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CATHOLIC HRONICLE.

VOL. III.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1853.

NO. 39.

SOCIALIST THEORIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(From the Italian of Luigi Tapparelli.) CATHOLICITY PROVIDES TEACHERS SPONTANEOUSLY UNNATURAL INJUSTICE OF A FORCED EDUCATION.

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 body of the Church, and while aiming only at the duties of a Supernatural Society, performs all the duties of the natural order.

In a society composed of many sects, it is the business 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 does the Catholic Church ever wait to be stimulated by the civil government? Not at all. Nay, not even the Hierarchy in the Church had to think of it, so ready was the animating spirit of the church to perform the duty, even before it was demonstrated to be a duty.

At the foot of the Cross, were gathered together the first Christians of Alexandria, and Christian Philosophy arose to combat the learning of the Gentiles. The Clements and Origens outshone the Celsi and the Porphyries; the schools of Athens were Christianized; and Basils and Nazianzens sat in the Stone and in the Porticos; gradually each monastery became an asylum of learning, a retreat for science, persecuted by the Barbarian sword; canonicates succeeded monasteries; reformers of studies were made by necessity, the Provincial Councils then came, founders of great universities, the Popes; and finally, when by the Lutheran rebellion, their august voice was disobeyed in many countries, many professors and teachers, moved by the spirit of Catholic self-sacrifice, came forward and offered themselves to teach and guide the people, environed by dangers, in the mot., chap. iv., vs. 3, 4; chap. iii., v. 13,) errantes, 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 accomplishments in the obscurity of poverty, and amid the tears of misfortune, hear you the cry of that infant, that scarce removed from the mother's breast, now weeps and moans? You must be a mother to it; you must teach it to lisp the name of Creator and creatures; you must form in it the first dawnings of reason. Then you will pass it over to the Ignorantello; he will instruct it in the elementary branches of learning, and then surrender it to the Brothers of the Piwill not pass until iniatiated into all mysteries of profoundest human learning.

This is what, in every country, the Catholic Church would do for children, if she were not held back by to that chair of Peter, the centre of Catholic truth the iron laws of State monopoly. Whence the first and unity, head, mother, and mistress (S. Cyprian, branch of true liberty that breathes over Belgium, Epist. 45; S. August., Epist. 162; et allii.) of all ne United States, wakens into life a host of teachers, professors and Catholic Universities. And due, (Concil. Ephes., Act iv.) which, on account of in thee, too, my own beautiful Italy, will that host of teachers arise as soon as reason is freed from the tyrranny of the State education system; as soon as for thee liberty shall be, not paper, but truth; not a mockery, but a boon; not a triumph of infidelity, but the Catholic spirit.

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 economy of public schools would be made by not tyrannizing her! The Church would 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.

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 tyranny of those politicians who oppose the venal voice of their stipendiated mobs, to a teaching so divinely authorized, and silence in the name of the nation, the voice of the teachers from God?

The second conclusion, from what we have hitherto said, is, how unworthy, how unnatural is the oppression of the State school system of education.

Settled, as we have settled it, that a people composed of heterogeneous sects, cannot have a common body of teachers, for the two great reasons, that such a body cannot have unity, and that the system, supported by common taxes, would result in the benefit of some one particular party—the injustice of compelling the people to support an efficient and hostile system, is clear. Much more glaring is the unnatuthey hold dear in their children, body, soul, innocence, the words quod a vobis postulat, had not been obfamily honor, hopes—that inestimable sacrifice which served. But in reminding you of all these things, to God himself scarcely dared to ask of Abraham. Yet the great happiness of our mind and the praise of from such pestilential pasturages. Never cease to summation of the Saints in the edification of the body that sacrifice which in the father of the faithful was your order, well-beloved sons and venerable brethren, instruct and defend it, to fortify it against the mass of Jesus Christ. Be well persuaded that nothing

to be rewarded by a numberless progeny and all the | we cannot, however, dissemble the great grief which | of errors by warnings, and by opportune salutary pubgifts of earth, is now extorted from parents, by the overwhelms us at the present moment, when we be-State school despotism; and is rewarded by the per- hold what dissensions the old enemy endcavors to exversion of children, the dishonor of the family, the cite among you to shake and weaken the concord of ruin of their hopes.

"Give me," says the State school tyrant. "this little angel that thou hast nurtured with such zealous care, that soul yet fresh, in which fondly thou didst hope to reproduce and perpetuate thine own ideas; that innocence, which to keep spotless, thou didst so watch and labor; I will east him 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 indocility, his levity, his libertinage. Dost weep in giving him up? more bitterly shalt thou weep in receiving him back again. But the law is inexorable, inevitable the sacrifice; immolate thy child to the political Moloch, and for additional burthen. pay the butcher for completing the sacrifice!"—Catholic Telegraph.

IMPORTANT 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, apostolic salutation and benediction! In the midst of the multiplied sorrows with which we are overwhelmed on all sides in our care of all the churches which have been confided to us, notwithstanding 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 doctrinam nan sustinent, sed ad sua desideria coacervantes sibi magistros a veritate auditum avertunt et seductores proficiunt in pejus, (Epist. ii. ad Tiet in errorem mittintes, we experience the greatest joy when we turn our eyes and our mind towards that French nation which has been illustrated by so many fine names; and which has so well merited our affection. It is with a sovereign consolation for our 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 salvation of the precious flock entrusted to your guard. This consolation is still more singularly augmented ous schools, or to the Somascai, from whose hands it by the letters, so marked by respect, which you send 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 devoted to us, and its primacy, every church must join, or, in other words, all the believers that exist on every point of the world. (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 day more worthily in the path of their vocation, 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 words of faith, and confirmed by the abundance of grace, may increase in the knowledge of God, 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 opinions, you hold provincial councils, in order to guard intact and pure in your dioceses the deposit of the faith, in order to hand down sound doctrine, to augment the honor of divine worship, to strengthen the institution and discipline of the clergy, and to encourage everywhere, by a well-devised progress, propriety of behavior, virtue, religion, and piety. 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 much the more agreeable to us that we were aware that in many dioceses in France, on account of the vicissitudes of the times, the sage prescription of our holy predecessor, Pius V., in his apostolic letters of ral injustice of compelling parents to confide all that the 7th of the ides of July, 1568, commencing with

your minds. This is why, in fulfilment of the duty of our apostolic ministry, and with that profound charity which we have for you and for this faithful people, we write you these letters, in which we address ourselves to you, well-beloved sons and venerable brethren, 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 entire disappearance of all the dissensions which this old enemy endeavors to excite, bringing yourselves together in the bonds of charity, and endeavoring with all humility and meekness to preserve in all 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. And if it were ever necessary to keep up among you that 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 the 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 di-vine religion of Jesus Christ, its doctrine, purity of morals and piety, should strike deep root in France; that the youth should there more readily find a better and a purer education, and that a stop may be thereby 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, well beloved sons, and venerable brethren, we ask of you more and more, and with all possible earnestness, that in the cause of the Church, in the defence of its of all the other duties of your episcopal charge you should have nothing more at heart than to show a perfect union among you; than to be united in the same ideas and the same feelings, consulting us in all confidence, we and this Apostolic See, 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 devote all your care and your reflections to an affair of such gravity and great importance. Continue, as you have hitherto done, to spare no pains to have the young men intended for the Church formed crees. early in your religious seminaries to every virtue to piety, and to an ecclesiastical spirit, in order that they may grow in humility, without which we can 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, that they may, without being exposed to any peril of error, not only learn the art of speaking eloquently and writing elegantly, by studying either the 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 France, among whom are to be remarked so many men distinguished by their genius, piety, knowledge, ecclesiastical spirit, and respectful submission to the Apostolic See, will abound more and more in courageous and skilful laborers, who, adorned by every virtue, and strengthened by the help of a saving knowledge, will be able in the course of time to 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, for the advantage of religion, and for the salvation of souls.

You are, as we are, penetrated with sorrow at the sight of so many books, libels, pamphlets, and empoisoned journals which are incessantly and furiously spread in all parts by the enemy of God and man, to corrupt morals, overthrow the foundations of faith, and ruin all the dogmas of our most holy religion .-Never cease, then, dearly beloved sons and venerable episcopal vigilance to remove unanimously, and with

lications. And here we cannot refrain from reminding you of the advice and counsels by which four years ago we ardently excited the bishops of all the Catholic universe to neglect nothing in order to induce men remarkable for talent and sound doctrine to 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 poison of bad books and bad journals, be pleased, we carnestly demand you, to extend all your benevolence and all your favor to the men who, animated by the Catholic spirit, and versed in letters and sciences, devote their time in writing and publishing books and journals to cause the Catholic doctrine to be spread and defended, the rights worthy of all the veneration of this Holy See and its acts to have all their force, opinions and sentiments contrary to the Holy See and its authority to disappear, the obscurity of errors to be dispelled, and intelligences to be inundated with the soft light of truth. Your charity and episcopal solicitude should then excite the ardor of those Catholic writers who are animated with a good spirit, in order that they may continue to defend the cause of Catholic truth with attention and with knowledge; and if in their writings it should happen to them to fail in any respect, you should warn them with paternal words and with prudence. Moreover, your wisdom is not ignorant that the bitterest enemies of the Catholic religion have always directed, though vainly, the most violent attacks against this chair of the Blessed Prince of the Apostles, knowing full well that religion itself can never fall, or totter, so long as this chair, founded on a rock, shall remain standing, for the proud gates of hell cannot prevail against it, and in it is, entire and perfect, the solidity of the Christian religion. That is why, dearly beloved sons and venerable brethren, we ask from you with all our power, in conformity with the grandeur of your faith in the Church, and the ardor of your piety for the chair of Peter, never to cease to apply, with one holy doctrine, and liberty, and in the accomplishment heart and one mind, all your care, all your vigilance, and all your labors to this particular point; so that the faithful population of France, avoiding the errors and snares which are spread for them by perfidious men, make it their glory to adhere firmly and with constancy to this Apostolic See by a love and devotedness every day more filial, and to obey it, las is right, with the greatest respect. In all the ardor of your episcopal vigilance, therefore, neglect nothing, either in action or in words, to redouble more and more the love and veneration of believers for the Holy See, and in order that they may receive and accomplish with the most perfect obedience all that the Holy See teaches, lays down as rule, and de-

And here we cannot avoid expressing to you the great grief which we felt when, among o ous writings lately published in France, there reached us a work entitled Sur la situation presente de l'Eglise Gallicane relativement au droit coutumiér, 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 reprove and condemn it.

Before terminating this letter, well beloved sons and venerable brethren, we express to you again how desirous we are that you should reject all those discussions and controversies which you know disturb peace, wound charity, and furnish the enemies of the Church with the arms with which they combat and torment it. Above all, have at heart the preservation of peace among all, calling seriously to mind that you fulfil a mission in the name of Him, who is not a God of dissension, but a God of peace, and who has never ceased to recommend and ordain peace to His disciples. and to place it above all other considerations. In truth, Christ, as you all know, has placed all the gifts and rewards of his promise in the preservation of peace. If we are the beirs of Christ let us live 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 paternal advice, the desires, and the demands that we address to you or that you will destroy to the rootall the germs of dissension, and thus render our joy com-plete, bearing with each other in charity and patience, united and laboring in concert for the faith of the brethren, to employ all your solicitude and all your Gospel, continuing with increased zeal as the sentinel of the flocks confided to our solicitude, and accomthe greatest zeal, the flock confided to your care plishing the functions of your charge up to the conwill be more agreeable to us than to do all in our and departed one day carrying with her her young power for your advantage and that of the faithful .-Nevertheless, in the humility of our heart, we pray God to bestow upon you continually with favor the abundance of His celestial grace, and to bless your labors and cares as pastors, in order that the faithful confided to your vigilance may walk more and more in the path that is agreeable to God, in all things fructifying daily in all good works. With the presage of this divine protection, and in testimony of the ardent charity with which we embrace you in the Lord, 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 Rome, the 21st of March, of the year 1853, and of our Pontificate the seventh.

PIUS P. P. IX.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS AND THE UNIVERS.

Immediately on the receipt of the Encyclical of his Holiness his Grace the Archbishop of Paris published the following note in the Gazette de France of the 8th of April:-

"We, Marie-Dominique-Auguste Sibour, by the Divine mercy and the grace of the Holy Apostolical See, Archhishop of Paris, after having taken cognisance of the Encyclical Letter addressed by our Holy Father Pope Pius IX. to the Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops of France, of the date of March 21, 1853, wishing to put in practice the counsels therein given, and to conform, as far as we are concerned, to the intentions of the head of the Church desiring by so doing to contribute to the removal of the discussions which have arisen in these latter times, and to gladden the heart of the Sovereign Pontiff, we, of our own accord, take off the interdiction we imposed by our ordonnance of Feb. 17.

"MARIE-DOMINIQUE AUGUSTE, "Archbishop of Paris.

"Given at our Archiepiscopal palace, this 8th day -of April, 1853."

The Univers of the 9th contained the following

"We published yesterday, a few moments after we received it, the decree by which his Grace the Archbishop of Paris has been pleased to remove the interdiction against l'Univers in his ordonnance of the 117th February last. This document imposes upon rus a new and more strict obligation of using only with -prudence the liberty which is yielded to us, and of correcting in our work what needs correction, by me-Iliorating it as much as possible. Having always before us the rules which have been prescribed to us, we ought, above all, to apply ourselves to avoid everything which might appear contrary to that Christian moderation which does not exclude the free, frank, and energetic defence of the truth. We shall thus have the assurance of conforming to the intentions of the venerable Prelates who have made known their esentiments on what they considered deserving of their -censure or of their encouragement in our works .-

We shall have, above all, the consolation of obeying our Archbiship, who, by the measures which he deemed zit 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 shall be the best means of testifying our gratitude, of obtaining his forbearance, and of proving the sincerity of our respect for his authority. Our chief editor, M. Louis Veuillot, is still at Rome, but the sentiments which we express were always his; and in the letters which we Lhave recently published he has already entered in his -own name, as well as in ours, into engagements which we are happy to renew on the present occasion.

"Du LAC, EUGENE VEUILLOT, COQUILLE Gondon, Leon Auei GENE TACONET, BARRIER."

MOST REMARKABLE CONVERSION.

On the 26th March last, Holy Saturday, an affecting ceremony took place in Rome in the Patriarchal Church of St. John Lateran. The Cardinal-Vicar administered the Sacraments of Baptism and Confirmation to a young Jewess, Velli Orhuer, aged 19 years, born at Brott, in Gallicia. She took the names of Anne Maria Jeanne-Caroline Siorni. She had for godmother the Princess Maria-Louise Orsini, of the House of Tarlonia. There is a good deal of conversation at Rome of the marvellous circumstances which brought this young lady to embrace Christianity. The following is a summary of the details which have been transmitted to us :--

"Born of German parents, who have resided at Constantinople for a long time, the young Jewess, at twelve years of age, when repairing one day to the synagogue to pray, she saw suddenly, covered with a mourning veil, sink and disappear, the synagogue, where her friends and she were in the habit of going to adore God. At the same time she saw St. Peter's of Rome sparkling with light, and all brilliant with an incomparable splendor. That vision made a profound impression on her young imagination. God made her comprehend immediately its signification, and she wished to follow the voice which interiorly called her to adore God in the temple which had been shown to her with a glory so bright and altogether so eloquent. She disclosed the matter to her friends, but they opposed the project of her conversion with such energy and violence that she was obliged to defer the execution of it. Three years after, at the age of 15, they made her marry a young man of their religion; but time brought no repose to her soul, agifated by grace. The celestial vision followed her unceasingly. At last, seeing that she could not succeed in making herself a Christian as long as she receed in making herself a Christian as long as she re-mained under the hard and pitiless authority of her the country, and the fields are full of men and women, family, she placed herself in the hands of Providence, putting down the national esculent.

With the visible protection of Heaven, she child. arrived happily at Smyrna, where she lived some time quietly enough. But that was only a pause in her life of trials. One day she saw her friends arrive, who, after a great deal of searching, had at last discovered the place of her retreat. They took away from her all that she had brought with her, and, what was more painful still, they took away her child; but she refused firmly to return to Constantinople and reenter into the bosom of her infidel family. She succeeded in getting them to give up her child, and she embarked for Rome that she might see that sacred temple which God had shown to her in such great glory, and pray therein in spirit and in truth. At Rome she found a country—the common country of all who wish to belong to God and to His Son Jesus; she found there a family in a holy community, into which she was received as a sister and as a daughter. At last, on Saturday, the 26th March, clothed in the white habit of a neophyte, conducted by the Princess Orsini, who acted as her godmother, she received in the church—the mother and mistress of all the churches of the city and the world-in the basilicum of St. John 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 themselves under the influence of the spirit of God. His Eminence the Cardinal-Vicar could not forbear remarking to the Faithful who assisted at the ceremony on that sensible intervention of the Divinity-' Such are, he concluded, 'the effects of our Holy Sacraments. To-day you see them with your eyes; you in a manner touch them with your hands. It has pleased God to recompense the courage and the faith of this young daughter of Sion. We shall receive ourselves the same graces if we make the same preparation, and if habit does not render us insensible to the life of grace, to the sacramental life.' These words made a very lively impression on the young woman whom God had received into the One Fold of the Supreme Pastor, at 19 years of age, seven years after she had seen the Holy Roman Church, into which she has entered so joyously, figured in that heavenly vision that we have related."—L'Univers.

Boulogne-sur-Mer.—Several conversions have recently taken place in this town, which has been of late overflowing with English Catholics. An esteemed correspondent informs by a letter of this week's date that on Low Sunday a young lady of 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 is most respectably 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 Catholic Standard,

THE EXILED ARCHBISHOP OF BOGOTA .- The Catholics of New York, prompted by their admiration of the fortitude and patience of this illustrious Prelate, met on the 15th of March for the purpose of 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 his 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 able to receive them on Tuesday, May 3rd, at 12 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 presented to his Grace.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Right Rev. Dr. Vaughan has appointed the Rev. T. O'Mahony, for some time senior curate to his lordship, to be administrator of the parish of Nenagh.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND .- We (Tablet,) are authorised by the treasurer of the Catholic University of Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of the sum of two hundred pounds, being the residue of the collection of the diocese of Albany, which came to hand from the Rev. Dr. Donnelly, the zealous and indefatigable collector for the university in America, during the past week.

EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURE.—The following is extracted from the weekly commercial report of the Belfast Mercury :- " The influence of manufacturing industry on the social condition of a people is pretty accurately indicated by the present state of the working ranks in those localities where the linen and cotton trades are in active operation. We shall take two cases—that of Galway 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:-

No. of Acres. Inhabitants. Paupers. Poor Rate. ..302,839 30,000 2,100 4d. per pound. ..161,000 76,000 180 No rates. Galway ... 302,839 Ballymena ... 161,000

"We are not aware how long it is since a rate was levied in the Ballymena union, but believe it must be above two years since. There is not a single ablebodied pauper in the workhouse at present.2

THE POTATO CROP. - The Limerick Chronicle says:

THE EXODUS. (From the Times.)

There is no escaping the oft-repeated task of directing attention to the wholesale depopulation which, for ood 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 .-But there is no choice in the matter. The exodus is the all-engrossing topic of the Irish journals, and every post brings fresh accounts of the continuous flight of the people from the mother country. From the port of Waterford, on Saturday, no less than 300 comfortablelooking passengers took shipping for Liverpool, there to embark either for America or Australia. According o one of the Cork papers,

"A vessel in port has been chartered for £500, to take out emigrants to New York. Last year a similar vessel could have been had for £300. Passages are herefore high to the United States, £5-10s. being generally expected. Emigrants, when leaving, should give a preference to vessels sailing from this port, rather than Liverpool, for, though the passage money may be higher, it is cheaper in the end, taking into account the trans-shipping and reshipping of luggage, oss of time, board, lodging, &c."

Turning westward, it is stated in a Galway journal hat the constantly increasing tide of emigration knews not a single day's cessation :--

"Hundreds are leaving this neighborhood daily, and vesterday morning a great number of intelligent girls f a humble but decent rank in life went off by the train. Labor in every part of the country is becoming exceedingly scarce, and even the very inefficient persons who have been previously tenants of the worknouse are now being eagerly sought after and employ

And again, as regards the "drain" from Ulster, a writer in the Western Star enters into some details of the emigration from Antrim, Down, and Donegal, and proceeds to say :-

"You are making the welkin ring as regards the emigration from the South and West, and there is no doubt that good reason you have so to do; but I can assure you that our population in this province is gong in as full volume, though, perhaps, from the comparative silence of the local journals, you and others may be inclined to doubt the fact. It is but too true that the industrious Protestant yeomanry of Ulster are quitting the land of their birth by thousands, and I have little doubt that before many months roll over, the fact will be not only acknowledged but felt-keenly felt-in the diminished resources of the labor market and the consequent advance in the rate of wages."

Meanwhile the sinews of emigration—the remittances of money—are keeping pace with and sustaining the movement, so that nothing seems likely to be wanting to perfect the revolution now in progress. In relation to this branch of the question the Limerick Examiner has the following remarkable statement :-

"We understand that there was remitted to Ireland ast year through our Irish bank (the Provincial Bank of Ireland) by parties in America, to enable their friends to emigrate thither, no less a sum than £600,aristocratic connections, and of the highest education 000. Moreover, this amount was remitted in sums under £4, and averaging £3 9s.—just, one might say, 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, and how eagerly they avail themselves of the means to help those whom they leave behind, never waiting beyong the time when circumstances enabled them to earn a remittance before they make it. We shall not at present dilate upon this subject further than to say that the statistics we have set down, and which may be relied upon as authentic, show that one million and a half at least has reached Ireland through all the banks and other channels for the purpose of promoting emigration. Thus we see how the emigration is maintained, and herein we have an assurance of its continuance so strong as to forbid we should either overestimate its importance or calculate on its cessation."

> Scarcely less remarkable are the circumstances narrated in the subjoined extract from the Waterford

" Each post brings us fresh indications of the genuine Irish character in the remittances which have been transmitted to this country from those who have emigrated either to America or Australia, whether to repay the sums given to enable them to arrive at one or other of those lands of promise, as remembrances of love and duty, or as means for those whom they have left behind in the workhouse to follow their example. The reports of the several boards of guardians throughout the country, our own included, sufficiently attest this latter fact, while the public press fully records the other instances referred to. In this county the sums received have been as numerous as they were unexpected and welcome to the recipients; and many an aged mother's or father's heart has been made to sing with joy, and many a cold hearth has been enlighten-ed by the timely offering of filial affection. Some time back we noticed the receipt, by a poor woman in Villierstown, from her son, who had emigrated to 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 £20 each, in the Villierstown Post Office; and £8 were received by M. Christopher Ussher, of Camphire, from a man who had lived on that gentleman's estate, in trust for his two children, to have them sent to him to America. 'Scarcely a week elapses,' says a respected correspondent, writing from Villierstown, 'that four or five individuals in this locality do not receive money orders to afford them an opportunity of leaving for America—a course which is invariably and strenuously recommended by the senders.' The consequent drain upon our laboring rural population is such as might be expected. In the townland of Woodhouse we are informed not a single day laborer is to be found; in the townland of Aglish there are but two; in Villierstown there are nine; but those are to take their departure in a few days for the far West. Whole families are preparing to emigrate to America, and the tide of self-expatriation in 1853 promises to flow as full, considering the population that is left, as in any proceding year. A poor miner from the neighborhood of Bonmahon emigrated some two years ago to Amer 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 weeks since) £53 to enable them to go out. She accordingly went, and in a few days after her arrival there sent home £5 to buy clothes for the little ragged playmates 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 respects, of the most encouraging character, while, at the same time, it continues to furnish facts which must produce apprehension, if not alarm, in the minds of her best friends. "Ireland," as was observed by the Lord Lieutenant, at the Dublin Society meeting, "is no longer paralysed by the effects of the depression caused by the adverse circumstances of former times; and there is no longer any occasion to stimulate, or arouse into action the energies and industry of the laudiord proprietors and farmers." They appear, according to the testimony of his lordship, disposed of themselves to make every effort to advance its prosperity. We are, however, not quite so much prepared to attribute any prosperity that Ireland now enjoys either to the liberality of the proprietors or the energy and industry of the farmers. If any country ever suffered from its landlords, and for want of skill and enterprise in its farmers, Ireland is that country. For a long time the landlords of Ireland have been the inheritors of lands overwhelmed with debt, and in con-sequence, the tenants have been bereft of the adadvantages which would be enjoyed if the landowners had been in a position to encourage their tenantry to do justice to the land, and to the peasantry by which it should have been cultivated. As the result of a prodigal hospitality, there has been a want of the adequate means of proper culture; and the peasant, who ought to have had his support from the labors of the field, has either been wholly destitute of that support, and allowed to perish from want, or has had to give his labor for a pittance on which it is scarcely possible to subsist. It is really painful to contemplate the indignity which has been put on man in the person of the Irish peasant, in consequence of the wasteful extravagance of tormer years, and the poverty and ruin which have visited the upper classes in our days. While the land has been crying for the hand of the tiller, and vast tracts of the country allowed to go out of cultivation, the people have been congregated in unions, where they were dragging out a most miserable existence, while others have perished because they could not reach those abodes of misery.

land has been produced, not by the efforts of the landlords, nor by the wisdom of any human legislation, but by that Divine Providence which has adopted methods painful and distressing at first, but evidently effectual for relieving the land from the pressure of excessive population. Famine and the exodus have rendered it unnecessary for many years to come that Ireland should have to complain that she has myriads on her soil for whose support that soil could not provide. The process which is now going on threatens to exhaust great districts of the south and west of Ireland, as the people are embracing the opportunity now afforded of escaping from the scourges whose dreadful 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, and whether, so far as the Celtic population is concerned, 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 cannot 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 and: feel thankful if he can be hired at that price. The time has arrived in which the landed proprietors find. that, instead of evicting the peasantry from their cabins, and allowing whole families to starve and perish by the road side, in the midst of winter, for want of food and shelter, it would be well for them if they could check the flow of the stream of emigration and make it worth the people's while to remain on their native soil. We observe that some of the Irish journals are crying out against the vast deportations of human cargoes which are now going forward. Magistrates and landlords are arousing themselves to the discovery that flesh and blood are essential to the operations of the farm and the garden, and that it is necessary to ofter a premium for that human commodity which a year or two since was at such a fearful discount.

Any change for the better which has come over the

They will find the effort utterly useless. It is scarcely in the power of the landed proprietary or of the government to give the hishman any inducement to remain in his own country. The panic which resulted from the famine and the epidemic has not yet in the meantime, there is another cause of departure, which has in itself the elements of success, and which is now rapidly increasing. That natural affection which is so strong in the people of Ireland, renders it certain that every one who goes from Ireland to the United States, or to any of our colonies, will work and labor until he sends over the means of taking out some who are anxiously 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 Ireland was not their home. The evil that has been done by the bad management and hard-heartedness of late years is absolutely irreparable, so far as the Irish peasantry are concerned. Let us hope that the awful experience of these few years will turn to good account for the future, and that any peasantry that may be found to till the soil of Munster and Connaught will be treated as if they were human beings, with the rights belonging to humanity.

"THE CHARITABLE AND WELL-MANAGED POOR LAWS!"

A Parliamentary paper, moved for before the rising of the House for the Easter recess, by Sir John Young. Secretary for Ireland, has just been distributed, which furnishes, in a convenient and readily accessible shape, the means of coming to a judgment upon the actual working of the Irish Poor Law. The following summary, collated from its two pages, gives the leading facts, in comparative statements, for the last quarter of each of the years 1848, 1850, and 1852:-

3 Months, Number Ditto Pau-Expense Other collected and in collection.

Number Ditto Pau-Expense Other collected and in collection.

1,399,943 839,411 864,227 392,423 2,780 3,058 255,900 169,104 119,330 127,877 95,500 91,532 191,683 1848 197,753 138,764 1852

There are other facts and figures in the return, but those we have collated in the foregoing table contain the chief elements for forming an opinion.

The first thing that must strike the reader is the small proportion that the amount expended upon the maintenance of the paupers, indoor and out, bears to whole amount of the rate. Again, taking the amount set down as for "other expenses" (that is, for ex-

object of Poor Laws-the maintenance of the pauperised classes of a community), and even adding that amount to the amount for "maintenance," a surplus of the in Halifax; and the passengers must stay here to pro-rate remains—of the disposal of which we have no secute them in April."—Tablet. rate remains—of the disposal of which we have no account!

Thus, for instance, in the last quarter of 1852-the most favorably stated of the three years given above
the amount for "maintenance of the poor" was £95,500; for "other expenses" of the system, £91,532; while, assuming that the £865,000, in the sixth column, was a whole year's rate, and dividing it by four, to get a quarter's proportion, it appears that the poor rate for the quarter must have been about £216,-000; leaving a surplus of fully £30,000 over and above the combined amount of the sums expended for the relief of the poor, and "other expenses" of the Poor Law system.

But this is not all; for another Parliamentary paper, moved for about the same time, by Sir Robert Ferguson, member for Londonderry, and like the former just now distributed, gives us the amount levied for 1852, under the "Rate-in-Aid" act (the 12th Vic., c. 24), a further sum of £36,000, for Poor Law purposes; out of which a clear balance of no less than £18,400 is stated in a foot-note to have remained in hands on the 31st of December, 1852! This sum, added to the £30,000 surplus before shown, would make nearly £50,000, levied off Ireland last year, over and above all cost of maintenance, and of "other expenses" of

the system! Is there not something monstrous in all this? In the first place, why should the item of "other expenses"-that is to say, the cost of Poor Law machinery in each year-be so high? In 1850, it exceeded the sum expended for the support of the poor, by £9,000, and last year was only £4,000 less than that cost.-Yet the professed object of Poor Laws is to support the poor, not to provide offices and handsome salaries for those above them. And when Nicholas made his immortal report, after his four weeks profound researches (in a post-chaise) into the economic and social condition of Ireland, he distinctly recommended the Poor Law, as the only means of causing the moneys given in charity in Ireland to be appropriated, without waste or diversion whatever, to the actual poor. He accused the voluntary system of relief, which previously existed, of gross unthrift; and failure of relieving the poor in anything like a proportion to the money-value of the relief given. Yet here we have a sum, on the average of years, fully equalling that expended on actual relief of the poor, spent on the mere machinery of this blessed Poor Law; and a further sum of nearly £50,000 on the quarter, appropri ated we know not how! Possibly to the rebuilding of the lately burnt wing of Windsor Castle; or to the

new National Gallery about to be built in London! PROSELYTISM ON THE HIGH SEAS.

We have often told our readers that proselytism was carried on in all parts of the country, always upon terra firma, and we never had occasion, until now, to say to them that the abettors of the nefarious system dared to carry out their infernal designs on any other element. But it appears that the earth is not large enough for the "Jumpers." They wish-and in carrying out the wish they are adhering strictly to the text which proclaims that proselytisers shall "encompass sea and land"-to extend their operations to the empire of the ocean, and to give no rest to those who differ from them in opinion.

The case to which we now wish to call especial attention is that reported in an extract of a letter printed in another column. A young man, a native of this city, a Catholic, lately took his passage on board an emigrant ship which was bound for America. On the passage the anti-Catholic feelings of the majority of the passengers, whom he describes as "Orangemen," began to manifest themselves, and these persons commenced to distribute insulting tracts to the Catholic passengers, and otherwise perpetrate outrages against Catholicity. The captain's son assisted in the distri-bution of the tracts. The young man did all he could to prevent the reading of those tracts; but "the sailors made him pay dearly for it. The passengers were

treated like dogs." Gracious God! has it come to this? face of landlord intimidation, and at the imminent It is bad enough to have the poor Irish Catholic taunted, tormented, besieged in this humble home by the imperative duty we owe to ourselves as consistent wicked addresses of the agents of the "soup crusade;" but it appears to us that the filthy and degraded wretches who, on the wide ocean, so far forgot all notions of Christian charity, took a hellish delight in inform them that their parliamentary conduct compartoruring those whom they had in their power. The ed with their pledges at the hustings, has left painful extract of the letter will speak for itself. The matter has been taken notice of by the Irish Society of Halifax, and we trust that the next American mail will bring us intelligence that the parties who not only insulted the religious feelings of the passengers, but neglected to attend to their physical wants, have been heavily punished.

Catholic emigrants should be extremely cautions in the selection of the vessels in which they intend to sail. We fear there is much Protestant influence at work in the direction of emigration-it has been felt in Kilkenny, and why the power of recommending persons 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 received 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 agents, but shall not for the present make them public :-

" Halifax, March 15, 1853. "..... Since the day we left Liverpool sorrow and distress have been my companions. We had a very long and painful passage of thirty-six days and were shipwrecked within 600 miles of New York, and were driven into Halifax, where I have been since, and have experienced the greatest kindness from a Kilkenny man named M'Cabe who took me to his house. I have had the happiness of seeing the Archbishop of Halifax (Dr. Walsh) who treated me with the utmost kindness. We were obliged to have a steamer to bring us here. After the wreck we were limited to a piut of water daily; but this was nothing compared to the sufferings we underwent from the sailors during the passage. The females were treated in a shocking way both day and night. As for me, life was a torment to me. The crew were nearly all Orangemen, and they could not bear me for two reasons; the one was that I recited the Rosary every evening in Public, and the other that I reland as 'most illustrious for elemency, hospitality, I prevented my fellow passengers from reading the and all noble qualities.' The place of his interment Protestant version of the Bible, and the tracts distribut- is still pointed out. This monastery was inhabited by ed by the captain's son. Those that did take them I friars of the Franciscan Order within the last twenty induced to tear them up or return them, but the sailors | years."

penses other than for what is the professed and vaunted made me pay dearly for it. The passengers were object of Poor Laws—the maintenance of the pauperised treated like dogs. I am happy, however, to tell you that the matter has been taken up by the Irish Society

> PROSELYTISING COERCION.—We regret to find that a lady, who owns considerable property in the county of the town, has latterly had recourse to very extraordinary means to prop up the tottering fabric of prosely-tism in the west. She some time ago erected a schoolhouse on her estate, to which school she appointed a Protestant teacher, and introduced scriptural instruction, but her Catholic tenantry declined to send their children to it, especially as there was one in connection with the National Board within about a hundred yards of this new educational establishment, and also another in the immediate neighborhood, belonging to the Sisters of Mercy, where the pupils had the benefit of industrial and religious training. The following notice has been latterly served upon all her tenantry, accompanied by a verbal message from the bailiff, that unless it was complied with eviction awaited them: - "March 30th, 1853.-1 opened a school at Ballagh for the benefit of the children of the village, and regret that none have taken advantage of it. I earnestly hope, however, that after this week you will send all your children that are of a proper age—as young as four years old will be received." Galway Packet.

> Dublin has been alive with meetings this weekall on "heavenly thoughts intent." The Irish Church Mission, however, presided over by Lord Donoughmore, elicited a fact, of which we were before not cognizant-that "the Church of Rome" in Ireland is a "money Church," 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 subscribe, in part. Nothing can be done with the "followers of Rome" in Ireland without money, because it is the extremest want which induces the poor people to abandon the faith of their fathers. The truthfulness of the other position we leave to an indignant world.

> A meeting-a "Protestant meeting"-to petition against the Maynooth Grant, was held on Thursday night in the Rotundo. There were a great many queer people present-men with snowy asphyxiators, and others with exceedingly unwashed features; but all agreeing, so far as appearances went, in the Christian dogma of "Down with the Pope!" ing petition was adopted, at this blessed gathering amidst a hurricane of yells and a volcano of Kentish fire:-" That the United Church of England and Ireland being established by law, on the ground of its teaching the true religion, it is contrary to principle, truth, and justice, to endow or establish a college where Romish Priests are instructed to teach the people doctrines the very opposite of those of the said United Church. That the doctrines of the Romish Church, as taught in the College of Maynooth, are false, superstitious, and idolatrous, and have been declared to be so by the highest authority in the realm. That your petitioners, therefore, pray the withdrawal of all support from the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, and from all other Romish institutions."

> THE PRIESTS AND THE TRAITORS:-The Freeman publishes in extenso the resolutions adopted at two 'conferences" held last week at Killaloe and Cashel to denounce, inter alia, the conduct of the two repre sentatives for the county of Tipperary. Sixty clergy-men of the "archdiocese" were present, and all were unanimous in a vote calling upon Messrs. Scully and Sadleir for an explanation of their motives in presuming to give a support to the Aberdeen Ministry, and in the event of such explanation proving unsatisfactory to the constituency, that the "traitors" should forthwith surrender the trust reposed in them by their hard taskmasters. The main resolution, referring to the dernier ressort, has already appeared in the Times, the preliminary ones are now annexed:-" Resolved -That we, the undersigned priests of the archdiocese of Cashel, who have been mainly instrumental in securing the triumphant return of Messrs. Scully and Sadleir at the late election for the county of Tipperary, by counselling our people to vote in their favor, in the peril of sacrificing their dearest interests, feel it an patriots and faithful guides of a confiding people, who feelings on the minds of their constituents, which it is their duty to remove. "Resolved,—Whereas our county members have been returned to Parliament on the strength of pledges which they made at the hustings, and ratified at the great September Conference in Dublin, to pursue a certain line of policy, tested by experience and sanctioned by the nation-that is to say, that they would hold themselves in independent opposition to every Government that would not make Sharman Crawford's bill a Cabinet question; and whereas a member of the Cabinet, and the leader of the House of Commons, has indignantly disavowed any such terms on the part of the Government-Resolved,- 'That it is incumbent on us respectfully to request of our representatives to explain how their open adhesion to such a Government, their desertion from the honored benches of the Brigade, and their sitting now on the Ministerial side of the House are consistent with their pledges at the hustings, and with that policy which they bound themselves to maintain."

The Galway Packet informs us of an interesting fact as follows:-" We have just heard that the Abbey of Ross has been purchased by his Crace the Archbishop of Tuam. This Monastery of Ros-Oirbhealagh, now Rossereilly, on the River Ross, near Headford, in the barony of Clare and county of Galway, was erected in the year 1341, for Franciscan Friars. Its ruins are still in very good preservation, situated about a mile north from the town of Headford. These ruins show it to have been a very extensive and beautiful building. (A Chapter of the Franciscan Order was held there in the year 1509.—King. p. 319). At the sup-pression of religious houses this friary was granted to the Earl of Clanricarde and his heirs in capite. Here was interred, in the year 1604, Brian Oge O'Rourke, son of the celebrated Brian na Murtha, Chieftain of Breifny (county Leitrim), who died in Galway in that year. This Chieftain was celebrated in the annals of

A CALIFORNIA IN MAYO.—The Daily Express states that the recent discovery of copper mines in Achil is likely to lead to a serious dispute with regard to the ownership of the property:—" The district in which they are situate is a portion of what was the property of Sir R. A. O'Donnell, and being under lease to the M'Loughlin family, their interest was sold under the decree of the Incumbered Estates Court, and purchased by a Mr. McCormack, of Dublin. This was the famous 'lot' which was twice sold by the Court and repudiated by the purchasers, when, being set up a third time, Mr. M'Cormack became the proprietor. Wandering over his newly acquired territory, he found indications of copper, and, without going into details, t appears that there are at present Mr. M'Cormack, a Mr. Ryan, and an English mining company engaged in the matter. The latter company, it is said, are selling £1 shares in the market at £2. It seems that Mr. M'Cormack, 'good easy man,' thought that in purchasing the M'Loughlin interest he had become owner of the fee and inheritance, with all its 'mines, minerals, upper and under woods, hawking and fishng royalties;" and it would appear that so thought the mining company of London; but Sir R. A. O'Don-nell, looking on attentively until the speculation was well affort, walked in just to intimate that it was quite true his ancestors had leased the land to the M'Loughlin family, but it was equally certain that they had not conveyed the royalties, mines, or minerals; and he not alone claims the mines, but is about to transfer to his own proper use all the ore now on the bank, with a kind intimation that the new proprietors had better no longer 'dig in the bowels of the harmless earth.' An idea of the present appearances may not be uninteresting. On the seashore, at low water mark, as you approach from Newport, is the first indication. The lode is lying in the shore quite exposed, having a breadth of four feet by a depth of about two feet. At this place about 10 feet in length has been excavated in the face of the bank, and so rich is the ore that a geologist values that thrown out at £30 a ton as it lies, and says that it will be worth £50 at Swansea. About five tons have been raised by the ordinary laborers of the place, no regular miners being at work. Along the shore the indi cations of rich ore are too apparent to escape the at-tention of the most careless observer; and two miles further on a second attempt at excavation has been made, and about ten tons lie on the bank, but no effective action has yet been employed. This are is of the most brilliant description, and, whether it is the property of Sir R. A. O'Donnell or Mr. M'Cormack, no doubt exists that an Irish California lies in the wice rejected land."

GREAT BRITAIN.

CANADA CLERGY RESERVES .- Lord John Russell unnounced in the House of Commons, on the occasion of the third reading, that the Law Officers of the Crown had given it as their opinion that in case the Canadian Parliament should secularise the Reserves, the Canadian churches would have no claim in the consolidated

The Times stated that upon intelligence received by the Secretary of State, the London Police, having been kept for some time on the watch to find proof that would criminate Kossuth in the English courts, early on the morning of the 14th, Kossuth's house in Lou don was searched by the police acting under a warrant issued by the Secretary of State. A large store of arms, ammunition, and materials of war, were discovered and seized. German papers say also that the recent arrests in Prussia were from information of the English police who had placed spies on the refugees.

The stonemasons in Glasgow, acting on the advice of Dr. Allison, of Edinburgh, have commenced wearing mustachios as a preservative against the injury done to the system by fine particles of sand while they are engaged dressing stones. It is suggested that a similar preventative against consumption might be adopted by millers, bakers, and others similarly exposed.

THE CRIME OF GARROTTING IN GLASGOW. - Scarcely a day or night passes over without some startling account of the cool and deliberate perpetration of this crime in Glasgow. It recalls to our recollection the horrid practice of vitriol throwing in this city many years ago. Every means of punishment has been tried to check that brutal enormity, but in vain. At last Lord Meadowbank came to Glasgow, and he hit upon a punishment which checked and ended it most effectively. He ordered the guilty culprit to be stripped from the shoulders-to be taken to the gibbet, the public place of execution, in front of the jail, and there to receive so many lashes from the hands of the executioner with the cat o' nine tails; and then to be tied to a cart, and to receive so many additional stripes at particular places on the public streets. After that was done the squirting of vitriol on innocent people ceased in Glasgow. It was never more heard of. But we have so many humanity-mongers in Glasgow now-a-days that even laudable attempts to repress crime are frequently baffled. Let the first convicted band of garroters at the Circuit Court in Glasgow meet the fate which Kane, the vitriol thrower, received, and we are mistaken if the same results will not follow. - Ga-

WHICH IS THE MOST DRUNKEN TOWN IN SCOTLAND? -This is a question which may now be fairly asked, but to get a satisfactory answer is a very difficult mat-For a week or two the wise men of modern Athens thought they had settled the question by naming Glasgow. The Lord Provost, however, of the for-mer city, who commenced his business career in Glasgow, says—No. "We are worse,' and, backed by Capt. Smart's indorsement, proves it. Dundee next takes up the cudgels, and says in ellect-if Glasgow is bad, and Edinburgh worse, we claim the "honor" of being "worser." Dundee being, according to the Advertiser of that town, "one of the most drunken places in the world!! intemperance being the monster iniquity of the place." Till we hear from Aberdeen we must allow the "honor" "he can from Aberdeen we must allow the "honor" to be carried off by Dundee. It is but fair, however, to the Dundee people to state that their claim is of some antiquity. It appears from an old chronicle of that town, that on the 1st Sept., 1651, when General Monk attacked and took Dundee, "the tounesmen did no dewtey in their anen delence, but wer most of them all drunken, lyke so maney beasts." After this we fear Aberdeen has a poor chance, but perhaps she may go further back than 1651. - Chronicle.

ROBERT OWEN'S MANIFESTO. - A manifesto of a singular description has just been issued by the philosopher of Lanark, addressed "to all governments the Protestant division) proposing to amend that by and peoples," having for its purposes to announce "a saying, "Parents obey your children!"

great moral revolution which is about to be effected for the human race, by an apparent miracle." miracle consists, says Mr. Owen, in communications "most important and gratifying," which have been made to him (in common with many more) "by invisible but audible powers, purporting to be from departed spirits;" those with which Mr. Owen has been favored coming from president Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, the late Duke of Kent, Grace Fletcher, Mr. Owen's "first and most enlightened disciple," and several others. Until within the last few weeks Mr. Owen states that, while he believed all things to be eternal, he was of opinion that there was no personal or conscious existence after death; but, having exa-mined the history of the late "manifestations" (spirit-rappings) in America, "through the proceeding of an American medium," he has been "compelled," contrary to his previous strong convictions, "to believe in a future conscious state of life, existing in a refined material, or what is called a spritual state. The object of these manifestations, continues Mr. Owen, is to change "the present false, disunited, and : miserable state of human existence, for a true, united, ... and happy state, to arise from a new universal education, or formation of character, from birth, to be based on truth, and conducted in accordance with the established laws of human nature." Mr. Owen thinks that this change may be easily effected, and adds that the means to do so in all countries are known. They appear, from his showing, to be the universal applicaion of his social system, through the agency of the departed spirits of Jefferson, Franklin, &c., who have kindly sent in their adhesion. We must add, that the 'medium' referred to by Mr. Owen is the American lady who resides in Queen Anne-street, Cavendishsquare.

UNITED STATES.

LIBERATION OF KANE. - Among the more agreeable features of the week's intelligence is the acquittal of Thomas Kane, who was claimed by the British Government under the Ashburton Treaty. The case came up before Judge Nelson on Thursday last, when the Judge delivered an able and equitable decision-namely that: the surrender of fugitives under this treaty is a Political, not Judicial duty, and that the British claim must be preferred to our Executive, and not to any District: Judge or Slave Law Commissioner who may be selected by the prosecution for the purpose. Were the onposite doctrine to prevail, no immigrant from Europe, . but especially no Political Refugee, could ever be safe in this country, since it is always easy to accuse a defeated rebel of some offense against the criminal code. - Truth Teller, 30th ult.

Right Rev. Bishop M'Gill, of Richmond, Va., recently arrived from Europe. Bishops Spaulding and O'Reilly are daily expected.

A Catholic College is to be established at Galveston, Texas, of sufficient dimensions and endowments. to make it an institution of the highest order.

GREAT Loss of Life. - The steamer "United. States," from Aspinwall, arrived at New Orleans,. with dates from California to the 1st of April. The steamer "Independence" was lost on the 16th of Fe-.. bruary, having run ashore on the shoals off Margaretta Island, where she took fire and burnt. About 500passengers were on board, all of whom leaped into the water and tried to swim ashore. One hundred and fifty of them were lost. Margaretta Island is upon the coast of Lower California. After striking, the "Independence" backed off, but finding eight feet of water in her hold, Captain Sampson ordered the pilot to run her on ashore on the beach, at a spot 300 yards from land; there the ship took fire from the intense heat of the furnaces; the flames spreading rapidly and creating the most frightful consternation among the passengers, a heavy surf running at the time. All the boats were swamped in trying to make the first trip ashore. To add to the horrors of the scene, the fire reached the powder magazine which exploded, scattering the fragments in every direction. Many of the passengers were blown into the sea, and others jumped and were immediately swept off by the current that was sweeping from the shore. Many who had previously reached the shore, were unable to render any assistance, and were obliged to remain passive spectators of the destruction of hundreds of men, women, and children by fire and in the sea. The lumber actually lost has been variously estimated at from 150 to 200. The ship finally swung round broadside to the beach, where her coal also took fire and she was totally destroyed. The passengers who were saved, found themselves on an uninhabited island, without water, where they remained for 46 hours in a condition of intense suffering. Finally, by firing a cannon, they attracted the attention of some whaling vessels lying in Magdalen bay, a few miles off, who came to their assistance with provisions, and finally took them off. The following are the names, as far as ascertained, of passengers from the Eastern States who were lost:—John Morris, J. Jones, Geo. Light,— Hartman, W. Doyle, R. Mosher, J. Myers, Mrs. Muffin, T. O. Neal, T. O. Berlee, Charles A. Ward, all of New York.— Welsh, of Boston. O. Hale, W. S. Moulton, of Mass.

STRIKES.—There seems to be a general movement :: in this country among mechanics and laborers, for the purpose of raising the rate of wages, or of decreasing the number of hours required for a day's work. In some instances, both objects are sought by the same persons. This movement has become very marked within the last twelve months. There are some branches of business in which it would be utterly impossible to establish a ten hour system uniformly for all the workmen. In many of these, a strike for higher wages has taken place. In every New York, Philadelphia, and Boston newspaper which we open, notices of strikes meet our eye. In some cases, per- sons employed by the public generally have demanded a higher rate of compensation. Among these are = hotel and boarding-house keepers and bakers. The movement is daily increasing in strength, and it al-ready begins to look like an epidemic. In less than: six months, it is likely that every trade in our cities,... every department of the bread-earning interest, the 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 illustrating the freedom of thought in this country, mentioned rumor of a contemplated convention of the boys of the United States, who were going to revise the ten commandments, particularly the fourth, (the fifth of

REMITTANCES TO

ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

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

THENRY CHAPMAN & Co., Montreal, March 1853. St. Sacrament Street.

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THE TRUE WITNESS

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1853.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Ministers have sustained two defeats in the House of Commons. The first, on the 12th ult., was upon a motion of Mr. Gaskell for an address to Her Majesty, praying for the issuing of a commission to inquire into the state of the borough of Clitheroe, and the corrupt practices which had taken place therein at the late election. Mr. Couden seconded this motion, which was supported by the bulk of the Irish members, and opposed by the party that usually votes with the ministry, headed by the Attorney-General, and the principal law officers of the Crown. Upon the division, ministers were defeated by a majority of 141 to 58. The second defeat occurred the same evening, and, like the former, was owing to the Irish vote. The debate arose upon the motion of Mr. Butt, for an address to her Majesty, representing the propriety and expediency of maintaining the Kilmainham Hospital, as an asylum for Irish soldiers—in spite of the contrary instructions issued by triumph for either party, would be as false in fact, Lord Panmure, when Secretary at War, prohibiting the further admission, to the above named institution, of maimed, and worn out soldiers. This motion was resisted by Government, who, upon a division, were outvoted by 198 to 131. These two defeats have surprised, and considerably diminished the credit of, the Aberdeen government. In the majority, we find the names of 83 Irish members, and of the leading members of the Derby-D'Israelite 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 capacity of Chaplain, 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. The same evening Mr. Sergeant Shee gave notice that, on the 3d inst. he would move for leave to bring in a Bill, to declare lawful the assumption and exercise of their spiritual offices and functions, by the Archishops and Bishops of the Catholic Church in Great Britain and Ireland. . This notice of motion, he is not Emperor of the French for a day; he would which is a direct attack upon the Penal Laws of the prove his regard for liberty by not allowing his clergy last Parliament, is not likely to have any practical to receive such documents as this encyclical letter, result; but, as calculated to embarrass the ministry, and his respect for the liberty of the press, by sup- pound, upon the strength of the fact, that he had paid chased the same on their individual account." The by putting the sincerity of their former opposition to pressing L'Univers, and persecuting its editors. Ecclesiastical Titles Bill to the test, it caused no small consternation. If Mr. Sergeant Shee's Bill ever comes forward, it will, in all probability, be opposed by Lord Aberdeen, Sir J. Graham, Messrs. Herbert and Gladstone, who all, when in opposition, professed their attachment to religious liberty, and their dread of a return to the Penal Laws of last century. Mr. Drummond has given notice of a "call of the House" for the evening of the 3rd inst., and every thing betokens a repetition of the fiery scenes of 1851. The Sixmilebridge affair has been again dragged before the House, upon a motion of Lord A. Vane, condemnatory of the charge delivered by Mr. Justice Perrin, and of the exposition of the law as therein contained. By the advice of the Attorney-General the motion was withdrawn. The Jewish Relief Bill has been read a third time, and the Canada 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 Legislature of Canada may regulate 'the appropriation and application of such Ciergy Reserves, as the said Legislature may

"The 2nd clause provides, 'That it shall not be lawful for the said Legislature to annul, suspend, or reduce any of the annual stipends or allowances which have been already assigned and given to the Clergy of the Churches of England and Scotland, or to any other Religious Bodies or Denominations of Christians in Canada, (and to which the faith of the Crown is pledged) during the natural lives or incumbencies of the parties now receiving the same; nor to appropriate to any other purposes such part of the said proceeds, investments, interest, dividends, rents and profits, as may be required to provide for the payment of such stipends and allowances during such lives and incumbencies."

The Committee of the House of Commons, on the Athlone election, has decided in favor of Mr. Keogh, and against Mr. Lawes; a new writ for the said borough has, in consequence, been issued. Mr. Lucas, in the Tablet, calls upon the electors of Athlone to mark their abhorrence of their late member's con-

hopes, and the social and political strength of Ireland." The news from Ireland may all be summed out of the country as fast as they can; some districts are represented as almost entirely depopulated.

In Ireland, the " Education" question is threatening to add to the perplexities of the government.-The "Board" have adopted the rule that, the reading of Scripture in the schools shall be discontinued, when objected to by the parents of children attend-It is prohibited, in fact, to tamper with the re-"State Education," this restriction has given considerable offence to several of those gentlemen-being members of the "Board"-especially to Dr. Whateley, the Government Archbishop of Dublin, who threatens to secede, if the resolution mentioned above be persisted in. We copy from the Times-

"While so much difference of opinion prevails with respect to the policy of any Government interference with the working of the national system of education, it is, perhaps, but fair to mention that dissensions are said to have sprung up among the members of the board. According to current report, the Archbishop of Dublin, whose consistent and zealous support of the general principle of mixed education has never been questioned, has expressed himself much dissatisfied with an alteration in the rules by which the reading of the Scripture extracts must be dispensed with if any child should evince an unwillingness to its forming part of the instruction to be given in the schools. So decided is his Grace's opposition to this departure from the original plan, that fears are entertained of Dr. Whateley's secession from the board, unless the objectionable rule be rescinded. It is furher stated that the Archbishop's views have the full approval of two of his colleagues, namely, Sir F. Blackburne, the ex-Chancellor, and Mr. Baron Greene, both of whom have but recently taken their places at the board."

On our first page will be found the encyclical letter from the Sovereign Pontiff to the French Prelates. Its effects have been most happy, in allaying the unseemly disputes betwixt the Archbishop of Paris and the editor of L'Univers. "Pax vobis," says the Holy Archbishop withdraws his prohibition, and the writers in L'Univers promise for the suture to maintain a as it would be bad in taste. We are sure, that M. Veuillot entertains no idea of triumphing over his Eccontemplates the humiliation, or defeat, of the talentconciliation, and, on both sides, dutiful submission to the Head of the Catholic Church; but no defeat, and no cause for triumph, for either. This satisfactory settlement of a serious controversy, which at one time had assumed very menacing proportions, must be a cause of joy to every true Catholic, and has certainly proved very unpalatable to the enemies of the Church. The Times cannot conceal his chagrin at this unexpected arrangement; he sees in it proofs of Papal usurpation on the one hand, and a base surrender of Gallican pretensions on the other; he contrasts the submission of the French clergy to the See of Peter, with the noble independence of the British nation, which, in spiritual as well as in temporal concerns, is self-gois, which sets itself up as God upon earth, and professes to make its own religion. The great spiritual authority of Printing House Square only regrets that God, is not much.

No progress has been made in the settlement of the disputes betwixt Austria and Sardinia. The hatred of England in the former country is almost incredible. The following particulars from the Times, giving an account of the rejoicings upon the escape of the Emperor, will convey some idea of the feelings pretty generally entertained on the Continent towards the British Government, and its subjects :-

"On the 19th of March, the inhabitants of Zirl, near Innspruck, celebrated the recovery of the Emperor by shooting at the target, and the following are some literal extracts from the Theatre Zeitung: - Yesterday was a grand day. The marksmen marched out in procession with drums and fifes in the van. After the music came the flags, the prize, and the targets.' On one of the targets was inscribed, in doggrel rhymes: O, England, hell brand, safe retreat for cowardly women! Blow it to pieces, the infernal nest, the stye for all robbers.' The bull's-eye of the second target was represented by the British Arms, with the motto - If the devil had a son, surely 'twas Lord Palmerston.' 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 their hands supplicatingly to the Royal shield.' The inscription beneath was too coarse to be repeated. The bull's-eye was soon hit, and 'Oh, what triumphal shouts arose.' The Tyrolese peasants are fine, stout fellows, and, moreover, faithful subjects, but they would hardly have thought of offering an insult to the British Arms if they had not been incited so to do by their superiors."

The Protestants of Holland are endeavoring to excite their government to imitate the silly conduct of the British Government, upon the occasion of the reestablishment of the Catholic Hierarchy. A petition has been set on foot, praying the King to allow no legal title to any ecclesiastic appointed by the Court

The Baltic brings European news up to the 20th were kept up, and a fine moral tone imparted to the This is putting "a very fine point to it."

duct, by withholding their votes from one "who, with lult. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had brought all his influence, has opposed, and torn to pieces, the forward his Budget. It appears that he has for the year, a surplus revenue of £2,460,000, the greater part of which however would be absorbed by the up in the short statement, that the people are rushing | increased expenditure requisite for national defences. 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 confessed that he felt puzzled in proposing such modifications as should place the incomes derived from permanent, and not permanent, sources, on an equal ligious belief of any of the pupils; and as proselytism to continue the tax for seven years—for the first is the one great object of all Protestant supporters of period of two years, at the present rate of 7d per pound-for the next period of two years, at 6d-and for the three years from April 1857, at 5d in the pound, so that the tax might expire in April 1860. The Income Tax is to be extended to Ireland. These are the principal modifications which government had to propose.

On the 18th, a motion by Lord Winchelsea for a Committee of enquiry, into the Maynooth educational system, was rejected in the House of Lords by a vote of 110 to 53.

The Austrian government has finally rejected the reclamations of Sardinia for the property of its subjects confiscated by the late decrees.

THE MONTREAL PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS' BANK.

(Concluded from our last.)

That the gentlemen who signed the netition containing the extraordinary statement-that, since its suspension, the Montreal and Provident Savings' Bank has paid to its depositors a dividend of 18s in the pound-acted in good faith, and believed the truth of their assertion, we do not for a moment doubt. To that petition are attached the names of gentlemen of unblemished reputation, and who, we are certain, would not give the sanction of their names to a statement they did not firmly believe to be true .-But they will pardon us for saying that, the mere fact of their appending their names to such a document is a proof of the gross ignorance, as to the merits of Father to the disputants, and there is peace. The the case, that generally prevails; and is, at the same time, a full justification of the course pursued by the TRUE WITNESS, in endeavoring to dispel that ignodutiful conduct towards their Pastor. To talk of rance, and to throw a little light upon a subject in which the public, especially the poorer classes, are deeply interested, but which, hitherto, has been carefully kept in the dark by the parties interested in clesiastical Superior; and that the latter as little concealing their misdeeds. Had the contents of the "Report of the Legislative Assembly" been geneed lay champion of Catholicity. There has been re- rally known, the Trustees of the Bank would never have 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 dividend of 18s in the pound.

In our last we showed how the Directors of, and other wealthy debtors to, the Bank managed to discharge their liabilities by the convenient process of paying in, at 18s in the pound, deposit books which they had purchased at rates, varying from 11s 3d, to 12s 6d 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 individuals, being chiefly, either Directors, or else friends and relatives of the Directors, of the verned, and recognises no authority but itself-that | bankrupt institution. To-day, we shall show that the Bank itself employed the same means for getting rid of its liabilities.

A bankrupt tradesman who should compound with some of his poor creditors, by paying them 12s in the pound of their claims, would hardly have the impudence to boast of having paid his creditors 18s in the the Bank by brokers," and that "the brokers had purpressing L'Univers, and persecuting its editors. In such a dividend to the remainder. Such an extra-the meantime, he does what he can, and all that it ordinary flight of mendacity he would leave to the were several purchases made by one particular broker. is permitted to such a creature to, do, which, thank saintly tribe who, on six days of the week, pillage and rob the poor, and on the seventh, with demure looks and starched hypocrisy, meet in their conventicles to thank God that they are not as other men are; an ordinary bankrupt, not being a saint, or a member of some society for the conversion of Papists, would scarcely attempt to soar so far above 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 a dividend of 18s in the pound. They have done, and they well know that they have done, no such thing. How stand the facts of the case?

"The Directors had paid certain creditors, that is, the largest creditors of the institution, eighteen shillings in the pound, and it became necessary 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 appropriating the profit so made to the swelling up of the dividend to the other creditors. Through this means could the Directors 'keep their word of promise to the ear, and break it to the sense." The Italics are our own."-p. 109.

The Trustees employed a broker, or brokers, to purchase from the depositors their books at a low rate-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 broker, acting upon the hint, would purchase the books, and dropping in to the Bank, quite "permiscuously," would mention in the course of conversation, that he had some deposit books to sell; to which the Trustees of the Bank, having funds on hand, which they did not know how to employ, would reof Rome. This attempt to get up a Dutch No- ply by offering to take these books off the broker's Popery cry has been attended with but poor success. hands. By this roundabout process, appearances

transaction; for Mr. Redpath himself had laid it down as a rule "that the sale of deposit books was an act to which the Bank could not become a party." -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 oldfashioned commodities, honesty and plain dealing.-We may lay it down as a rule for the godly, that a man can never cheat his dear brother thoroughly, and with a free conscience, until he "has got religion;" it is the safest investment agoing. But we footing. What the government intended to do was are wandering from the Bank. These facts were not elecited without a good deal, of cross-questioning on the part of the Commissioners, and shuffling and quibbling on the part of the witnesses. We will give some of the questions and answers-p.p. 101-102.

Mr. Director Redpath having been duly sworn, is asked:--

Q. "Did you ever authorise any purchases of deposit books to be made by, or on behalf of, the Savings Bank?"

A. "I, along with other Directors, authorised the purchase of some deposit books that were offered to the Bank by brokers. . . The brokers had purchased the same on their own individual account.

Q. "Was any application made to the Board by the brokers to purchase these books?" A. "To the best of my knowledge and belief, they

offered the books to the Bank." Q. "Was any record of the transaction made in the minute book of the Bank ?"

A. "Not that I am aware of. On reference to the minute book, I find there was no record."

Thus, by Mr. Redpath's testimony, the Bank did not employ or authorise the brokers to purchase, but merely bought the books, when presented at the counter. Mr. Director Murray, on his examination, also felt firmly convinced that "none of the Directors ever gave instructions to buy books."-p. 103. By looking into the Cash Book, however, the Commissioners discovered that the brokers had been paid a regular brokerage for these transactions: so they pushed their enquiries a little further, when it apneared, from the evidence of Mr. Freeland, that he had been "authorised to make purchases of deposits, by the Directors, at one of their meetings"-p. 104 -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 censure on the testimony of gentlemen of such undoubted respectability; but we should be wanting in our duty were we not to point out the manner in which the facts relating to the purchase of deposit books by Mr. Taylor are apparently attempted to be distorted, so as to give such a colouring to the transaction as to hide its real nature. We conceive no one reading the evidence can hesitate in coming to the conclusion, that Mr. T. M. Taylor was, in truth, the agent of the Bank, and bought the books by its express authority. Mr. Actuary Freeland states that he "was authorised to make 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 would take an amount of books from me, and I took them to him, and received payment from him." Three entries in the journals of the Bank, in three consecutive months, (September, October, and November, 1849,) describe the books as "purchased by" (not from) "T. M. Taylor," and paid for "at sundry times" during those three months; and eleven contract 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 broker-

age was duly paid.
"These points, thus indisputably established, prove Mr. Redpath to be in error in his statement, that it was a "purchase of some deposit books that were offered to on behalf of, and under the instructions and authority

of, the Bank. "The Directors having thus become parties to "inviting depositors to dispose of their books under ninety per cent.,"-an act which their president, Mr. Redpath, admits they were not warranted in performing,—the question arises, what led them to it? Mr. Redpath, on being asked the 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 advantageous to the general interests of the Bank by adding to the assets." "This can scarcely have been the reason, since Mr. Redpath admits in the same testimony, that the Savings Bank was "heavily indebted at the time to other "Banks;" they could therefore have had no spare funds to dispose of."—p. 109.

The reason for these transactions is obvious: they enabled the Bank to discharge its liabilities at an easy rate-by the payment of about 12s in the pound, as will be seen by the following statement at p. 105. In one period of three months, the Bank purchased deposit books amounting to £1,819 3s 4d, for the sum of £1,090 9s 5d—that is, by the payment of the latter sum, it got rid of £1,819 3s 4d of debt. And yet, the Trustees have the impudence to assert that the Bank has paid to its creditors 18s in the pound! Were the depositors, whose books the Bank bought at a price, less than 12s in the pound, paid 18s 2d? we would ask. The Report adds, p. 106:—

"The purchases of deposit books by the Bank were not confined to the cases we have enumerated: a considerable amount of the securities held by the Bank were disposed of, under a stipulation to receive Bank books in payment."

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

the pound; and thus the poor were robbed for the benefit of a few. One of the most odious features in this buying up of the books of the poor depositors, is insisted upon at pp. 108-109 of the Report. The transaction was not allowed to be made public: the favored friends of the Directors, and Trustees, alone were in the secret :--

"When claimants applied at the Bank they were informed that they could receive only a dividend of twenty per cent. No further information was vouchsafed. No hopes of a speedy additional dividend held out, but they were strongly recommended not to sell their books; and the very parties who so recommended them were actually employing brokers, and causing others to employ brokers, to buy those books at the greatest depreciation of price at which they could be

But poor men, or depositors not belonging to the clique of the Directors, applying for information at the Bank, were, if not repulsed with downright rudeness, 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."

-p. 87.
The sum of the whole affair is this. The Bank employed brokers to buy up as many of the depositors claims as possible, at rates varying from 12s to 12s 6d in the pound; at the same time giving no public information of a nature to enhance the market value of 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 mentioned rates, it paid to the remainder of its creditors 18s 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 the Montreal Provident and Savings' Bank has not paid to its depositors a dividend of 18s in the pound."

We have 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 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 faithfully adhered to their own published Rules and Regulations-had they acted honestly towards the public-the public would have continued its confidence in them.

The losses to the depositors were aggravated by the dishonesty of the Directors, who refused to pay back to the Bank the sums which they had been the means of abstracting therefrom. They profited by the panic they had caused, to get rid of their liabilities at the expense of the poor depositors, the value 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 interests distinct from, nay, opposed to, the interests of the depositors, traded upon the necessities of its creditors, and made capital out of their losses. These facts we have proved from the "Official Report," and we defy the friends of the bankrupt institution to refute us in any one particular.

It must not be imagined that we have exposed onetenth part even of the wrong-doings of the Bank .-The "Report" itself, a document of about 300 pages Folio, does not pretend to have exhausted the subcurious revelations which the "Report" contains .-credit is due, for the able and impartial manner in which they have discharged the task imposed on them by the Provincial Government. Acknowledging our obligations to them, we feel that we cannot bring this subject to a close better than by quoting the concluding paragraphs of their "Report," in which they allude to the difficulties that, throughout the investiga-

tion, they had to contend with:-"We feel that we have but inefficiently performed the task imposed on us. It has indeed been no easy one. We have had to examine minutely into books 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 institution-extending over the whole series of years from the establishment of the Savings' Bank, in eighteen hundred and forty-one, down to the 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 intelligible in our Report, the irregularities which we have discovered; and of explaining those mysteries in the management, which we ourselves found it difficult to fathom. We have had to trace the progress, 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 subsequently swelled in magnitude, until they were the means of absorbing a vast proportion 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 evidence-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, we

trust, be deemed a sufficient apology, both for the length of time occupied in the investigation, and for any imperfections or deficiencies that may be discovered in this Report."-p. 111.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY, AND CANADIAN COLLEGES.

The April number of this Magazine contains an 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 of view, beneath criticism, and it is only to notice some of his absurd statements that we take notice of

The Canadian Colleges it must be understood, in the first place, are institutions very different in plan and design from what are known as Colleges to the American readers of Putnam. Of these there are some nine or ten in Lower Canada, where they serve the double purpose of preparatory schools or academies, and of colleges, for a complete classical and mathematical course, which will not suffer by comparison with that of any of the American Colleges. It is in this double character that they are to be regarded, and the view of the writer is one taken only from his experience in the preparatory school, where he has had little opportunity to judge of the higher classes, their discipline, or instruction. Our precocious youth gives his experience from the time he put on breeches until the age of twelve years, and we must be excused for laughing at some of his complaints. For instance, it is a great hardship not to be allowed a store of wines or liquors in his private closet, with which to regale himself or his friends of a night-and apropos of this, he tells a story at the expense of some one of his tutors, which has done service among successive generations of school boys, for time immemorial. Again, we have the accustomed horror of sick children to take unwelcome potions of salts and enstor-oil, made the subject of sad complainings, and he evidently has most unpleasant memories of the prescriptions of the matron, who held his nose to make him swallow the tisanes. Poor child! but even at established the truth of our last proposition-" That this early age he seems to have aspired to play the gallant, and complains, in bitter language, of the ugliness 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 effect of the advent of a well-favored widow into the infirmary. To such a degree was the restraint towards the other sex carried, that we are told that, flirtations and love epistles were strictly forbidden him!

> We were trained in an English, and not in a Canadian, Grammar School, but we are certain that we could make out a much harder story about discipline and fare, at a place where we paid more than fifty dollars a year; nor since we have grown older have 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 servant he is, a part of whose creed is "the Emancipation of children" from the unnatural restraints under which our childhood, 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 greatly exaggerated the weary hours spent upon his knees. The whole time, including the morning Mass, is less than two hours, and a portion of this is spent in the daily reading of the Sacred Scriptures, during which they are required to kneel. The story about putting on and off their breeches in bed, is laughed at as an absurd invention of our young friend. As to the stories about the books read, they are equally untrue, except for children of his tender years, who like English boys, learn to read from selections, and are moreover forbidden to spend their time over ject; and the utmost that we have attempted to do novels, or romances. But in the higher classes, has been to give to the public some insight into the thorough courses of English and French literature are pursued, and the works which he asserts to be in-We have endeavored to adhere strictly to the letter | terdicted are familiar to all those who have completed of that "Report;" we have, on almost every occa- their collegiate studies. It is true that books like sion, used its very words, and given the evidence of the "Romans de Voltaire," and the corrupting pages the Directors themselves for every charge made of Jean Jacques Rousseau, are not among their clasagainst them; out of their own mouths they stand sic authors, nor, we imagine, would any father desire condemned. To the Commissioners of Inquiry great for his son, while at college, a critical acquaintance with the interdicted Don Juan.

The knowledge of Latin acquired in our Canadian colleges is far superior to that given in those of the United States; and our young men not only learn to read Latin authors, but to write and speak the language correctly; nay, during the last two years of the course, the authors in logic and philosophy are read in Latin, and all the exercises of the classroom are carried on in that language.

As to his sneers at religion, priestly influence, &c., they will fall unheeded upon those who know Canada and its clergy. For the infidelity which he asserts is so common among the educated French Canadians, we can assure him that the affected scepticism, to which he attaches so much importance, is, for the most part, confined to a few precocious youths, who, like our author, have finished their collegiate course at the age of twelve, and completed their education, behind a counter, or as adventurers in Yankee land. His ridiculous assertion, with regard to the confessional, that boys would invent imaginary crimes when they had no real ones to confess, would never have entered into the head of one who had ever said the Confiteor.

On the whole, our author, although called upon by Putnam to curse our Canadian Colleges, has, like Baalam, unwillingly blessed them-when he confesses that 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 mechanics, and fit only for the learned professions. Now we were sent to college precisely with this in-

Since the day we learned the "Lord's Prayer" we never thought it a reproach to "pray for our daily bread," and we must confess that the youths who are turned out from English and Canadian colleges, are too often fit, neither to work or to pray for a livelihood.

Disappointed gold diggers write angry letters to the public journals from Melbourne, painting the state of affairs in Australia in the most gloomy colors. These gentlemen have clearly mistaken their vocation. Men do not, or should not, go into the bush with the expectation of faring delicately, or of being clothed in purple and fine linen. If ardently attached to these things, they should have looked for them in the land of Cockaigne: there they may be found, but most certainly are not to be enjoyed amongst the Ballarat ranges, or the Bougong gullies. A parcel of counter-skippers, swell attorney apprentices, and barber's clerks, who have never done a day's hard work in their lives, are not the men to make a fortune in Australia. They would have done much better by stopping at home, minding their shops, or measuring ribbons, than by emigrating to a new country, where a man must work hard, and have plenty of pluck, to make his living, and protect his head from the black fellow's tomahawk, and the small end of the bushranger's rifle. "Crawlers," as they are called in in the bush, are not wanted there, but men-men with strong arms, and stout hearts, who 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 used to be an old proverb in the bush, that "outside the limits, men recognised neither the Law nor the Prophets"-and since the vast influx of immigrants, from all parts of the world, and from all classes of society, matters cannot have much improved in this respect. The complaints of the lawlessness and the fearful amount of crime at the "diggms," are no doubt well founded; and the timid man, or he who is unable to protect himself, had certainly better keep away from them. But the complaints against the climate, are without foundation, and the difficulties of obtaining a livelihood are ridiculously exaggerated. The climate has its drawbacks to be sure. The heat 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 during the summer, and the winter is not more severe than a Canadian October. The flies and other insects, are certainly sad pests, but the sand flies and musquitoes in a Canadian bush are, as the writer knows by experience, ten thousand times worse. The greatest inconvenience in Australia, during the summer, arises from the excessive dust, and the occasional want of water; the latter being not only scarce in some districts, but often very unwholesome. Hence Ophthalmia and Diarrhaa, running into Dysentery, are common diseases amongst Europeans on their first arrival in Australia. Other diseases are comparatively unknown; Pulmonary complaints are never heard of amongst men; and nine-tenths of the mortality may be safely attributed to the debauchery and excessive drinking, unfortunately too prevalent amongst the immigrant 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 parents, are remarkably abstemious, rarely touching fermented liquors: the latter have their weaknesses, amongst which we may enumerate a passion for riding after other men's cattle, and a strong tendency to horse stealing.

To the intending emigrant to Australia, if a laboring man, of steady and industrious habits, with a strong back, and a muscular pair of arms, we would say, be not discouraged by the growling of a few lazy fellows, who, in all probability, would starve in any selves out on planks and on such things as they could country if left to themselves. No man need be a day get their hands on. Some made for shore (we were vithout plenty of employment in Australia: he is sure of getting high wages, plenty to eat, if he will but hire himself out as a shepherd, a stockman, or a farm laborer. If he can shoe a horse, use his axe, or ride well across country, he need not even go to the "diggins." But if he can do none of these thingsif he is only fit to tend the bar, or the counter, or to keep books-by all means would we recommend him to stay away. Of this latter class, Australia has enough, and more than enough. What are wanted there are men, and not "crawlers:" the former are sure to do well there, the latter will go to the devil any where.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, has signified his approbation of the request, of a large number of the Catholic citizens of Montreal, to the effect that he would be pleased to authorise the re-building of St. James' Church upon its ancient site. By a letter dated the 28th ult., His Lordship manifests his readiness to accede to the wishes of so numerous and respectable a body of his attached children, and to whom the old Church of St. James was endeared by so many sacred recollections. It is still His Lord-ship's intention to place the Cathedral, and other Episcopal buildings, upon the Coteau Barron.

The Sun, a new tri-weekly paper, made its first appearance on Tuesday. It professes its intention to keep clear of religious discussions, and to confine itself 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 advocate " Reforms," and "Extensions," and "Limitations" and "Abolitions," &c., &c. In one thing we shall be happy to join with him—that is in pleading the cause tent, and always imagined that mechanics and com- of "Free Schools." This is a truly Catholic merce were learned, in the work-shop or behind the measure. Let us by all means have "Free Schools" counter-while the college was only preparatory to and no State-Schoolism-that is, no State control teaching men other ways of earning their bread. over, or State interference with. Education.

IRISHMEN IN SHERDROOKE. - We have been informed by a gentleman who returned from Sherbrooke yesterday, that thirty Irish laborers who were removed from one section of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Rail road to another, by order of the contractor under whom they worked, were refused a lodging in Sherbrooke. It appears the poor fellows arrived there on Wednesday evening last, at a late hour, where they were directed to remain until the following morning; but finding that the good people of Sherbrooke would afford them no accommodation, they were again ordered to leave and go to Lennoxville, a place distant about three miles from Sherbrooke, in the hope of finding more hospitable treatment. But alas! the high minded inhabitants of this flourishing little village also discovered that they were Irish, and the result was, no admittance. And in consequence, our informant declares that when he last heard of them, on the night in question, they were left to provide for themselves, as best they could, on the public highway.

We have to thank Mr. Armour, Great St. James Street, for a copy of the first number of a new educational monthly periodical—The Popular Educator. It is intended to give a general course of instruction upon every thing, History, Mathematics, Physics, Metaphysics, and every branch of human knowledge. first number contains a deal of useful information, and we predict that the work will prove a general favorite.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Quebec, M. Enright, £5; St. Anne's, Rev. Mr. Bourret £1; Castleford, D. Madigan, 10s; St. Remi, Rev. Mr. Bedard, £1 11s 3d; Isle Bizard, Rev. Mr. Lavallee, 12s 6d; Lanoraye, Rev. Mr. Giroux, £1; St. Sylvester, P. Scallon, 6s 3d; Granby, P. Hackett, £2 10s; Gananoque, Rev. J. Rossiter, £1; Danville, T. Gunning, 6s 3d; Compton, J. Farley, 12s 6d; Sherbrook, T. Gridith, 12s 6d; Sault St. Louis, N. Delarimeir, £1 11s 3d; Peterboro, B. Boyd, £1; S. Monaghan, M. Cooney, 6s 3d; St. John's, Rev. C. La Rocque, 12s 6d; Cobourg, M. Mahony, 10s; Prescott, Captain J. Savage, 12s 6d; Hawksbury, Peter Doyle, 6s 3d; New Glasgow, P. Shovelin, 12s 6d, J. Byrne, 9s 4d; Chatham, J. Mason, 6s 3d; St. Therese, T. Lanargan, 15s 74d.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

On the 3rd inst., Mr. Richards moved the second reading of the "Act Supplementary" to the Upper Canada School Bill. The hon, gentleman laid it down as the principle of the measure which he introduced that-Any persons, who conceived their religion was not treated with proper respect in the Common Schools, should be empowered to establish separate schools, and should be entitled to receive, from the public funds, a fair share of the amount to which all were compelled to contribute, in proportion to their numbers. The second reading was agreed to, after a notice from Messrs. Brown and Christie, that they intended to oppose the measure in Committee.

Mr. Brown moved a series of resolutions in a proposed address to the Crown, praying Her Majesty to recommend the Imperial Parliament to pass a Bill repealing certain clauses in the Act of Union, which imposed restrictions upon the Provincial Legislature. He desired that a simple vote of the Canadian Parliament should be sufficient for altering the representation. This motion was opposed by Ministers, on the ground that the resolutions, if carried, would destroy the Union. The further consideration of Mr. Brown's motion was postponed until Wednesday. The Seignorial Tenure Bill is still under the consideration of the

Loss of the Steamer "Ocean Wave."-About one o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 30th April, 1853, a cry of fire was raised. The Captain and passengers were all in bed. Immediately on the cry of fire, all rushed down to the after part of the boat, and a scene of confusion took place which baffles the imagination to conceive :—the cry of children, the wailing of mothers, the parting of friends, were heartrending in the extreme. It was impossible to get at the boat. as the fire was first observed on the upper decks, and in about half-an-hour the whole of the upper cabin or saloon was consumed. The passengers threw themrom shore), others remained clinging to the boat, and those that did so were saved, in number four cabin passengers, fourteen of the crew, and Purser. About half-past four, we were delivered from our perilous situation by the schooner Emblem, of Bronte, Captain Bolger, and the Georgiana, of Port Dover, Captain Henderson, to whose exertions, through Almighty God, we owe our lives; and we would now most cheerfully tender them our most sincere thanks for their timely assistance, and also for their kindness and attention to our several wants; and particularly to Captain Bolger, of the Emblem, for the prompt measures 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 .- Kingston Daily

We understand that the Hon. Colonel Tache, the Receiver General, at his visit to Montreal last week, effected, on behalf of the Provincial Government, from the Seminary, the Hotel Dieu, and the Grey Nons, a purchase of a very valuable parcel of land amounting 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 belonging to the staff of the Grand Trunk Ruilway Co., who came out in the last steamer have arrived in town.

We understand the Chaudiere copper and gold mines have been sold by the Quebec proprietors to a company in England .- Gazette.

SAVED FROM DROWNING.—On Wednesday 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 feet of water. Edward O'Connor, son of D. O'Connor, Esq., seeing the child struggling, ran to the spot im-mediately, and plunging in, caught the lad by the arm just as he was going down, as his light clothing which had kept him affoat was completely saturated. Young O'Connor, the hero of this exploit, is but fifteen years of age.—Ollawa Cilizen.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor had been sick for some days, but has

Stringent regulations for political refugees in France are promulgated. None will be permitted to reside at Lyons, Marseilles, or in the departments of the Seine, without special authorisation. Spanish refugees must not approach within one hundred miles of the Spanish frontier; Germans must keep the same distance from Germany, and Italians from Italy.

The case of the foreign correspondents came on on Tuesday last before the Sixth Chamber of the Correctional Police Court. The examination of the accused was rather long, during which MM. de Coetlogon, Virmaitre, and De Planhol, repudiated very strongly the charge against them of belonging to a secret society. The Duke de Rovigo denied having any act, hand or part in the libellous verses circulated in such quantity on the occasion of the Emperor's marriage, and with reference to the Empress, has declared that he was incapable of outraging a woman. M. Valée did not appear on the prisoner's bench, as he had succeeded in effecting his escape from France. The deposition lasted about half an hour. Few witnesses were examined, but a considerable number of letters that passed between MM. de Coetlogon, Virmaitre, and the refugees in Belgium, were read, and it appears that those letters were of the most insulting kind to the Emperor and the Empress. Extracts were also read from the correspondence of the Nation and the Observateur, both of which papers are published in Brussels, and with which it is alleged MM. de Coetlogon and Virmaitre are connected. The proceedings were carried on with closed doors, in consequence, it was said, of the improper nature of the verses and other documents composed against the Empress. Few besides the counsel on both sides were admitted, and even M. Berryer, the batonnier of the Order of Advocates, was refused admission.

The Times correspondent writes:- "Since the 'demonstration' made by the Republican party at the funeral of Madame Raspail, rumors have occasionally been circulated of fresh attempts at its organisation, in 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 societies were again, though secretly, in movement, and with as much energy as the necessity for close concealment permitted; and that the correspondence between certain sections in Paris and the refugees abroad was frequent and active. A few days ago some arrests were made at the Carre Saint Martin, on the charge of distributing secretly certain manifestoes of MM. Felix Pyat and Causidiére, and Sergeant Boichot; and yesterday and to-day other arrests have taken place on the same or similar charges. The number of arrested is said to be 140, but this I believe to be exaggeration, and perhaps from fifty to sixty would be nearer the mark. They are persons said to be well known for their Socialist opinions, but otherwise of no note or importance."

A letter from Lorient gives the following details of the escape and recapture of Blanqui and Cazaran from Bellisle:-

"In the morning of the 5th, the town of Palais was thrown into great agitation in consequence of Blanqui and Cazavan having contrived to elude the vigilance of the gaolers, and escaped from the citadel by climbing over a wall by means of a rope, and afterwards crossing the ditch. The troops of the gaolers were soon in pursuit of them. The two prithe evening before their escape, and the turnkey saw sent of France, recognising the right of the King of bows on the table, and the other stooping over the the vigilance of the turnkey."

PRUSSIA.

Letters from Berlin state that the renewal of the Zollverein has already given a great impetus to manufactures. The Hygienic Associations have been dissolved; they were found in possession of considerable sums of money, destined to encourage Propagandism. These sums have been seized.

BAVARIA.

The government has notified that it will not recognise marriages which have taken place according to the forms of the German Catholic 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.

Advices from Hague state that the Papal decision restoring the Catholic Hierarchy in Holland had been officially received. It is affirmed that the measure is the result of a convention between the Dutch and Roman governments; accordingly, all the petitions, and the steps taken by the Central Council of the Protestant Church for the non-approval by government 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 mention here. The French Emperor shows himself the object of Prince Menschikoff's mission is neither less compliant than formerly, because he is well aware more nor less than a Treaty of Alliance, similar to that all the influence of this court is employed to that of Unkiar Skelessi; this has hitherto been, and prevent the Pope's leaving Rome. The Czar is is as yet, a profound secret.

warmly attached to the Emperor Francis Joseph, and will certainly always make common cause with him in keeping down the revolutionary party in Europe, but the interest of the two countries are so much opposed in the East that the intimate alliance can hardly be of long duration, unless Austria is prepared to yield on all points. The hatred to Great Britain has reached such a pitch, that a person who is well aware how dearly Austria is obliged to pay for the assistance received during the Hungarian war, a few days since observed that "a fillip from Russia was more acceptable than a favor would be from England." The consequences of the hostility manifested towards Englishmen in Austria are already beginning to be

AUSTRIAN ITALY.

Marshal Radetzky has refused the honors with which the Emperor wished to surround him at Vienna, and preferred not to leave Italy. It was apprehended therefore, that the substitution of civil for military power in Lombardy would not take place.

Letters from Milan state that though the decree of sequestration against the property of the Lombard refugees will be maintained, its execution will not be so rigorous as has been feared; and that the Commission has received instructions to examine every case brought before it with scrupulous exactness, and to apply the decree only in those cases where complicity in the acts of conspirators shall have been proved; and it is further anticipated that the condemnations will not be very numerous.

SICILY.

The Genoa papers state that several hundreds of persons have been arrested at Palermo. The persons arrested belong to all classes of society. Those against whom the strongest suspicions prevailed have been taken to the citadel of Messina.

ITALY.

A new manifesto from Mazzini is reported to have appeared at Turin. It is now said that Mazzini and some of his agents have crossed from Malta into Sicily. Eight persons had been arrested at Calana and Messina.

ROME.

I have been told that the morals and religious feeling of the French soldiers are much improved by a term of service in Rome, but I cannot affirm it from personal observation, though I am constantly in the habit of meeting them in churches and cafés. Their increasing popularity, however, is evident from the expressions of the Romans with regard to them, and no doubt arises as much from an aggravated horror of everything Austrian, and a deliberate comparison of the two armies of occupation, as from their own good conduct. In Rome itself, I hear Mazzini has quite lost his influence, his agents are scouted, and his stipend stopped. In consequence of the insurrectionary spirit found to exist among the Hungarian troops who formed the garrison of Ancona, they have been relieved by others sent direct from Trieste in steam frigates.

A subscription is about being raised by the English Roman Catholics, for the purpose of erecting a monument to Pope Adrian IV., the only Englishman who ever attained that dignity, and whose ashes now lie in the Grotte Vaticane, but who has hitherto been monumentless. As so many of our wealthy compatriots have of late embraced his faith, they intend to give him a memorial worthy of themselves, and him, St. Peter's.—Correspondent of Times.

SWITZERLAND.

Some singular stories have been published respectgarrison, the gendarmerie, and a number of the ing the proceedings of the King of Prussia in the affair of Neufchâtel. In 1848 the citizens of Neufsoners were found at nine o'clock, and recaptured in châtel declared themselves independent of Prussia; whence they hoped to find the means of reaching the pears that on the 24th of May 1852, a protocol was main land. The cells had been visited as usual on signed by England, Russia and Austria, with the conthe prisoners as he thought, one resting with his el- Prussia to recover possession by force of arms. But it is now said that two secret articles were added to fire, and he closed the doors. Two stuffed figures the protocol-" one of them demanded by the late had been placed in those positions, and thus deceived | English Cabinet, which, for reasons arising out of its internal situation, desired that the affair should not be opened with Switzerland until after an interval of some months; perhaps the elections had something to do with the delay. The other secret article referred to the means of execution which Prussia is authorised to employ to enforce the recognition of the King's authority in the canton. It was agreed that the King of Prussia should, whenever he thought it most convenient, notify the protocol of the 24th May to the Swiss Government, and call upon it to have that protocol admitted by Neufchâtel. If the Swiss Government accepted, of course the affair was at an end; if not, or if Neufchâtel resisted, then Prussia is authorised to proceed to a military occupation of the canton, which she will not fail to do."

RUSSIA.

The Trieste Gazette states that according to advices of the 25th of March from Odessa warlike preparations are carried on with great zeal, so that all may 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 conveying troops to Kertsch. Even old soldiers who have served twenty and twenty-five years, are again called under arms.

TURKEY.

In a postscript to his letter of the 28th March, the Constantinople correspondent of the Times says: "I have just learned, on the best authority, that

"The Turks resist, until they receive the advice of England and France."

Up to the 4th April no sailing orders had reached the British fleet at Malta, and no preparations whatever were making for its departure.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

KAFFIR WAR.—From a Parliamentary return, lately published, it appears that the further sum required to be voted towards defraying the expenses of the Kaffir war, beyond the ordinary grants for Army, Navy, Ordnance, and Commissariat services, to the 31st March, 1854, is £200,000.

INDIA AND CHINA.

There is little news of importance from Burmah. It was believed that Prince Minjeoder had succeeded in obtaining supreme power at Ava. The arrival of an accredited Burmese envoy was daily expected in the British camp. The British repulse at Donabero is more disastrous than at first reported; a hundred men killed and missing. It is stated that the navy and military officers engaged, quarrelled in the presence of the enemy. General Godwin remained inactive at Prome. Much excitement prevailed in India respecting the removal of two Judges from the Supreme Bench for maladministration and debt.

There is news from China, dated the 25th of February. The rebellion was continued with increased violence, and a complete panic existed at Pekin.

AUSTRALIA.

Private letters from Hobart Town to the end of December report that the Influenza was raging fearfully, and the average death in Hobart Town exceeded 150 per month. Considerable improvement had taken place in the yield of gold at Fingal. Nuggets found there had been shown, weighing eighty-eight grains. Gold has also been discovered at the Bay of Fires, on the east coast. Mrs. T. F. Meagher had left Hobart Town, in the Wellington, for America, to join her husband.

Farming and gardening seem still more profitable in Australia than even gold digging. The Melbourne Herald instances a case in which one market gardener realised £4,000 by the sale of pigs and vegetables during the last season.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Union has the following article on the Eastern "The English journals affect to treat with the most

complete indifference and with sovereign disdain the religious question of the East. That is quite natural. The Protestant pride and the deep hostility which they bear to Catholicism and France perfectly justify this conduct. But ought it to be imitated, even remotely, by the French journals? Let us consent to attribute this strange anomaly to the account of ignorance and levity, and let us rapidly bring forward some facts to prove that the religious question is the principal one in all the countries subjected to Mahometanism. It is useless to say that all our influence is connected with the traditions of the protectorate exercised by us over the Latins, and the most important object of which is the possession of the Holy Shrines. It is useless also to mention the solemn treaties which guarantee to us that high patronage. Within the last twenty years in particular, thanks to the liberty which the Catholic religion has enjoyed in the Ottaman empire, our religious establishments have been much extended there. At Constantinople, the mission of the Lazarists, directed by the Abbé Eugène Boré, has founded schools which propagate the faith and knowledge amongst a multitude of pupils belonging to all races and religions in Turkey. At Smyrna, as at Constantinople and Alexandria, Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul have been established, and excite the admiration of the disciples of Mahomet by their Christian charity. The Fathers of the Society of Jesus possess in Syria alone five considerable establishments, namely, the residence of Our Lady at Beyrouth; the residence of Our Lady the sent been banished from the discussion. Yet what the village of Radenec, near the great lighthouse. and de facto they have remained so; but the King of Deliverer at Bicfaia; the religious seminary and resi- question was ever plainer or rested on larger or more They were concealed in the barn of a farmer, from Prussia has never ceased to urge his claims. It apThey were concealed in the barn of a farmer, from Prussia has never ceased to urge his claims. It apThey were concealed in the barn of a farmer, from Prussia has never ceased to urge his claims. It apThey were concealed in the barn of a farmer, from Prussia has never ceased to urge his claims. It apThey were concealed in the barn of a farmer, from Prussia has never ceased to urge his claims. It apThey were concealed in the barn of a farmer, from Prussia has never ceased to urge his claims. It apThey were concealed in the barn of a farmer, from Prussia has never ceased to urge his claims. 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It apThey were concealed in the barn of a farmer, from Prussia has never ceased to urge his claims. It apThey were concealed in the barn of a farmer, from Prussia has never ceased to urge his claims. It apThey were concealed in the barn of a farmer, from Prussia has never ceased to urge his claims. It apThey w a branch of the preceding one, at Maalaka. These entirely the management of her local affairs; and we residences are at the same time religious schools and ordinary ones. Thus at Beyrouth there is a double school of Arab and of French; it is confided to the care of two French Priests and two Arab masters, who spare nothing to merit the confidence of families. This school is alike frequented by the Maronites, the United Greeks, the Armenians, the Syrians, and the Latins; even the schismatic Greeks often send their children to it; Bicfaï is the residence of Emir Haïder, successor of the celebrated Emir Bechir in the government of Mount Lebanon. It was at the invitation of the Emir Hander that the Jesuits founded their establishment at Bicfaïa; and he has aided them by his encouragements, his alms, and his protection. The Maronite clergy is composed of the Patriarch, nine archbishops and diocesan bishops, six bishops in partibus, and 1,200 priests, serving 156 churches. The conscience, and to seek to impose on one nation as its Catholic Church of the different rites possesses in the Ottaman empire 25 patriarchs and archbishops, the residences of which are Jerusalem, Antioch, Constantinople, Aleppo, Alexandria, Antivari (Albania,) Babylon, Bagdat, Damascus, Tokat (Anatolia,) Diarbekir, 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 Latin rite, Mgr. Valerga, was re-established in his see. It is well known with what fidelity and devotedness, and at the price of how many struggles, privations, and sufferings this courageous and zealous the laws which regulate other institutions. The first prelate, as well as the Franciscan Brotherhood, keep condition of its permanency is that it should be homoguard over the Holy Sepulchre. The protection and the alms of France have supported, up to the present time, their devotedness against the difficulties caused by chism, heresy, and Mussulman avarice. If, which God forbid! the influence of France should happen to diminish, the Catholic establishments of the Ottoman Empire would soon decline, and perhaps succumb under the influence of Russia. We know what Catholicism has become in our times, in the countries subjected to the action of the agents of that government. The schools founded in Persia by M. Eugène Boré have disappeared, because they displeased the Russian ambassador. The Greek schism is more intolerant than Mussulman idolatry. As Catholics and

prey of Russia. If, in the designs of Providence, that day is to arrive, we ought to be in a position to ensure an efficient protection to the Catholic establishments in Turkey, and, above all, to those of Jerusalem. Let us never lorget that France is answerable to Catholicism for the guardianship of the tomb of Jesus Christ."

CANADA CLERGY RESERVES.

(From the Times.)

Seldom has council been more effectually darkened by words without understanding than in the tedious debates which have served as an accompaniment to the Canadian Clergy Reserves Bill in its passage through Parliament. The assailing party has been deficient in ingenuousness, and the defending one in dexterity. No measure ever rested on broader, plainer, or more intelligible principles. Colonial self-government. Imperial expediency, and the best interests of the Church itself, may easily be shown to be involved in the measure. It was therefore necessary for those who opposed it to seek for topics which, however frivolous and ill-assorted in themselves, might draw off attention from the real issue, and persuade the public that the House was deciding one question, while it was in reality determining on another. The friends of the bill fell into the snare, and suffered themselves to be led aside into the discussion of immaterial points, the decision of which could in no way influence themselves or their antagonists. Thus we have Mr. Walpole laboring with sincere, but most wearisome perseverance, to prove that the present state of the Canada Clergy Reserves was established by law, sanctioned by the Crown, and ratified by the Parliament. To be sure it was. Had this not been so, there would have needed no bill at all. The Clergy Reserves are a local matter peculiar to Canada, and as such would have fallen naturally under the dominion of the local Legislature, from which nothing but a most violent and ill-advised interference of Imperial power could possibly have released them. It is just because we have been meddling and indiscreet in passing acts about other people's faith and other people's land that we are reduced to the necessity of retracing a step taken after much deliberation, and fondly believed by its advocates and promoters to be final and perpetual. It is inconceivable how much time and pains were wasted in proving the proposition that the law was a law, and that therefore the act of Parliament in question was required.

Then came Mr. Napier, whose principal aim throughout seems to have been to put the question on any grounds rather than those which commended it to his own mind. Everybody familiar with Mr. Na-pier's opinions must know that he votes for withdrawing the question of the support of the Canadian clergy from the local Legislature because he dreads an analogy between Canada and Ireland-because he is anxious to crush the very germ of principles which he apprehends might, by hostile logicians, be converted into arguments against the stability of his own Church. These being, we apprehend, his real sentiments, this dexterous intellectual gladiator bestows infinite pains on proving that Protestants are not on an equality with Roman Catholics, because the bill which shall alter the endowment for the one is encompassed with less tedious formality than is required for any measure which may deal with the interests of the other .-Therefore, of course, the measure ought to be rejected. Everything is to be reduced to the line and the plummet, and we are not to alter one bad law which is complained of because we do not at the same time amend another which is not. Another ponderous demonstration is adduced to show that the act of 1853 is not a return to the principles of 1791, a conclusion which, decide it which way you will, can have no practical bearing on the question.

To these succeeds Sir John Pakington, to whom nature has apparently denied the power of ratiocination, and who was therefore compelled to confine himself to the narration of facts and the reading of despatches and speeches, while at the end of every sentence he expressed alternately his pain, his sorrow, and his regret at the matter which it contained. In this delectable manner the debate went on, till it really seemed that the whole question at issue had by common conhave done this on the plain and obvious ground that Canada is better able than we are to judge what is good and what is hurtful for her. To this policy the Clergy Reserves offer a startling exception—an exception which has been for the last forty years a subject of the bitterest complaint and reclamation. There. is but one way of justifying such violation of princi-ple,—the proof that it is for the public good. But who are to be the judges of that public good? We, or the people of Canada, speaking through their Legislature? The establishment of self-government in Canada is, as we have shown, pregnant with the admission that the Canadians know better than we do what guide the conscience of another is the maximum of tyranny and absurdity, and would lead, by a logical conclusion, to the exterminating doctrines of the Mahomedans or the Inquisition.

The plea of compact is equally nugatory. The question is far too large to be settled by considerations of what may have passed between Bishops and Ministers thirteen years ago. Its solution involves many things, but nothing so directly or so evidently as the destinies of the colonial Church. The Church, after all, high and holy as its mission is, must submit to geneous with that by which it is surrounded—no pale and sickly exotic, no hothouse rose, that must breathe an atmosphere unsuited to the inspiration of the hardier flowers of the garden, but something native, vernacular, and indigenous, partaking of the peculiarities, and it may be of the faults, of its habitation; and, above all things, relying on no foreign support—no meddling or domineering influence. Let those who wish for the destruction of the Church of England in Canada force her to live on public alms, extorted by the orders of a foreign Power, till she falls, together with the interference which has upheld her; far better do they judge who would wed her to the soil, and rather strip her of all extraneous support than present as Frenchmen, we have consequently every interest her to her disciples in the odious garb of a hireling to prevent the Ottoman Empire from becoming the and a stranger.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

The Shepherd of the Valley, in a humorous article. gives a version of Ecclesiastical History, as seen from the Protestant stand-point. We must say that the Shepherd's history, is quite as authentic, and "Protestant Ecclesiastical History":-

Apostles, recollecting the command which had been given them to write the Bible, (St. Matthew, xxviii. 18, 19, 20,) shut themselves up in their closets and labored very assidnossly until they had accomplished the arduous task. It is said that the Sanctum, and printing office of St John are still preserved, and the hymns of St. Peter are still extant. Several years passed away before this great Missionary and Evangeliser was ushered into the world—but it was done after a while; and the effect it produced and the things that followed are the items which I am going to chro-

"It appears that this book was to be the rule of faith-all those who read it were to be saved, and those who did not read it were to be damned. It was to give testimony of itself and interpret itself, or at least infuse a spirit of inspiration into every individual, which would enable him to understand its true meaning. As faith comes by reading, it was necessary that every individual should learn how to read; hence, public schools were established, and the people taxed io support them. As the Divine mission and self-suf-ficiency of the Bible, is a principle which includes and constitutes the basis of all Christianity, it may not be altogether foreign to my purpose,—nay, it is per-haps absolutely necessary, that I should offer a few proofs in support of this fundamental doctrine. In the style of the printing and binding, and lo! I will be with it, no difference how much it may be changed, corrupted or adulterated, unto the consummation of the world." I will give unto it the keys of the kingdom of Heaven, and whatsoever it shall loose on earth shall be loosed in Heaven, and whatsoever it shall bind on earth shall be bound in Heaven."-St. Matthew. xvi. 19, xviii. 18. "Whose sins it forgives, are forgiven, and whose sins it retains are retained."—St. John, xx 23. Again: " I say unto thee (the Bible), thou art sand, and upon this sand I will build my Churches, which shall be propagated by the Winds of Heaven, until they have reached the uttermost bounds of the earth, &c."—St. Matthew, xvi, 18.

"So we see, that although the Bible was to be the interpreter thereof, there were nevertheless, for formality's sake, to be Churches and Pastors to explain the Bible. Before they set about to establish the churches, however, it was absolutely necessary that the Apostles should have wives. One, according to the command was enough, but the more the better. "A Deacon, should be a man of at least one wife, and a Bishop should have more according to his dignity."-1. Cor. vii., &c. "Take with you your wives and your children, for the workman is worthy of his hire."—Saint Matthew, x. 9, 10. "He that clings to father, mother, wife or child for my sake, shall receive a hundred told reward."—St. Mat. xix. 29. For what reason the Apostles were required to receive the Sacrament of Matrimony, the Bible does not inform us; but I suppose it was intended that they should raise up Young Apostles to take their places and perpetuate the good work when they had departed—it was for the edification and perfection of the Saints-it was in order that their time might be kept occupied, which the preaching of the Gospel alone would not do. But all these requisites we must suppose, were soon obtained, and the Apostles were now ready to form the Churches and begin their mission. For it was written: "There shall be many folds and many shepherds—many Lords many Faiths and many Baptisms."—Eph. iv. 5.— Every Apostle was a Shepherd, his wife a Shepherdess and his children young Shepherds and Shepherd-

and Moyambique Quakers. James went on a trading expedition to Arabia, where he founded the Unitarians. John, had a great many laborers employed in digging his gold mines in Hindostan; these he used to assemble and preach to on the Sabbath: they took the name of the Bengal Baptists. The name was probably derived from the process of washing the earth in order to separate the 'gold from the dirt. Philip went out with a trafflicking party to the Cannibal Islands, where he founded the Methodists. This sect, however, was soon driven out, if not entirely exterminated; for what reason we are not informed. Their enemies say, it was on account of the fuss they made at their campmeetings, which disturbed and annoyed the whole the text of Scripture-" Holleren he thy name," in vindication of their proceedings, but the strong arm of the civil power prevailed over moral persuasion and biblical charity. The Episcopalians claim to have been founded by the Queen of Palmyra; the Christians by Alexander Campbell of Virginia; the Mormons, Universalists, &c., by the other Apostles.

"All these various phases of Christianity, sent their colporteurs into every country. Bible and Tract Societies were established in Rome, Corinth, Athens, New York, Philadelphia, &c., and the World was soon converted. The different sects, among their failings and misgivings, never forgot the sign which was to be their distinguishing badge, that is, to hate one another. For it was written: 'By this sign all men shall know that you are my disciples, viz., that you hate one another.' It is to the animated zeal and uncompromising opposition which originated from this spirit of holy hatred that we are to attribute the speedy conversion of the world. Things went on thus very quietly as we might suppose, until the 19th of August in the year 413, when a very important change took place, which I have only time to mention before 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 adjournment.-When instead of seeing a neatly dressed parson, with a white cravat and a gold watch-chain on, mount the of Canada. Every Catholic should subscribe for a copy of it. pulpit to-

Preach him sermon and say him prayers, And gimm out de himm called gittin up stairs,

they saw from a back door some little boys, bearing in their hands lighted candles, followed by men wearing long robes and threecornered caps, enter. Last of much more amusing, than the stuff generally given to all came a Bishop dressed in purple, and took his seat the world under the name of "History," by Proteston on a throne which had been prepared during the night and "Protestant Ecclesiastical History":—

All the sects had dwinder the intervence of the pulpits and been removed during the night and alters erected in their stead. All the sects had dwinder the intervence of the pulpits and the pulpits had been removed during the night and alters erected in their stead. All the sects had dwinder the intervence of the pulpits had been removed during the night and alters erected in their stead. "Immediately after the Ascension of our Saviour, the the authority of the Church instead of the Bible had now become the rule of faith-the Pope was acknowledged the Supreme head of the Church-the Priests were hearing confessions and giving absolutions, and what is so singular, is, the fact that this change had taken place throughout the whole world during the same night,—and what is still stranger and harder to believe, is, that the people did not observe the change. Every thing seemed perfectly natural. The books during the night had all been re-written, the minds of the people had been miraculously changed, so that all these things seemed to be of Apostolic origin."

> We clip from the Canadian Watchman, the following account of the Spiritual influences under which Protestant Ministers, in the United States, are accustomed to hold forth :-

" Ministers formerly, to some extent, went into their desks and prayed and preached on the excitement of strong drink, supposing it to be the unction of the Holy Spirit. Now, some do the same under the inspiration of tobacco. Just in proportion to this false inspiration, will be their lack of that which is divine. And the full measure of the divine cannot return till the nerves have had time to recover their healthy state. In proof of this, set a man to preaching 48 hours after his accustomed supply of tobacco has been withdrawn, fext above quoted, we read-" Go, scatter my Bible to especially one accustomed to preach a sermon, instead all nations; charging the people for it according to the of reading one. Would be be able to succeed? A few have tried it, and failed; 48 hours would only leave them in a state of destitution of their accustomed stimulus, without giving the nerves time to regain their normal state. In this case they would have no inspiration reach the soul, because the nerves were yet unable to transmit its power. The tone of vitalized elictricity circulating in the nerves is in a morbid state. Get up a prayer-meeting of tobacco chewers and smok-Get up a prayer-meeting of tobacco chewers and smokers 48 hours, without the inspiration of their idol god. What kind of spirit would manifest itself? None but the spirit of ungratified lust. They would seek more fervently for a new supply of the weed, than to obtain a quickening presence of God. They would pay out, if driven to extremities, five times the money, for a life that would not into the 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 could not change this state of things, till sufficient length of abstinence had enabled the nervous system to commence a normal action. As the narcotism of tobacco dies away the spirit of God begins anew to inspire and sanctify the soul.

> PROTESTANT EXAMINATIONS.—Protestants express much indignation at the questioning which they imagine to be carried on in the Catholic Confessional; but after 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 Presbyterian clergyman, in his recently published book on "Memorable Interviews," gives the following formidable list of interrogatories which the "lay elders" of the P. S. Presbyterian Church propounded to caudidates for admiration to church following to the conditions of the conditio mission to church fellowship. We think some of these rather tough questions :- "Have you any disinterested benevolence? Is it self that you love? Are you willing to be damned for the glory of God? Do you believe that God does all things? Is this the best possible system? When were you converted, and how? and are you sure you are converted? Have you thought what it means to have a holy willingness to sin? Suppose you are one of the non-elect? If God were to east you into hell, would you still love him?"

"As far as we can place any confidence in tradition and the English historians of those times, the following are the Churches and the order in which they were founded:—

"The first and oldest Church is the Presbyterian, which was founded by St. Judas Iscariot, the first martyr, just a little before his martyrdom. Andrew went to the Southeast, and founded the Niger Baptists and Movambione Onakers. In 1845, Dr. Halsey's Pills were first made known to the public, under the denomination of "Halsey's Sugar-coated that there is in possession of a person at Anglesey, a set of books which were in circulation during the protectorate or dictatorship of Cromwell. The titles are qualities soon gained for them a higher that there is in possession of a person at Anglesey, a set of books which were in circulation during the protectorate or dictatorship of Cromwell. The titles are qualities soon gained for them a higher that there is in possession of a person at Anglesey, a set of books which were in circulation during the protectorate or dictatorship of Cromwell. The titles are qualities soon gained for them a hubic, under the denomination of "Halsey's Sugar-coated Pills." Their excellent qualities soon gained for them a hubic, under the denomination of "Halsey's Sugar-coated that there is in possession of a person at Anglesey, a set of books which were in circulation during the protectorate or dictatorship of Cromwell. The titles are qualities soon gained for them a hubic, under the denomination of "Halsey's Sugar-coated Pills." Their excellent qualities soon gained for them a hubic, under the denomination of "Halsey's English" Their excellent qualities soon gained for them a hubic, under the denomination of "Halsey's Pills." Their excellent qualities soon gained for them a hubic, under the denomination of "Halsey's Pills." Their excellent qualities soon gained for them a hubic, under the denomination of "Halsey's Pills." Their excellent qualities soon gained for them a hubic, under the denomination of "Halsey's Pills." Thei the dust cast upon John Fry." "The snuffers of di-"Hooks and eyes for believers' breechvine love." "High-heeled shoes for dwarfs in holiness." "Crumbs of comfort for the chickens of the covenant." "A sigh of sorrow for the sinners of Sion, breathed out of a hole in an earthern vessel, known among men by the name of Samuel Fish." "The spiritual mustorial make the soul sneeze with devotion." Halsey has been awarded the only patent ever granted on Fills by the Government of the United States of America. "Salvation's vantage-ground; or a louping stand for heavy believers." "A shot aimed at the devil's head-quarters, through the tube of the cannon of the covenant." "A reaping-hook well tempered for the ears of the coming crop; or biscuits baked in the oven of charity, carefully conserved for the chickens of neighborhood round. It is said that they appealed to the church, sparrows of the spirit, and doves of the

> Moral Version of the Psalms .- A " Layman," writing to the Times, relates the following:-Sir,-I attended a chapel in Regent-street this morning, where the authorities favored the congregation with an authem from the 21st Psalm, as follows:—"The Queen shall rejoice in Thy strength, O Lord, and in the mercy of the Most Highest she shall not miscarry." This marvellous adaptation requires no comment from your obedient servant, - A LAYMAN.

> FORTUNE-MARING IN AUSTRALIA. - Among the passengers in the Great Britain were several men who were very successful. One brought £15,000, made in a public house in Melbourne. Two others £30,000, made by keeping a circus. A carter brought home £2,000, and one man on board had a nugget of pure gold, weighing 8lbs which he picked up himself.

BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Just Received by the Subscribers, BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW, FOR APRIL.

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FOR SALE. Martell's Brandy, in Bond

Marten's Diameter Do Free Dekuyper's Gin, in Bond Do Free, and in cases Do Free, an Wines, in Wood and Bottle Teas, a few good samples Tobacco, &c. &c.

G. D. STUART, 154½, St. Paul Street, Opposite the Hotel-Dieu Church.

Montreal, December 16.

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FRESH TEAS, very Superior JAVA COFFEE, PICKLES, SAUCES, HAMS, BACON, and a good assortment of other Articles, for sale at No. 10, St. Paul Street. JOHN PHELAN.

Montreal, August 20, 1852.

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

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

A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, Bleaury Street, near Hanover Terrace.

DR. HALSEY'S

GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS.

SUPERFLUITY of Bile may always be known by some unfavorable symptom which it produces, such as sick stomach, headache, loss of appetite, bitter taste in the mouth, yellow headache, loss of appetite, hitter taste in the mouth, yellow tint of the skin, languidness, costiveness, or other symptoms of a similar nature. Almost every person gets bilious, the neglect of which is sure to bring on some dangerous disorder, frequently terminating in death. A single 25 cent box of Dr. Halsey's Gum-coated Forest Pills, is sufficient to keep a whole family from bilious attacks and sickness, from six months to a year. A single dose, from 1 to 3 of these mild and excellent Pills for a child; from 3 to 4 for an adult; and from 5 to 6, for a grown person, carry off all bilious and morbid matter, and restore the stomach and bowels, curing and preventing all manner of bilious attacks, and many other disorders.

SALTS AND CASTOR OIL.

No reliance can be placed on Salts or Castor Oil. These, as well as all common purgatives, pass off without touching the bile, leaving the bowels costive, and the stomach in as bad condition as before. Dr. Halsey's Forest Pills act on the gaul-ducts, and carry all morbid, bilious matter, from the stomach and howels, leaving the system strong and buoyant—mind clear; producing permanent good health.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

sey's genuine Pills will henceforth be coated with

GUM ARABIC, an article which, in every respect, supersedes Sugar, both on account of its healing virtues, and its durability. The discovery

The Gum-coated Forest Pills presents a beautiful transparent

a ne count-coated Porest Plus presents a beautiful transparent glossy appearance. The well-known wholesome qualities of pure Gum Arabic, with which they are coated, renders them still better than Dr. Halsey's celebrated Sugar-coated Pills.— The Gum-coated Pills are never liable to injury from dampness, but remain the same, retaining all their virtues to an indefinite period of time, and are perfectly free from the disagreeable and nauseating taste of Medicine. In order to avoid all unpositions, and to obtain Dr. Halsey's true and genuine Pills, see that the label of each box bears the signature of G. W. HALSEY.

Reader!!! If you wish to be sure of a medicine which does not contain that lurking poison, Calomel or Mercury, purchase HALSEY'S GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS, and avoid all others.

If you desire a mild and gentle purgative, which neither nauseales nor gives rise to griping, seek for HALSEY'S

If you would have the most concentrated, as well as the best compound Sarsaparilla Extract in the world, for purifying the blood, obtain Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS. If you do not wish to fall a victim to dangerous illness, and be subjected to a Physician's bill of 20 or 50 dollars, take a dose of Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS as soon as unfavorable symptoms

are experienced. If you would have a Medicine which does not leave the howels costive, but gives strength instead of weakness, procure HALSEY'S PILLS, and avoid Salts and Caster Oil, and all

common purgatives. Parents, if you wish your families to continue in good health, keep a box of HALSEY'S PILLS in your house.

Ladies, Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS are mild and perfectly harmless, and well adapted to the peculiar delicacy of your constitutions. Procure them. Constitutions. Procure them:
Travellers and Mariners, before undertaking long voyages, provide yourself with Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS, as a safeguard

Wholesale and Retail Agents:—In Montreal, WILLIAM LYMAN & Co., R. BIRKS, and ALFRED SAVAGE & Co.; Three Rivers, JOHN KEENAN; Quebec, JOHN MUSSON; St. John's, BISSETT & TILTON; Sherbrooke, Dr. BROOKS; Melbourne, T. TATE; St. Hyacincthe, J. B. ST. DENIS. July 2nd, 1852.

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WANTED, an ASSISTANT TEACHER in this School.-None need apply except those whose character and abilities will bear the strictest investigation. Apply to W. DORAN, Principal.

April 12, 1853.

WANTED,

AS an APPRENTICE in the DRUG business, a Young Boy speaking both languages.—Apply at this office. Montreal, March 4, 1853.

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A quantity of good SOLE LEATHER for Sale, 232 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

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MIDWIFE.

The Ladies of Montreal are respectfully informed that, in consequence of the late fire, MRS. REILLY has REMOVED to the house occupied by Mr. John Loughey, as a Paint and Colour Store, opposite the Hotel Dieu Nunnery Church, No. 154, St. Paul Street.

Montreal, July 3, 1852.

P. MUNRO, M. D.,

Chief Physician of the Hotel-Dicu Hospital, and Professor in the School of M. of M., MOSS' BUILDINGS, 2ND HOUSE BLEURY STREET. Medicine and Advice to the Poor (gratis) from 8 to 9 A, M, I to 2, and 6 to 7 P, M.

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Office, — Gorden Street, next door to the Urseline Convent, near the Court-House. Quebee, May 1, 1851.

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Is entirely new, and of superior quality. THE TABLE

Will be at all times supplied with the Choicest Delicacies the

HORSES and CARRIAGES will be in readiness at the Steamboats and Railway, to carry Passengers to and from the same, free of charge.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous Friends, for the patronage bestowed on him during the past three years, and he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Montreal, May 6, 1852.

M. P. RYAN.

FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, REGISTRY OFFICE,

AND FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME,

13 ALEXANDER STREET.

MR. FLYNN respectfully informs the Public, that he has OPENED a CIRCULATING LIBRARY, containing a collection of Books from the best Catholic Authors, on History, Voyages, Travels, Religion, Biography, and Tales.

To those who do not possess Libraries of their own, Mr. Flynn's Collection of Books will be found to be well chosen; and as he is continually adding to his stock, he hopes to be favored with a sufficient number of subscribers to ensure its continuance.

REMOVAL.

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Nearly 9,000 Bells have been cast and sold from this Foundery, which is the best evidence of their superiority. We have 15 Gold and Silver medals at our office, which were awarded for the "best Bells for sonorousness and purity of tone." We pay particular attention to getting up Peaks or Chimes, and can refer to those furnished by us. Our establishment is contiguous to the Eric and Champlain Canals, and Bailtonds running in every direction, which brings us within Railroads running in every direction, which brings us within four hours of New York. Cash paid for old copper. Old Belts taken in part pay for new ones, or purchased outright. Town Clocks, Levels, Compasses, Transits, Theodolites, &c., for sale, of superior workmanship. All communications, either by mail or otherwise will have immediate attention. A. MENEELY'S SONS.

West Troy, N. Y., Feb., 1853. HITCHCOCK & Co., Agents, 116 Broadway, New York.

L. P. BOIVIN,

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

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

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has REMOVED from No. 99, St. Paul Street, to No. 154. Notre Dame Street, where he will carry on his business WHOLESALE AND RETAIL of DRY GOODS, both STAPLE and FANCY, and would direct the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS to visit his STOCK before purhasing absorbars. chasing elsewhere. Liberal Credit will be given.

Montreal, May 19, 1852. Printed by John Gillies, for the Proprietors. - George E. CLERK, Editor.

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.ROBERT MCANDREW.