of opinie he believed all thiugs to be or conscious existence after death; but, laving exa-(spirit-rappinssin in Ametica, "throughn the proceed-
in of an American medium," he has been "compel ed." courrary to lis previous strong convicions, "t eetieve in a furure conscicus stale of life, existing ina
refined material, or what is calle! a spritual slate. The object of these manifestations, continues Mr. miserable state of human existence, for a true, united and happystale, to arise from a neev universal e educa-
tion, or formation of charicter, from biith, 1 be based on ruth, and conducted in accortlaree with the estabed
lished haws of hunan nature, hat this clange may be nasily eflected owen thinks the means to do so in all conntries are enown. They ion of his social sysitem, through the ngency of the departed spirits of Jeffirson, Franklin, \&e., who have "medium" referred to by Mr. Owen is the A merical squase

## united states.

Libentitun or Kane.-Among the more agreeable Thomas Kane, who was claimed by lie British Government under the Ashburton Treaty. The case came up
before Judge Nelson on Thursthy last, when the Judge deli vered an able and equitable decision-namely that nal, notrender Judicial fuguty, and dhat the lis Brisish claim must be preferred to our Esecutive, and not to any District
Judge or Slave Law Commissioner who may be selectd by the prosecution for the purpose. Were the op posite docrine to prexaic, no immigrank from Europe,
but especially no Political Refugee, coulld ever be safe in this conurry, since it is always easy to accise a de
feated rebel of some ofiense against the crimizal cole.

Righin Rev. Bishop MGill, of Richmond, Va., re-
ently arrived fron Erape. Bishops Spauldding and
OReill wre do ly expected. cently arrived from Europe.
OReilly are drily expected.

Catholic College is to be established at Galves on, Texas, of sufferent dimensions and end
Great Loss of Life.-The steamer "United with dates from California to the 1st of April. The ruary, having run ashore on the shonals off Margaret passence where she took fire and burnt. About 500 passengers were on board, all of whom leaped int ifty of them were lost. Margarettia Island is upo he coast of Lower California. After striking, the
"Independence" backed off, but finding risht eet of "Independence" backed off, but finding eight feet o
water in her hold, Captain Samipson ordered the pilo o run her on ashore on the beach, at a spot 300 yard heat of the furnaces; the flames spreading ravidly and creating the most frightful consternation among the passengers, a heavy surf ruming at the time. All rip ashore. To add to the horrors of the scene, the which exploded he passengers vere blown into the sea, and others umped and were immediately swept ofl by the curad previously reached the shore, were unable to ren ve spectalors of the destruction of hundreds of paen umber actually lost has been variously estimated a om 150 to 200 . The ship finally swung round and she was totally destroyed. The passengers who vere saved, fotind themselves on an uninhabited island, without water, where they remained for 46
ours in it condition of intense suffering. Finally, by hours in a condition of intense suffering. Finally, by whaling vessels lying in Magdalen bay, a few miles finally took then off. The fo!lowing are the names,
as far as ascertained, of passengers from the Eastern
States who were lost:-John Mortis, J. Jones, Geo. ight, -Here lost:-John Mortis, J. Jones, Geo.
Mrs. Muffin, T. O. Neal, Toyle, R. Mosher, J. Myers, Ward, all of New York. -W
Hale, W. S. Moulton, of Mass.

[^0]
## ENGLAND, IREEAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.   <br> ThE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLLC CHRONICLE,  <br>  <br> Paybuble Half-Yearty in Advance. <br> All communications to be addressed to the Edilor of THR偖 Anomymous communications can never be taken

## THE TRUE WITNESS

## CA'HHOLIC CHRONICLE

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1853 .
NEWS OF THE WEEK
Ministers have sustained two defeats in the House of Commins. The first, on the 12 th ult., was upo a motion of gr. Gasken for an addess to Her Ma-
jesty, praying for the issuing of a commission to in-
quire into the state of the borough of Clitheroe and the corrupt practices which had taken prace, therein at the iate election. Mr. Cobden seconded this motion, which was supported by the bulk of the otes with the ministry, lieaded by the AttorneyGeneral, and the principal law officers of the Crown. Upon the division, ministers were defeated by a ma
jority of 141 to 58 . Thie second defeat occurred he same eveniing, and, like the former, was owing to the Trish vote. The debate arose upon the motion of Mr. Butt, for.an address to her Majesty, representing the propriety and expediency of maintaining
the Kimainhaun Hospital, as an asy/um for Irish sol-diers-in spite of the contrary instructions issued by Lord Panmure, when Secretary at War, probibiting of maimed, and vorn out soldiers. This motion wan of maimed, and worn out soldiers. This motion wa
resisted by Government, who, upon a division, wer resisted by Government, who, uppo a division, were
outroted by 198 to 131 . These two defeats have surprised, and considerably diminished the credit of the names of 83 Irish members, and of the leading members of the Derby-D'Israeite party in the
House. Another question connected with this Hospital has yet to be discussed-whether any allowance shall be made for the support of a Catholic chaplain The Protestant gentleman who officiates in the capa city of Calpiain, receives a salary of $£ 250$; but, as
yet, no allowance is given for the services of the Catholic Priest, and no provision exists for securing to the Catholic inmates of the establishment, the
means of attending upon the offices of their religion. means of attending upon the offices of their religion. that, on the $3 d$ inst. he would move for leave to bring a Bill, to declare lawful the assumption and exercise of their spiritual olicess and functions, by the Grebish Britain and Ireland. This notice Church in Greath is a dirut athack upon the Penal of motion last Parliament, is not likely to have any practical result; but, as calculated to embarrass the ministry, by putting the sincerity of their former opposition to mall consternation. If Mr. Sergeant Sbee's Bill ver comes forward, it will, in all probability, be op posed by Lord Aberdeen, Sir J. Grahan, Messrs Herbert and Gladstone, who all, when in opposition professed their attachment to religious liberty, an heir dread of a return to the Penal Laws of last cen tury. Mr. Drummond has given notice of a "call
of the M Iouse" for the evening of the 3 rd inst., and every thing betokens a repetition of the fiery setnes
of 1851 . The Sixmitebridge affair has been again dragged before the House, upon a motion of Lord A Jane, condemnatory of the charge delivered by Mr. therein contained. By the auvice of the Attow as herein contained. By the auvice of the AttorneyRelief Bill has been read a third time, and the C nada Clergy Reserves Bill has been carried up to the Lords, and read a first time

## The following is a copy of the Bill:-

"1st clause provides-that the Legislalure of Ca-
nada may regulate sthe appropriation and application nada may regulate 'the appropriation and application
of such Clergy Reserves, as the said Leegislature may
deem fit.)
"The 2nd clause provides, 'That it shall not be
lawful for the said Legislature to annul, suspend, Iawful for the said Legislature to annul, suspend, or
reduce any of the annual stipends or allowances whicb have been already assigned and given to the Clergy
of the Churches of England and Scotland, or to any other Religiopus Bodies or Denominations of Christians in Canada, (and to which the faith of the Crown it
pledgged) uring the natural lives or. incumbencies of
the parties now receiving the to any other purposes such part of the said propriai may be required to provide for the payment of such suipends and
The Committee of the House of Cornmons, on the Athlone election, has decided in favor of Mr. Keogh rough bas, in consequence, been jssued. Mr. Lucas in the Tablet, calls upon the electors of Atwlone mark tineir abhorrence of their late nember's con-
duct, by withholding their votes from one "who, with all his influence, has opposed, and torn to pieces, the hopes, and the social and political strength of Ire-
land." The news from [reland may all be summed up in the short statement, that the people are rushing out of the country as fast as they can ; some distr
In Ireland, the "Education" question is threa ing to add to the perpleatities of the government. The "Board" hare adopted the rule that, the read-
ing of Scripture in the schools shall be discontinued ing of Scripture in the schools shall be discontinued
when objected to by the parents of clildren attendng. It is prohibited, in fact, to tamper with the redigious belief of any of the pupils; and as proselytism is the one great object of all Protestant supporters of State Education" this restriction has given considerable offence to several of those gentlemen-being
members of the "Board"-especially to Dr. Whateey, the Government Archbishop of Dublin, who areatens to secede, if the resolution mentioned abor persisted in. We copy from the Times-
espect to so me policy of any Government interference with the working of the national system of educatiou,
it is, perlans, but fair to mention that dissensions are said to have sprung up among the members of the期 Dublin, whose consistent and zealous support of he general principle of mixed education bas nuve been questioned, has expressed himself much dissalisf any child should evince an unwillingness to
orming part of the instruction to be given in schools. So decided is his Grace's opposition to this
deparure from the original plan, hat fears are enterinless the objectionable rule be rescinded. the board het sialed that the Archbishop's views have the approval of two of his colleagues, namely,
Blackburne, the ex-Chancellor, and Mr. Baron $G$ both of whom have but recently taken their places a
On our first page will be found the encyclical letter rom the Sovereign Pontin to the French Prelales Its effects have been most happy, in allaying the un-
seemly disputes betwixt the Arclbisishop of Paris and he editor of L'Univers. "Paz vobis," says the Froly archer to the disputants, and there is peace. The In'Univers promise for the future to maintain dutiful conduct towards their Pastor. To talk of triumph for either party, ivould be as false in fact,
as it would be bad in taste. We are sure, that $M$. as it would be bad in taste. We are sure, that M Veuillot entertains no idea of triumphing over his Ec-
clesiastical Superior; and that the latter as litte ontemplates the humiliation, or defeat, of the talent d lay champion of Catholicity. There has been re the Head of the Catholic Church; but no defeat, and he Head of the Catholic Church; but no defaat, and lement of a serious controversy, which at one time had sumed very menacing proportions, must be a cause joy to every true Camonc, and has certainly proved Times cannot conceal his clagrin at this unexpected arrangement; he sees in it proofs of Papal usurpation on the one band, and a base surrender of Gallican the Frs on the other ; he contrasts the submission oble independence of the British nation, which, in siritual as well as in temporal concerns, is self-gorerned, and recognises no authority but itself-that , which sets itself up as God upon earth, and pro uthority of Printing House Square only regrets that e is not Emperor of the French for a day ; he vould prove his regard for liberty by not allowing his clergy and his respect for the liberty of the press, by sup pressing $L$ Unevers, and persecuting its editors. In permitted to such a creature to, do, which, thank God, is not much.
No progress has been made in the settlement of he disputes betwixt Austria and Surdinia. The ha tred of England in the former country is almost in-
credible. The following particulars from the Times iving an account of the rejoicings unon the escape ings pretly generally entertained on the Continent tows pretty generally entertained on the Continen
towards the British Government, and its subjects:"On the 19th of March, the inhabilants of Zirl, near nooting al the target, and the following are some li eral extracts from the Thentre Zeitung:- Yesterday was a grand day. The marksmen marched out in music came :he flags, the pizize, and the targets.' On
one of the targets was inscribed, in coogrel rhymes 0, England, hell brand, safe retreat for cowardly wofor ali robbers.' The bull's-eye of the second targe - If the devil bad a son, surely'twas Lord Palmer ston.' Kossuth and Mazzini, ' who were in a position
which can better be portrayed by the brush than described by the pen, were represented as raising thei
hands supplicatingly to the Royal shield.' The in cription benealh was too coarse to be repeated. The shouts arose.' The Tyrolese peasants are fine, ston would hardly have thought of offering an insult to the
British Arms if they had not been incited so to do by British Arms if
The Protestants of Holland are endeavoring to ex cite their government to imitate the silly conduct of establishment of the Catholic Hierarchy. A petitio has been set on foot, praying the King to allow no legal title to any ecclesiastic appointed by the Court of Rome. This attempt to get up a Dutch Nour Popery cry has been attended with but poor success.
ult. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had brought
forward his Budget.. It appears that he has for the year, a surplis revenue of $£ 2,460,000$, the greater increased expenditure requisite for absorbed by the For the year 1853 he anticipated a surplus revenue of $£ 700,000$, one third of which would be derived from sources not permanent. Admitting the unequal pressure of the Income Tax as at present levied, he difications as should place the incomes derived mo permanent, and not permanent, sources, on an equal footing. What the government intended to do was to continue the tax for seven years-for the first period of two years, at the present rate of 7 d per pound-for the next period of tro years, at 6d-and for the three years from April 1857, at 5 d in the pound, so that the tax might expire in April 1860.
The Income Tax is to be extended to Ireland. These are the princijal modifications which government had On the 18
On the 18 th, a motion by Lord Winchelsea for a Committee of enquiry, into the Maynooth educationsystem, was reje
ote of 110 to 53 .
The Austrian government has finally rejected the jects confiscated by the late decreep.

THE MONTREAL PROVIDIENT AND

## SAVJL BANK

That the gentlemen who signed the petition containing the extraordinary statement-C lhat, since it
suspension, the Montreal and Provident Savings Bank has paid to its depositors a dividend of 18s in the pound-acted in good falth, and believed the
truth of their assertion, we do not for a moment doubt. To that petition are attached the names of gentlemen of unbleminhed reputation, and who, we are ce:-
tain, would not give the sanction of their names to a statement they did not firmly believe to be true. But thes will pardon us for saying that, the mere fact of their appending their names to such a document is the case, that generally prevails; and is, at the same time, a full justification of the course pursued by the True Writess, in endeavoring to dispel that ignorance, and to throw a little light upon a subject in which the public, especially the poorer classes, are fully kept in the dark by the parties interested in concealing their misdeeds. Had the contents of the Report of the Legislative Assembly" been generally known, the Trustees of the Bank would never hare had the impudence to proclaim, as a fact for Which they challenged the thanks and admiration of the public, that they had paid to the depositors a diIn our last we she pound.
In our last we slowed how the Directors of, and nther wealthy debtors to, the Bank managed to disclarge their liabilities by the convenient process of they had purchased at rates, varyiug from 1 Is 3 d , to they had purchased at rates, varying from 1 is 3 d , to
12 s 6 d in the pound; thus making a very handsome profit at the expense of the depositors. We have shown also, how this privilege was confined to a few favored iudividuals, being chiefly, either Directors, or else friends and relatives of the Directors, of the e Bank itself employed the same means for getting of its liabilities.
A bunkrupt tradesman who should compound with some of his poor creditors, by paying them 22 in the ound of their claims, would hardly have the impudence to boast of having paid bis creditors $18 s$ in the pound, upon the strength of the fact, that hie had paid ordinary flight of mendacity lee would leave to the and rob the poor, and on the seventh, weith, pillage ooks and starched hypocrisy, meet in their conventies to thank God that they are not as other men re; an ordinary bankrupt, not being a saint, or a pists, would scarcely attenapt to soar so far abore the range of professional lying; he would be sure to break down. And yet this is just what the Trustees of the Bank do when they have the impudence to assert, publicly, that they have paid to the depositors and thend of 18 s in the pound, They lave done, thing. How stand the facts of the case?
"The Directors had paid certain creditors, that is, higs in the pound, and it became vecessary that the smaller creditors should ostensibly receive a similar
dividend, or as nearly similar as possible. This could be effected by buying up the claims of a portion of the creditors at a depreciation in value, and appro-
priating the profil so made to the swelling up of the dividend to the other creditors. Through this means
could the Directoos 'keep their word of promise to the could the Directors "ceep their "Dord of promise 10 the
ear, and break it to the sense." The Italics are ou
own."-p. 109.
The Trustees employed a broker, or brokers, to ate-or rather, they did not directly employ the brokers; but they merely authorised the Actuary to make purchases, and the Actuary, quite in a friendly
way, gave the broker to understand that he would purchase the books when brought to him. Then the roker, acting upon the bint, would purchase the cuously," would mention in the course of conversation, that he had some deposit books to sell ; to whic which they did not knows how to eming funds on hand ply by offering to take these books off the broker' hinds. By this roundabout process, appearances
trarisaction ; for $\mathrm{Mr}_{\mathrm{r}}$. Redpath himself bad laid down as at rule "that the sale of deposit bonks was -p. 109. Ah! it is a fine thing "to have got religion; It is better than brandy for allaying qualms of conscience, and enabling its possessors to rise superior to all vulgar prejudices in favor of those old-
fashioned commodities, honesty We may lay it down as a rule for plain dealing.man can never cheat his dear brother godly, that a and with a free conscience, until "un thoroughly, gion;" it is the safest investment "has got reliare wandering from the Bank. These facts. But we elecited without a good deal of crossquestioni no the part of the Commissioners, and shuffing and quibbling on the part of the witnesses. We will gire some Mr. Director Redpath having been duly asked:
"Did you ever authorise any purchases of depo-
Dis to be made by, or on behalf of, the Saving ${ }^{\text {s }}$ Bank? A. "I, along with other Directors, authorised the
purchase of some deposit books that were offered to chased by brokers. i. . The brokers had purQ. "Was any application made to the Board by the
brokers to purchase these books"" brokers to purchase these books?
offered the books to the Bank:"
Q. "Was any recard of the transaction made in the
minute book of the Bank?"
A. "Not that I amn aware of. On reference to the
minute book, I find there was no record."

Thus, by Mr. Redpath's testimony, the Bank did motemploy or authorise the brokers to purchase, but counter, Mr. Director Murray, on his examination tors ever gave instructions to buy books."-p. 103. By looking into the Casin Book, however, the Coma regular brovered that the brokers had been paid a regular brokerage for these transactions: so they
pushed their enquiries a little further, wien it appreared, from tho evidence of Mr. Freeland, that he had been "authorised to make purchases of deposits, -and from the evidence of the broker that-Mr. Freeland had "mentioned that he would take an amount of books" from him-witness. On this part of
the transaction the "Report"" comments as follows: "We are reluctant to animadvert in terms of cenrespectability; but we should be wanting in our duty were we not ho point out the manner in which the facts rer are apparently attempted to be distorted, so as to real nature. We cong to the transaction as to hide its can hesitate in coming the one reading the evidence M. Taylor was, in truth, the agent of the Bank, and ary Ereeland states that he "was authorised to make
and purchases of deposits by the Directors at one of their meetings," and that "the propriety of continuing to
buy was left to be afterwards determined." Mr. Taylor, the broker, says Mr. Freeland "mentioned that he them to him, and received payment from him." Three entries in the journals of the Bank, in three consecu1849,) describe the books as "f purchased by"" (not
from) " T. M. Taylor," and paid for "at sundry times" during those three months; and eleven contraci notes were handed into the Bank, by Mr. Taylor, For "Brokerage on purchase," on each of these transactions as
they occurred in succession, which charge for brokerLhey occurred in su
age was duly paid
age was duly paid. a "purchase of some deposit books that vere offered to the Bank by brokers," and that "the brokers had purchased the same on their individual accoun!." The
eviderce clearly shews, on the contrary, that there evidence clearly shews, on the contrary, that there of, the Bank
"The Directors having thus become parties to "in viting depositors to dispose of their hooks under ninety path, admits they were not warranted in performing, path, on being asked he motives for this transaction says, "I believe that there was a little money on hand
at the time, and it was thought that it would be advan lageous to ths general interests of the Bank by adding to the assets. ${ }^{\text {jo }}$ is This can scarcely have been the
reazon, since Mr. Red path admits in the same testimo ny, that the Savings Bank was "heavily indebted at
the time to other "Banks;" they could therefore have ad no spare funds to dispose ot."-p. 109
The reason for these transactions is obvious: they easy rate-by the payment of about 12 s in the pound, as will be seen by the following stacment a p. 105. In one period of three months, the Bank or the sum of $£ 1,0909 \mathrm{~s}$ 5d-that is, by the pay of or the later - sum, it got rid of $\pm 1,8$. 3 s 4 to assert that the Bank has paid to its creditors 18 s the Bank bought at a price, less than 12s in the adds, p. 106 :
"The purchases of deposit books by the Bank were not confined to the cases we have enumerated: a con-
siderable amount of the securities held by the Bank siderable amount of the securities held by the Bank
were disposed of, urder a stipulation to receive Bank

The brokers brought the deposit books to the Bank, and, by previous agreement, received in ex-
change Bonds, Debentures, and other its assets. By these means it bought un its liabilities at a cheap rate, and was thus enabled to pay to the weallhy. depositors, whom poverty did not compel to part with their
bools for what they could get, a dividend of 18 s in

The Baltic brings European news up to the 20th $\left.\right|_{\text {were kept ap, and a fine moral tone imparted to the }}$

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.
the poind; and thus the poor were robbed for the
benefit of a lew. One of the unost odious features in this buying up of the books of the poor depositors, is insisted upon at pp. 108-109 of the Report. The favored friends of the Directors, and Trustess, alone mere in the secret :-
"Whei claimants applied at the Bank they were informed per cent. No further information was vouch
 oint, but they were sirongly recommeuded not 10 sell
their books; and the very parties who so recominended them were actualily erploying brokers, and causing
olhers to employ brokers, to buy those books at the greatest de

But. poor men, or depositors not belonging to the clique of the Directors, applying for information at the Bank, were, if not repulseu with downight rude ness, dismissed in a state of total ignorance as to the
real value of their deposit books; all the satisfaction they could get was that, "they must wait patiently
the result of the settling of the affairs of the Bank." ${ }^{\text {titareremt }}$

The sum of the whole affair is this. The Bank employed brokers to buy up as many of the deposi-
tors claims as possible, at rates varying from 12 s to lors claims as possible, at rates varying from 12 s to
12 s 6 d in the pound ; at the same time giving no 1256 d in the pound; at the same time giving no
public information of a nature to enhance the market publue information of a nature to enhance these claims, information which, as the guardians of the interests of the depositors, they
were bound to afford; but as this would have had the effect of raising the price of the deposit books, such information was carefully withheld. Having by these means cancelled a large amount of its indebtedness, at the above nentioned rates, it paid to the remainder of its creditors 1Ss in the pound. From this simple
statement of the facts, as contained in the Report, we think we are entitled to conclude that we have
established the truth of our last proposition-" That established the truth of our last proposition-" 'Tha
the Montreal Provident and Savincs' Bank has not paid to its depositors a dividend of 18 s in the pound."
We linve noss fulfilled the task we imposed upon We lave now fulfilled the task we imposed upon
ourselves of proving-that the failure of the Bank was not owing to circumstances over which the Directors had no control, but was caused by their own
misconduct. Rumors of this misconduct having gone misconduct. Rumors of this misconduct having gone
abroad, confidence was destroyed, and a run was abroad, confidence was destroyed, and a run was
made upon the Bank, which compelled it to suspend its payments; but it was the fault of the Directors
that the public confidence in the stability of the Bank was shaken. Had they faitlifully adhered to their own published Rules and Regulations-had they
acted lonestly towards the public-the public would have continued its confidence in them.
The losses to the depositors were aggravated by the dislionesty of the Directors, who refused to pay back to the Bank the sums which they had been the the panic they had caused, to get rid of their liabilities at the expense of the poor derositors, the value
of whose books they did their best, through their of whose books they did their best, through their
agents, to depreciate. And finally, the Bank itself, raised for the nonce into a personality, with interest distinct from, nay, opposed to, he interests - of the
depositors, traded upon the necessities of its creditors, depositors, traded upon the necessities of its creditors,
and made capital out of their losses. These facts and made capital out of their losses. These
we have proved from the "Oficial Peport," and we defy the friond of the
It must not be in
tenth part even of the wrong-doiness of the Bank The "Report" itself, a document of about 300 pages Folio, does not pretend to have exhausted the subhas been to give to the public some insight into the We have endenvored to adhere strictly to the tetter of that "Report;" we have, on almost every occasion, used its very words, and given the evidence of against them; out of their own mouths they stand condemned. To the Commissioners of Inquiry great credit is due, for the able and impartial manner in which they have discharged the task inposed on then
by the Prorincial Government. Acknowledging ou by the Provincial Government. Acknowledging our
obligations to them, we feel that ve cannot bring this subject to a close better than by quoting the conclud ing paragrapls of their "Report," in which they al-
lude to the dificulties that, throughout the investigation, they had to contend with:-
"We feel that we have but inefficiently performed the task imposed on 15 . It has indeed been no easy
one. We have had to examine minulely into and documents-the former very irregularly kept, and many of the latter not easily to be procured; some we
may mention being missing from the archives of the inslitution-extending over the whole series of year from the establishment ot the Savings' Bank, in eigh-
teen hundred and forty-0.ne, down to hie present time. We have had to scrutinize, into a vast variety of transactions of the most complex character; and we have
had to perform the still more difficult task of making have dinible in our Report, the irregularilies which we have discovered; and of explaining those mysterie ficult to fathom. We have had to trace the piogress, and to shew the bearing' on the ultimate fate of the Bank, of a number and variety of infractions of law
small and of little consequence at first, but which sub sequently swelled in magnitude, until they were the means of absorbing a vast proporion of the whole
funds of the Bank, and of thus involving the Institution in utter ruin. We have had, moreover, to shew the
connection-so far as it could be established by evi-connection-so far as it could be established by evi-
dence--of the Directors, either individually, or in their collective capacity, in these infractions of law,
in order that the nature and extent of their liability might be made apparent.
"The enumeration of these difficulties will, wr
trust, be cleemed a sufficient apology, hoth for the length of time occupied in the apology, hoth for wation, and fo any imperfections or deficienci
vered in this Report."

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY, AND
COLLEGES.
The April number of this Magazine contains a article entitled "Life in a Canadian College", in which we recognise the hand of a young friend with
whose follies we would fain deal lighty. His article in the April number of Putnam is, in a literary point some of his absurd stotements that we talce notice of it, or him.
The Canadian Colleges it must be understood, in ne lirst place, are institutions very difierent in plan American readers of Putnam. Of Chese lhere ar some nine or ten in Loyer Canada, where they serve the double purpose of preparatory schools or academathematical course, which will not sutfer by comparison with that of any of the American Colleges garded, and the view of the writer is one taken only from bis experience in the preparatory school, where
he has had little opportunity to judge of the ligher lasses, their discipline, or instruction. Our precocious routh gives his experience from the time he put on
breeches until the age of twelve years, and we must beeches until the age of twelve jears, and we nuust
be excused for laughing at some of his compluints or instance, it is a great hardslip not to be allowe which to regale himself or his friends of a night-and apropos of this, he tells a story at the expense of successive generations of school boys, for time inmmemorial. Again, ve hare the accustomed horror of astor-oil, made the subject of sad complainings, and e evidently has most unpleasant memories of tie presriptions of the matron, who held his nose to make
im swallow the tisanes. Poor child ! but even him swallow the tisanes. Poor chidd! but even at gallant, and complains, in bitter language, of the ug-
liness of the nurses and matrons, who were old, and by no means fair to look upon-while he recounts, at great length, and with no small satisfaction, the ef ect of the advent of a well- avored widow into the
infirmary. I'o such a degree was the restraint formarys the other sex carried, that we are told that, nirtat
him!
W!
We were trained in an English, and not in a Canadian, Grammar School, but we are certain that we could mare out a much harier story about discipline we seen cause to regret the salutary severities of our tutors. But we forget that our friend writes for the great people over the line, whose scrvant he is, a part om the creed is "the Emancipation of children" hood, and that of our fathers, groaned.
As to his assertions about the time occupied in prayers, we have inquired of students from different
colleges, and learn that his childish memory has preatly exaggerated the weary hours spent upon his nnees. The whole time, including the morning Mass, less than two hours, and a portion of this is spent in uhe daily reading of the Sacred Scriptures, during whicle they are required to kneel. The story about
putting on and of their breeches in bed, is laughed putting on and ofl their breeches in bed, is laughed
at as an absurd invention of our young friend. A to the stories about the books read, they are equally like English boys, learn to read from selections, and ovels, or romarbiden to spend their time ore thorough courses of English and French literature erdicted are familiar works which be asserts to be inreir collegiate studies. It is true that books like the "Romans de Voltaire," and the corrupting pages ic authors, nor, we imacine, would any father desire For his son, while at college, a critical acquaintance vith the interdicted Don Juan.
The knowledge of Latin acquired in our Canadian United States superior to that given in those of the read Latin authors, but to write and speak the lan guage correctly; nay, during the last two years of read in Latin, and all the cxercises of the class
rears the room are carried on in that language.
As to his sneers at religion, priestly influence Canada and its clergy. For the infidelity which he as Certs is so common among the educated French Ca cism, to which he attaches so much importance, is or the most part, confined to a few precocious youths, who, like our author, have finished their collegiate cation, behind a counter, or as adrenturers in Yankee land. His ridiculous assertion, with regard to the confessional, that boys woull invent imaginary crimes have entered into the head of one who had ever said the Confteor.
Putnam to curse our Canadian Colleges, has, like Baalam, unwillingly blessed them-when he confesse What the young men who, at the end of their course, come out of College knowing how to pray for their
bread, rather than to earn it. They are, he says surprisingly ignorant of commercial affairs, or of me
chanics, and fit only for the learned professions Now we were sent to college precisely with this intent, and always imarined that mechanics and com-counter-while the college was only preparniory to teaching men other ways of earning their bread

Since the day we learned the "Lord's Prayer" we
never thouglit it a reproach to "pray for our daily never thought it a reproach to "pray for our daily
bread," and we must confess that the youths who are urned out from English and Canadian colleges, are too

Disappointed gold diggers write angry letters to the public journals from Melbourne, painting the state of anairs in australia in the most gloomy colors.
These gentlemen have clearly mistaken their vocawith the expectatinii of faring delichoty, or of being cothed in purple and fine linen. If ardently attached a these things, they should have looked for them in the land of Cockaigne : hhere they may be found; but Ballarat ranges, or the Bougong gullies.
of counter-skippers, swell nillorney apprentices, ind work in their lives, are not the men to make a fortme in Australia. They would have done muchbetter by stopping at home, minding their shops, or mensuring
ribbons, than by conigrating to a new enumtry, where riboons, han by emigrating to a new enumtry, where
man must work hard, and have plenty of pheck, to make lis living, and protect his head from the black aner on the bush, are not wanted there, but inen-men wit strong iums, and stout bearts, whio know how to take care of themselves, and don't expect to carry a
Police Office, and the Bench of Magistrates about with them wherever they go. It wed to be in old
proverb in the bush, that "outside the limits, men ecoguised neither the Jaw nor the Prophes"s-and ince the vast intlux of immigrants, from all parts o
he world, and from all classes of societ, matter cannot lave much improved in this respect. Thle of crime at the "diggons," are no doubt well founded and the timid man, or he who is umble 10 proteet
himself, had certainly better keep away from then But the complaints against the climate, are withont oundation, and the difficulties of obtaining a livelihoor re ridiculously exaggerated. The clinate has its
trarbacks to be surc. The hent during the summer warrbacks to be surc. The hent during the summer months, from the beginning of November to the end
of March, is very great, and the droughts are frequent and of long continuance; but the nights are cool, far cooler than they are in Canada duriner the
summer, and the winter is not more severe than a Canadian October. The llies and other insects, are certainly sad pests, but the sand lies and musquitoes in a Canadian bush are, as the writer knows by expeconvenience in Australia, during the summer, arise from the excessive dust, and the occasional want of rater; the latter being not only scarce in some districts, but often very unvivolesome. Hence Ophthalmia nad Diarrhæa, running into Dysentery, are comAustrases amongst Europeans on their first arriva nown; Pulmonary complaints are never heard of mongst man; and nine-tenths of the mortality may rinking, unfortunately too prevalent amongst the im miprant classes ; For to their honor be it said, the Corn-stalks"-that is the native born population, though in many cases the children of dissipated pa-
rents, are remarkably abstemious, rarely touching fer mented liquors: the latter have their weaknesses, amongst which we may enumerate a passion for riding fur other m
To the intending emigrant to Australia, if a labor ing man, of steady and industrious habits, with trong back, and a muscular pair of arms, we would fellows, not discouraged by the growling of a few lazy country if left to themselves. No mala need be a day
coll without plenty of employment in Australia: he is sare of getting ligh wages, plenty to eat, if he wil arm laborer. If he can shoe a horse, use his axe, o ride well across country, he need not even go to the
diggins." But if he can do none of these thingshe is only fit to tend the bar, or the counter, or to eep books-by all means would we recommend him stay away. Of this latter class, Australia has here are men, and not "crawlers:" the former ar sure to do well there, the latter will go to the devil any where.

## ECCLESLASTICAL

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, has signifie his approbation of the request, of a large number o he Cauld he would be pleased to authorise the re-building of
St. James' Church upon its ancient site. Bs a letter dated the 2 Sth ult., 1 Iis Lordship manifests his readiness to accede to the wishes of so numerous and whom the old Church of St . James was endeared by so many sacred recollections. It is still His Lordship's intention to place the Cathedral, and othe Episcopal buildings, upon the Coteau Barron.

The Sun, a new tri-weekly paper, made its first ppearance on Tuesday. It professes its intention to elf to politics, in the common acceptation of the term; its "Platform" is liberal-every thing to every body, is its motto: and it intends to adrocate "Reorms," and "Extensions," and "Limitations" and Abolitions," \&c., \&c. In one thing we shall be oppy to join with him-that is in pleading the cause measure. Let us by all means have "Free Schools" and no State-Schoolism-ihat is, no State contio and no State-Schoolisin-hat is, "o State con
over, or State interference with. Euacation.

Irishmen in Sukruhooke.- We have been informed by a gertleman who returned from Sherbrcoke yester
day, that thirty Irish laborers who were removed for one section of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Rai road to another, by order of the contractor under whom they worked, were refused a lodging in Slierbrooke. It appears the poor fellows arrived there on Wednesay evening last, at a late hour, where they were diected to remain until the following morning; but
inding that the good people of Sherbrooke would aftord them no acconmodation, they were again ordered to leave and go to Lennoxville, a place distan bout three miles from Sherbrooke, in the hope of find ing more hospitable lreatment. But alas! the higl also discuvered that they were Irish, and the resul was, no admittance. And in consequence, our infor-
mant declares that when he last heard of them, on the mant declares that when he last heard of them, on the
night in guestion, they were left to provide for them night in guestion, they were left to provide for them
solves, is best they coult, on the public highway.

We lave to thank Mr. Armour, Great St. James
ireet, for a copy of the firse number of in new educs Treet, for a copy of the first number of a new educa-
onal monthly periodical-The Popalar Educalor is intended to mive a general course of instruction upon every thing, History, Mathematics, Plysics, Metaptyy sics, and every branch of human knowledge. The

## REMITYANCES RECEIVED

 Phovincial parliament.
On the 3rd inst., Mr. Kichards moved the second
reading of the "Act Supplementary" to the Upper reading of the "Act Supplementary" to the Upper as the principle of the measure which he introluced not treated with proper respect in the Common Schools hould be empowered to esiablish separate schoools, and should be entitled to receive, from the public funds,
fair share of the amount to which all were complled fair share of the amount to which all were compelle
contribute, in proportion to their numbers. The se cond reading was agreed to, atter a notice from Messrs.
Brown and Christie, that they intended to oppose the Mr. Brown moved
Mr. Brown moved a series of resolutions in a pro posed addiess to the Crown, praying Her Majesty to pealing certain clauses in the Act of Union, which imposed restrictions upon the Provincial Legislature
He desired that a simple vote of the Canadian Parlia He desired that a simple vote of the Canadian Parlia-
ment slould be sufficient for altering the representa ment slould be sufficient for altering the representa-
tion. This motion was opposed by Ministers, on the ground that the resolutions, if carried, would destro motion. The further considednesday Th ial Tenure Bill is still under the consideration of tho House

Loss of the Steamer "Ocean Waye."-Abouk one o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 304 April,
1853, a cry of fire was raised. The Captain and pasengers were all in bed. Immediately on the cry of fire, all rushed down to the after part ot the boat, and gination to conceive:-the cry of chilidren, the wailing if mothers, the parting of friends, were lhe wailin in the extreme. It was impossible to get at the boat
as the fire was first observed on the upper decks, and as the fire was first obscrved on the upper decks, and
in about half-ani-liour the whole of the upper cabin o aloon was consumed. The passengers threw them selves out on planks and on such things as they could
get their hands on. Some made for shore (wor about two miles from shore), others remained clinging
to the boat, and those that did so were saved in num to the boat, and those that did so were saved, in num ber four cabin passengers, fourteen of the crow, and
Purser. About half-past four, we were delivered from Brone, Captain Bolger, and the Gco? Emana, of P, of Dover, Caplain Henderson, to whose exertions, ihroug Almighty God, we owe our lives; and we would now ar their timely tender them our mast sincere thank and attention to our several wants; and particularly to Captain Bolger, of the Emblem, For the prompt mea sures he took to return with us to Kingston; and we now ask of the Almighty God to protect him and his in
like manner, as he has done to us.-Kingsion Daily News.

We understand that the Hon. Colonel Tache, the feceiver General, at his visit to Montreal last week, he Semitrary, the Hotel Dieu, and the Grey Nons, purchase of a very valuable parcel of land amount-
ing in all to 115 acres; to be made available we presume, hereafter, for railway purposes, and other
public improvements of the city and port.-Pilot.

We understand that a party of 50 Engineers belong-
g to the slaff of the Grand Trunk Railway Co., who Wg to the staff of the Grand Trunk Railway Co., who
ame out in the last steamer have arrived in town

We understand the Chaudiere copper and gold mines have been sold by the Quebec proprietors 10 a com-
Saved from Drowning.- On Weunesday last, some children found their way to the river, at the foot of
Brewery Hill, and one of them, a child af about five years fell into the water from a saw-log on which he
had ventured, eight or ten feet from the shore, in fifteen had ventured, eight or ten feet from the shore, in fifteen
feet of water. Edward O'Connor, son of D. O'Connor, Esc., seeing the child struggling, ran to the spot im-
mediately, and plunging in, caught the lad by just as he was going down, as his light clothing which had keps him afloat was completely saturatect. Young
$0^{\circ}$ Connor, the hero of this exploit, is but fifteen years $0^{3}$ Connor, the hero of this exploil, is but fifteen years
of age.-Ollawa Cilizen.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

The Emperor lad been sick for some days, but has Stringent regulations for political refugees it France are pronulgated. None will be permitted to
 efugees must not approach within one hundred mile same distance from Germany; and Italians from $\xrightarrow{\text { same }}$ Italy.
on Tuesslay last before the Sixth Chamber of the Correctional Police Court. The examination of the aceused was rather long, during which MM. de Coct logon, Virmaitre, and De Planhol, repudiated ver strongly the charge against them, of belonging to a
secret society. The Duke de Rovigo denied laving any act, hand or part in the libellous yerses circulate in such quantity on the occasion of the Emperor
marriage, and with reference to the Empress, has de
 M. Valée did not appear on the prisoner's bench, as he had succeeded in effecting his escape from France, nesses were examined, but a consilicrable number of letters that passed betireen Melo. dum, were reand, an
maitre, and the refugees in Belguth it appears that those letters were of the most insulting kind to the Emperor and the Enppress. Extracts and the Olservatecre, both of which papers are pub ished in Brussels, and with which it is alleged MM proceedings were carried on with closed doors, in consequence, it was said, of the improper nature o Empress. Few besides the counsel on both sides were admitted, and even M. Berryer, the batonnie of the Order of Adrocates, was refused admission.
The Times correspondent writes:-" Since the funeral of Madame Raspail, rumors hare occasionally been circulated of resh attempts at its organisation order to profit by the first occasion for the display of physical force. Within the last few days it has been stated in official quarters that the secret socie-
ties were again, though secretly, in movement, and ties were again, though secretly, in morement, and
with as much energy as the necessity for close conwith as much energy an the necesticy correspondence boroad was frequent and actire. A ferv days ago somead arrests were made at the Carre Saint Martin on the charge of distributing secretly certain mani Sergeant Boichot ; and yesterday and to-day othe arrests hare takenn place on the sune or be 140 but this I believe to be exaggeration, and perlaps from fity
are persons opinions, but otherwise of no note or importance."
A letter from Lorient gires the following details of from Bellisle:-
In the morniug of the 5th, the town of Palais was thrown into great agitation in corsequence of
Blanqui and Cazaran having contrised to elude the rigilance of the gaolers, and escaped from the citadel by climbing over a wall by means of a rope, and afterwards crossing the ditcl. The troops of the
garrison, the gendarmerie, and $a$ number of the garrison, the gencarnerie, and Q . number of the
gaolers were soon in pursuit of them. The two prioners were found at mine o'clock, and recaptured in the rillage of Radenec, near the great lighthouse.
They were concealed in the barn of a farmer, from whence they hoped to find the means of reaching the main land. The cells had been risited as usual on he evening before their escape, and the turnkey sav
 fire, and he closed the doors. Two stuffed figures had been placed in those positions, and thus deceive the vigilance of the turnkey."

## PRUSSIA.

Letters from Berlin state that the renewal of the Zollverein las already given a great impetus to ma
nufactures. The Hyrienic Associations have been dissolved; they were fourd in possession of considegandism. These sums bave been seized.

BAVARIA.
The government has notified that it will not recognise marriages which have taken place nccoruing ty
the forins of the Gerinan Catiolic community Parties to such marriages refusing to be married according to the orthodox rites will be separated by the police, as living in concubinage

## HOLLAND.

Adpices from Hague state that the Papal decision restoring the Catholic Fierrarchy in Holland had been the result of a convention between the Dutch and Roman governments; accordingly, all the netitions Protestant Cluurch for the non-approval by govern ment of the measure, are useless.

## AUSTRIA:

Vienna, April Sth. - The foreign relations of Austria are at present but little more satisfactory than are home matters. Her position with regard to
Switzerland and Sardinia is too well known to require Switzerland and
mention here. The French Emperor shows himself ess compliant than formeriy. because he is well aware that all the inflience of this court is employed to
prevent the Pope's learing Rome. The Czar is
warmly attached to the Emperor Francis Josesh, and wiil certainly always make common cause with him in
keeping down the revolutionary party in Eurone, but keeping down the rero
the interest of the two countries are so muclioppose in the East tlat the intimate alliance can hardly be long duration, unless Austria is prepared to yiel reached such a pitch, that a person wio is well a ware how dearly Austria is obliged to pay for the assistnce received during the Hungarian war, acceptable than a favor would be from England.' Tine consequences of the hostility manifested toward Engli
felt.

## AUSTRIAN ITALY

Marshal Radetzky has refused the honors with nd proferred not to seven To stry. It wand hap vieuna herefore, that the substitution of civil for. nilitary power in Lombardy would not take place.
Letters from Milan state that though the decree of sequestration against the property of the Lom bard refugees will be maintained, its execution will Commission rigs as has been feared; and that the very case brought before it with scrupulous exact hess, and to apply the decree. only in those cases where complicity in the acts of conspirators shall the condemnations will not be very numerous. SICILY.
The Genoa papers state that several hundreds of sons arrested belong to all classes of society. Thiose against whom the strongest suspicions prevailed hare
een taken to the citadel of Messina. ITALY.
A new manifesto from Mazzini is reported to hare ppeared at Turin. It is now said that Mazzini and cily. Eiglth persons Lad been arrested at Calana and cilly.
Messina. ROME
I have been told that the morals and religious feeling of the Frencl soldiers are much improved by a personal observation, though $I$ am constantly in the habil of meeting them in churches and cafés. Their ncreasing popularty, however, is erident from the doubt arises as much from an argrayated horro orerything Austrian, and a deliberate compariso of the troo armies of occupation, as from their ow good conduct. In Rome itself, I hear Mazzini has
quite lost his influence, his agents are scouted, and is stipend stopped. In conseguence of the insurrec tonary. ppint found to exist anong the Hungarian
roops who formed the garrison of Ancona, they lave been relieved by others sent direct from Trieste in stean frigates.
A subscription is about being raised by the Engish Roman Cathofics, for the purpose of erecting ho ever attaiued that dignity, and whose asbes now lie in the Grotte Vaticane, but who has hitherto been monumentless. As so many of our wealthy compaive him a memorial wortay of themselres, and him St. Peter's.-Correspondent of Tines.

## SWITZERLAND.

Some singular stories hare been published respect ing the proceedings of the King of Prussia in the
affair of Neufchattel. In 1848 the citizens of Neufclâtel declared themselres independent of Prussia解d de facto they have remained so; but the King o pears that on the 24th of May 1852, a protocol was signed by England, Russia and Austria, with the conPrussia to recover possession by force of arms. But It is now said that two secret articles were added to English Cabinet, which, for reasons arising out of its internal situation, desired that the affirir should not be opened with Switzerland until after an interval o some months; perhaps the elections bad something to
do wilh the delay. The other secret article referreu oo the means of execution which Prussia is author ised to employ, to enforce the recognition of the
King's authoriy in the canton. It was agreed that the King of Prussia should, whenever he thought most convenient, notify the protocol of the 24th Ma to the Swiss Government, and call upon it to have
that protocol admitted by Neufchâtel. If the Swiss and if azcepted, of course the an an nuthorised to proceed to a militryy occunation of 1 canton, which she will not fail to do."

RUSSIA.
The Trieste Gazette states that according to adices of the 25th of March from Odessa warike premay be in readiness to start towards the end of April The preparations were hardly on such a grand scale
in 1812; they extend even to Great Russia, and eight steamers are employed on the Wolga in conhave serced twenty and twenty-five years, are again called under arms.

TURKEY
In a postscript to bis letter of the 28th March "The Constantinople correspondent of the Thines says. he object of Prince Menschikoff's mission is neither that of Unor less than a Treaty of Alliance, similar is as yet, a profound secret.

## "The Turks resist, until <br> Eingland and France.

Up to the 4th April no sailing orders had reached the British fieet at Malta, and no preparations what

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
$\mathrm{K}_{1 \mathrm{FFIR}} \mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{AR}}$-From a Parliamentary return, Intely published, it appears that the further sum re quired to be soted towards deflaying the expenses of Navy, Ordance, and Commissariat services, to the 1 st March, 1854, is $£ 200,000$

## INDIA AND CHINA.

There is little news of importance from Burmah. w was beliered that Prince Minjeoder had succeeded obtaining supreme power at Ava. The arrival of hic British camp. The British repulse at Donabero
the ent more disastrous than at first reported; a hundred men kiled an mising. It is stated that the navy and military oficers engaged,guarrelled in the presenco
of the enemy. Gieneral Godwin remained inactive Prome. Much excitenent prevailed in India re specting the removal of tivo Judges from th
preme Bench for maladministration and debt.
There is news from China, dated the 25 th of Fe viuary. The rebellion was continued with increas aUSTRALIA.
Private leters from Hobart Town to the end of Decenber report that the Influenza was raging Tearally, and the average death: in Hobart Town esceed ten por the yied of gold et Fiprovement ha dien place in the yield of gold at Fingal. Nugget grains. Gold has also been discorered at the Bay nd left ITobart Town, in the Wellington, Tor Ane ica, to join her husbaud.
Farning and gardeniug seem still more profitable in Australia than even roid digging. The AIfelbourne Herrald instances a case in which one market gar tables during the last season.

## the eastern question

The Union has the following article on the Eastern
"The Euslish journals affect to treat with the most relificious question of the East. That is quitite nainural.
The Protestant pride and the deep hostifity whictu they ear to Catholicism and France perfectly justiff this conducl. But ought it to be imitatad, even remotely his strange anomaly to the account of ignorance and levity, and let us rapidly bring forward sonne facts to prove that the religious question is he principal sseless to say that all our influence is connected with the raatitions of the protectorate exercised by us over
the Latins, and the most imporlant object of which is the possession of the Holy Shrines. It is useless allso to mention the solemn treaties which guarantee to us
hat high patronage.. Within the last twenty yeus in that high patronage. Within the last tiwenty years in
particular, thanks to the liberty which the Catholic eligion has enjoyed in the Otutaman empire, our reli At Constantinople, he mission of the Lazarists, di-
Tected by the Abbe Eugeise Bore, has founded schools which propagate the faith and knowledge amongst multituce of pupils belonging to ali races and reigions in Turkey, At Smyrna, as al Constantinople and
Alexandria, Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul have heen estabished, and excite the admiration of the disciples
of Mahomel by their Chrisian charity. The Fallier of the Society of Jesus possess in Syria a:one five considerable establishments, namely, the residence of dence of St. Joseph at Ghazir; the resilicnce of the Sacié-Ccur of Jesus, at Saleh, and that of St Joseph,
branch of the preceding one, at Maalaka. These residences are at the same time religious schools an ordinary ones. Thus at Beyrouth ithere is a double
school of Arab and of $F$ French ; it is confided to the pare of two French Priesis and two Arab masters, who pare nothing to meri: the confidence of families.
This school is slike frequented by the Maronites, the United Greeks, the Armenians, the syrians, and the
Lains; even ihe schismatic Greets offen send their Children to it; Bicfait is the residence of Emir Haider ment of Mount Lebanon. It was at the invilation of the Emir Haider that the Jesuits founded their estab-
isiment al Bicfaia; and he has aided thein by encouragements, his alms, and his protection. The Maronite clergy is composed of the pateriarch, nith
archbishops and diocesan bishops, six tibus, and 1,200 priests, serving 155 churcties. The
Catholic Church of the different rites possesses in the Ottaman empire 25 patriarchs and archbishops, the exidences of which are Jerusalem, Antioch, Constan-
tinoppe, Aleppa, Ale arandria, Antivari (Albania, Baby$\stackrel{i}{\text { ion, }}$ Durazzo (Macedonia,) Scopia (Servia,) Smyrna and
Tyre. It was in the secret consistory of October 4,
1847, that the present patriarch of Jerusalem of the
 tedness, and at the price of how mavey struggles, , pro-
vations, and sufferings this courareous and zelous prelate, as well as the Franciscan rrotherhoot, keep
per the alms of France have stipporle.e, up protection anh present
time, their devotedness against the diffeulties cosit time, their devotedness against the difficulities caused
by chism, heregy, and Massulman avarice. If, which God forbitit : the influence of France should happen to
diminish, the Catholic establishments of the Otoman Empire would soon deccline, and perhaps succumb
under the influence of Rassia. We know what Ca tholicism has become in our iomes, in the countries subjected to the action or. the agents of that governi-
ment. The schools founded in Persia by M. Eugene Bore have disappeared, because they displeased the
Russian ambassador. The Greek schism is more inalerant ihan Mussulmin idolary. As Catholics and as Frenchmen, we have consequently every interest
to prevent the Ottoman Empire from becoming the
prey of Rassia. If, in the designs of Providence, that ayy is to arrive, we ought to be in a porition toe ensure
in efficient protection to the Catholic establislo in etricient protection to the Catholic estrablishments is never lorget that France is inosswerabie to Calliolic-
ism for the

CANADA CLERGY RESERVES
(Froun the Times.)
Seduom has council been more effectually darkned debates which hat undersinanding than in the tetious the Cauadian Clergy Reserves bill in its passage drough Parliament. The assailing party has been
leficient in ingenuousness, and the defevidiug exterity N mensure ss, ansted on broadder, one in er, or more invelligible principles. Colonial self-go sts of the Church itself, may easilly the best inter involved in the measure. may was lherefore siown to be be
It for those who opposed it to seek for topiess whichesstyary ever frivolous and ill-assorted in linemselves, might
draw of aitention from the real issue, and persuadt rawv off atiention from the real issue, and persuadid
he public that the House was deciding onte question Whine it was in reality delermiuing on innolher. The
riends of the bill fell into the suare, aut sufe hemselves to be lel aside into the disculssion of im material points, the deceision of which could in no way influence themselves or their antagonists. Thus we
lave Mr. Walpole laboting with sincere, but most wearisome perseverance, to prove that the present
sane of the Canada Clergy Reserves was establishatl y law, sanctioned by the Crown, and ratifie. d by the so, there would be suve needed no bill at all. The and as such would have fllen nalurally in to Canad minion of the local Legislaure, from whichi nothing perial most violent and ill-alvised interierence of Im is just because we hase beeen meldenting thend ind
creet in passing
acts about other creel in passing acls about other peoplest faith and
other peopless land that we are reduced to the neces-
 and fundly belie ved by ins andyocales sumd diromerters to be final and perpetual. It it inconceivahte how muct the and pains were wasted in proving the proposition
that the law was a law, and llat therefure the act of guestion was required
Then came Mr. Napier, whose principal aim
througthout seems to have been 10 pul the guestion on any grounds rather than those which commended it to
his own mind. Everybody familiar with Mr. Ninier's ope inions murt how that he voles sor wind iat
 andious to crush the very germ of principles which he apprehends might, by hosile logicians, be converted These being, we apprehend, his real sentiments, this on proving that Protestants are not on an equality with he endowment for the one is encompassed with le which may deal with is the inuired forestr ant of measure
whe other. Everefth, of course, the measure ough to be rejected complained of because we do nol at the same tim ament another which is not. Another ponderous de-
monstration is adduced to show that the act of 1853 is not a return to the principles of 1791 a conclusion practical bearing on the question.
To thess succeeds Sir Johil Pakington, 10 whom na ure has anparently denied the power of ratiocininaion
and who was therefore compelled to confine liusself ot the narration of facis and the reading of despatches expressed alternately bis pin bis sorrow sentence he gret at the matter which it contained. In this delect able manner the debate went on, till it really seemed hal the whole question at issive hall by common conquestion was ever plainer or restect lon larger or more generally acknowledged principles? We have given antirely selhe -goverument, we have abauloned to her have done this on the flain and obvious ground that
 ceplion which tas been for the last forty years a subis bot one way of justifying such violation of principle, -the proor that it is for the public goud. But who
are to be the jurdes of that public good? We, or the Feople of Canada, speaking though their Legisla
lure? The establishment of self-government nada is, as we have shown, pregnanh with the admis-
ion thai the Canadians know beller than we do what is for the grood of Canala. The Canadians, then thould be allowed to decide as 10 whether his excep
tion should continue or no. Every nation lias its own oriscience, and to seek to impose on one nation an it yuicte the conscience of another is the maximum of
yranny and absurchy, and would leadl, by a logical homednns or the Inquistion. homedans or the Inquistion.
The plea of compact is
question is far too large to be settled nugatory. The of what may have pansed between Bishops and Minis-
ers hirteen years anso. Its solution invalves many hings, but yothing so directly or so evidently as the all, high and holy as its mission is, must submit to he taws which regulate other institutions. The firs geneous with that by which it is sin surounted d-no pala an almosplere unsuited to the inse, hat ination mof the hatat
and nacular, and indirenous, parleting of the reculi vir
 above all things, relying on no foreign support-no
meddling or domineeriug influence. Let those who Wish for ihe destruction of the Churrh or England in the orlers of a foreigh Power, till she falls, together with to tinterterence which has upheld her ; far bet-
er do they judge who would wed lher to the soil, and


The Shepherd of the Valley, in a humorous art cle; gives a version of Ecclesiastical Eistory, as seen rom the Protestant stand-point. We must say that much more amusing, than the stuff generally given t the world under the name of "History," by Protest ants. We give below a few extracts from this "Protestant Ecclesiastical History":
"Immediately after the Ascension of our Saviour, the Apostles; recollecting the command which had been iven hem to write the Bible, (St. Mathew, wxini.
19,20 ) shut themselves up in their closets and labored very assidnomsly until they had accomplished the arduous task. Jt is said that the Sanclum, and hymns of St. Peter are still extant. Several years passed away before this great Missionary aud Evanifter a while ; and the effect it produced and the thing nicle.
nicle.
"It appears that this hook was to be the rule of
faith-aif those swo read it were to be saved, and hose who did not read it were 10 be damned. It was oasive testimony of itself and interpret itself, or at which wonld enable him to understand its true meaning. As faith comes by readeng, it was necessary that very individual should learn how to read; lience, public schools were established, and the people tased o support hem. As the Divine mission and self-suf-
ficiener of the Bible, is a principle which ineludes nd constitutes the basis of all Christianity, it may not be altogether forelga to my purpose,-nay, it is per-
haps absolutely necessary, hat I should ofler a few roofs in support of inis fundamental doctrine. In the ext above quoted, we read-" Go, scatter iny Bible to all nations; charging the people for it according to the fith it, no difference how much it may be chanred corrupled or adulterated, unto the consummation of the CH. wil give unto it the kers of the kingdom of Heaven, and whatsuever it shali loose on earth shal arth shall be bound in Heaven" St Matlin bind on 19, xviii. 18. "Whose sins il forgives, are forgiven, and whose sins it retains are retained. $\because$-St. Joinn, xx
23. Again: "I say unto thee (the Bible, thou art and, and upon this sand I will build my Churches, which shall be propagated by the Winds of Heaven,
uotil they have reached the uttermost bounds of the matil they have reached the utterm
"So we sec, that although the Bible was to be the interpreter thered, there were nevertheless, for formaty's sake, to be Churches and Pastors to explain the however, it was absolutely necessary that the Apostles should have wives. One, accorling to the command hould be a man of at lenst better.
hould have mure according to his dignity."-1. Cop ii., \&c. "Take with you your wives and your children, for the workman is worthy of his hire."-Suin
Malthew, $x, 9,10$. "He thatclings to father, Mathew, $\mathrm{X}, 10$. "He that clings to father, mother,
wife or child for my sake, shall receive a hundred told wife or child for my sake, shall receive a hundred told Apostles .were required to receive the Sacrament of aarrimony, the Bible does not inform us; but supapostles to take their places and pernetiate up Youn ork when they had departed-it was for the edificaerfection of the Saints-it was in order that heir lime might be kept occupied, which the preachquisites Gospel alone would not do. But all these he Apostles were suppose, were soon obtained, and begin their mission. For it was written: "There many Faith folds and many shepherds-many Lords Every Aposile was a Shepherd, his wife a Shepherdess and his children young Shepherds and Shepherdesses.
"As far as we can jplace any confidence in tradilon and the English historians of hose imes, the were founded :-
"The first and oldest Church is the Presbyterian martyr, just a little before his martyruom. Andrew went to the Southeast, and founded the Niger Baptists nd Moyambigne Quakers. James went on a trauing ohn, nad a great many laborers employed in digging his gold mines in Hirdostan; these he usel to assemble and preach to on the Sabbath: they took the name of the Rengal Baptists. The name was probably deived from the process of washifs the earth in orjer o.separate the 'gold from he dirt. Philip went out he founded the Methodists. This sect, however, was soon driven out, if nut entirely exterminated; for it was on account ot not informed. Their enemies say, meetings, which disturbed and made at their campneighborhood round. It is said that they appealed to vindication of their proceedings, but the strong arm of the civil power prevailed over moral persuasiou and biblical charity. The Episcopalians claing to have been founded by the Queen of Palmyra; the Chris-
tians by Aiexander Campell of Virginia; the Mormons, Universalists, \&c., by the other Aposiles. "All these various phases of Christianity, sent their cielies were established in Rome, Corinth, Athens, New York, Philadephia, \&c., and the World was failings and misgivings, never forgot the sirn their was to be their distinguishing badge, that is, to hatc ne another. For it was written: 'By this sign all men shall know that you are my disciples, viz, that
fou hate one another.) It is to the animated zeal and ancompromising opposition which originated from peedy conversion of the world Things went on thus ery quietly as we might suppose, umtil the 19th of August in the year 413, when a very important change concluding this first chapter of my history.
At 10 o'clock, a.m., it appears that the members of the various denominations, met at their respective meeting-houses in pursuance to the adjonrmmenta white craval and a gold wamb-chain on, monnt the pulpit to-

Prench him sermon and say him prayers,
And ginm out de binm called gitinin up stairs, hey saw a back door some little boys, bearin ing long robes and threecoruered caps euter. Last or all came a Bishop dressed in parple, and took his sea The a throne which had been prepared during the night. The pulpits had been removed during the might and dled clown into one - the Bible had been changedhe authority of the Church instead of the Bible ha edged the Supreme head of the Church-the Priests were hearing confessions and giving absolations, and What is so sucyulat, is, the fact that this chauge hat taken pace throughout ine whole wordid duriug the
same night,-aud what is still stranger and harder to believe, is, that the people didnot observe the change. Every thing seemeti perfecty natural. The book uring the night had all been re-written, the minds of he people ha: been mizaculously changed, so that an

We clip fiom the Can
Wean the Canadian Walctonan, he following account of the Spiritual influences under which Pro10 hold forth:-
"Ministers formerly, to some extent, went into their dests and jrayed and preached on the excitememt of Holy grink, supposing in to be the unction of the spiration of tobaco. Jus in prame under the innspiration, will be their lack of that which is divine. And the full measure of the divine cammet retarn till the nerves have had time to recover their heallyy state n proof of this, set a man 10 preaching 48 hours afte hispecially uled supply on tobacco has been withdrawn, of reading one. Would he be able to succead", few have tried it, and failed; 48 homs would unly leave hem in a state of destitulioll of their aceustomed stimulus, without giving the nerves time to regain the normal state. In this case they would have no insph uable to transmit its power. The tone of witilizet Get un circulating in the nerves is in a morbid state. Irs 48 hours, without the inspiration of their idol goin he spirit of ungratified lust. They would None bin fervently for a new supply of the weed, than teoty quickening presence of God. 'They yould pay out f driven to extremities, five times the money, for fresh chew or smoke, than they would put into the
Lord's treasury to save a soul from the second death and give it a seat in glory. And the spirit of grace length of abstinence had enabled the nervous system to commence a normal action. As the naicotism of tobacco dies anay the spirit of God begins anew to and sannly the sont.
Protestant Examinations.--Protestants express much indignation at the questioning which they imaafter all, they themselves, it appears, have to undergo an ordeal of the kind, which we should be very loth to submit to. The Rev. Dr, Cox, a Presbyteriarı clergyman, in his recently published book on "Memorable Interviews," gives the following formidable list of
interrogalories which the "lay elders" of the Presbyterian Church propounded to candidates for ad mission to church fellowship. We think some of these rather tough questions:-"Have you any disinterested
berievolence? Is it self that you love? Are you berievolence? Is it self that you love? Are you
willing to be damned for the glory of Goil? Do you believe that God does all things? Is this he best pos. and are you sure you are converted? Have yon hought what it mears to have a holy willingress to sin? Suppose you aje one of the non-elect? Ih God, were
to cast you into hell, would you still love him ?",

Puritan Books.-The Nor $1 /$ Wales Chronicle says that there is in possession of a person at Anglesey, tectorate or dictalurship of Clomwell quaint and characteristic of that by the following enume cation:-Godly Books.-"A most deleclable, sireet perfumed nosegay, for God?: saints to smell at." "tust cast upon Join Fry." "The smuffers of di vine love." "Hooks and eyes for believers" Ireech . C High-heeled shoes for dwarts in holiness. "A sigh of sorrow for the chickens of the covenani." out of a hole in an earthern vessel, known among men by the name of Samuel Fish." "The spirital mus,
lard-pot, to make the soul sneeze with devotion? "Salvation's vantame-ground : ar a louping vetions. heavy believers"" "A shot aimed at the devil"s head-quarters, throigh the tube of the camnon of the
covenant." "A reaping-hook well tempered for the covenait." "A reaping-hook well tempered for the ears of the coming erop; or biscinits baked in the oven of charity, careftly conserved for the ohickens of the chure
soul."

Morad, Version of the Psalams.-A "Laymucn,"
writing to the Times, relates the foljowing:-Sir,-attended a chapel in Regent-street this morning, wher the authorities favored the congregation with an au-
ihem from the 21 st Psalm, as follows:-" The Qutecn shall rejoice in Thy strength, O Lord, and in the minercy of the Most Highest she shall not miscariy."" This maivellous adaptation requires
obedient servant, $-A$ Larman.

Fortune-biaking in Australia.- Among the pas sengers in the Great Britain were several men who were very successful. One brought $£ 15,000$, made in made by keeping a circus. A wo others $\pm 30,000$ £2,000, and one man on board had a nurget of pura gold, weighing 8 lbs which he picked up himself.

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    in this country among mechanics and laborers, for the parpose of raising the rate of wages, or of decreasing some instances, both objects are sought by the same wilhin the last twelve monthe. Thiere are some branches of business in which it would be utterly im possible to eslablish a ten hour system uniformly : for higher wargmes has taken place. In every New York, notices of strikes meet our eye. In which we open, soris employed by the public generally have demandde a higher rate of compensalion. Among these are
    hotel and boarding thouse keepers and bakers. The novement is daily increasing in strength, and it alsix months, it is likely that every trade in our cities, mercantile and learned professions excepted,' will be drawn into it.-Boston pilot.
    Young America.-A lecturer before the Catholic Literary Institute in Cincinnati, recently, in illustrat-
    ng the freedom of thought in this country, mentioned rumor of a contemplaled convention of the boys of he United States, who were going to revise the ten
    commandmems, particularly the fourth, (the fifh of
    he Protestant division) proposing to amend that, by he Protestant division) proposing to amend that by

