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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. IV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1854.

NO. 31.

THE REV. DR. CAHILL
AND THE

CATHOLIC PERIODICAL THE "RAMBLER."

The *Rambler*—having rather severely commented upon a letter from Dr. Cahill to a Mr. Burns—which appeared in the *TRUE WITNESS* of the 13th January; and in which the writer endeavored to illustrate the miracle of Transubstantiation by analogies in the natural order—Dr. Cahill has published the following reply, which is to be followed by another in a similar strain. This dispute betwixt such men as the editors of the *Rambler* and Dr. Cahill, is most painful; and it is a pity that it was ever allowed to be made public. The topics discussed are quite unsuited for newspaper controversy; and the manner in which they are discussed is not the best for promoting Catholic charity. Dr. Cahill, however, was not the aggressor; and the bitterness of the *Rambler* against him may be, in a great degree, attributed, to his allusions to the immorality of the English Universities, in which, however, the learned Doctor was fully borne out by the published "Parliamentary Report":—

TO THE EDITORS OF CATHOLIC JOURNALS.

New Brighton, Feb. 14, 1854.

Gentlemen—I am compelled to demand from you an act of kindness, while I place before you an instance of discourtesy and injustice towards me, from the editors of the *Rambler*, such as could not be much surpassed by the most hostile journals of this country. I shall endeavor to restrain my feelings within the bounds of moderation, in calling the attention of the Catholic public to a late article in the *Rambler* in reference to a public letter of mine, written at Whitehaven. In every paragraph—indeed, in almost every sentence—gross falsehood is asserted, palpable calumny is uttered, my clearly-expressed meaning is distorted with what I must call a malevolent ingenuity, and, above all, whole sentences are carefully suppressed, which could at a glance explain transparently the pretended difficulties of my malignant anonymous assailants. Gentlemen, you are acquainted with my style of rigid proof in whatever I advance; and I hereby undertake to demonstrate, beyond cavil from any quarter, that a clique of converted persons have, through the anonymous columns of their periodical, suppressed known truth, have, without any doubt, advanced culpable falsehood, and have, finally, distorted argument and illustration with precisely the same kind of perverse misrepresentation which is to be found in the most hostile writing and in the worst speeches of the parsons of the Protestant Alliance.

Gentlemen, the reason why I address you, rather than contradict through the pages of the same *Rambler*, the calumnies referred to, will appear from the following correspondence. An English clergyman, of eighteen years' standing, and a most particular friend of mine, feeling indignant at the injustice done to me, and at the misstatements made in reference to the clergy, determined to write an article to the *Rambler* on the subject. This gentleman, who ranks as high in virtue and learning as any priest in England, wishing to exclude me from this painful controversy, and to confine the whole case to the readers of the periodical which published the article, opened the correspondence alluded to, which is as follows:—

"TO J. SPENCER NORTHCOLE, ESQ., OR THE EDITOR, OFFICE OF THE "RAMBLER," 17, PORTMAN-STREET, LONDON.

"Saturday, Feb. 4.

"Sir—Will you kindly inform me, if you are the editor of the little periodical called the *Rambler*; and again, if you have any objection that I should address a public letter to you through the columns of the *Tablet*, on the subject of an article written under the title of 'Dr. Cahill's Letter on Transubstantiation;' or, if you should prefer it, will you give me the same space in the next number of the *Rambler* for the defence of Dr. Cahill, which you have granted for what may be justly called an attack; and say what is the latest day in this month you will receive the article? I must tell you in perfect confidence, that the article alluded to has produced what may be called a wide-spread feeling of dissatisfaction amongst clergy and laity. It is considered unjust; and I propose to show by a single reference to the letter of Dr. Cahill, that his arguments have been misrepresented; and that an unjustifiable meaning has been attached to his words. I am the friend of Dr. Cahill. The article of your correspondent breathes a very hostile spirit; it certainly is a slur on the entire Episcopate and priesthood of England, Ireland, and Scotland who have invited him to their churches. And what renders the article most painful is, the suspicion that some recent 'converts' have formed something like a combined attack on him, since his late quotations of the evidence taken at the Oxford Commission on the immoralities of Oxford: If this suspicion ripens into public belief, it will do much mis-

chief, especially if seized on by Dr. Cahill, who, without doubt, possesses vast stores of learning of all kinds, who is a formidable opponent, who has labored most zealously in our cause, and who has, I consider, the respect and the affection of both clergy and people.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"VERAX.

"P.S.—I enclose a card, stating the name and address, where you are requested to send a reply."

On Monday, the 13th instant—that is nine days afterwards!—a reply was received from which I copy an extract, and which I publish for the inspection of any man of honor, to prove the injustice and the foul play of this clique, and to demonstrate the cowardice with which they assail my zeal and my labors by an anonymous slander, and then shrink from its honest and fearless exposure. In the reply which follows, which arrived after nine days' delay, Mr. Northcole avoids answering the question if he be one of the Editors; and he kindly gives two days to send a reply of eight pages, saying at the same time, "that there would be no chance of its insertion." But the next remarkable thing which the public will learn from these writers is, that when an injured man complains of their culpable conduct, this clique will give him "a hearing" (I suppose in London) and then, after two or three months' delay, they perhaps will condescend to contradict their own injustice, according to the "judgment" of the self-same calumniators. The extract is as follows:—

"Sir—Your note of the 4th instant has only reached me this morning, the 11th, and in reply I beg to state, that the insertion of any letter in the *Rambler* depends entirely upon its contents, of which it is impossible to judge before one has seen it. I believe I may safely add, however, that there would be no chance whatever of inserting a letter of eight pages in the next month's *Rambler*. No letter could be received later than the 16th of this month, the month being shorter than usual, but any letter received before that time should be inserted or returned, according to the Editor's judgment as to its contents. I mean that it is quite unusual for Reviewers to admit answers which only quarrel with their opinion or estimate of any literary production. If facts have been misstated, or arguments distorted, the injured party has of course a right to claim a hearing; and if anything of this kind can be shown, the letter should be inserted at any inconvenience.

"I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

"THE EDITOR OF THE RAMBLER."

Any one can see, from this communication, of nine days' delay, that the defence of my letter by the English clergyman, has been evaded, shifted, and clearly rejected. There is even a diplomatic stratagem, and a clear Exeter-hall duplicity in not replying till within two days of the 16th, the time named for the "hearing" at the court in Portman street! But who can fail to remark the loose writing of this famous critic of the language of others, when they read that part of the extract where the month of February this year "is shorter than usual" (!) Of course every one knows what this paragon of correct phraseology intends to say; but read his words through the fog of the nine days' delay, and learn that February, in the year 1854, is shorter at No. 17, Portman street, than ever it has been heretofore! The Lord protect the old Catholic Church from the advocacy of such blunders.—Hence, my friend being clearly refused the opportunity of contradicting the misstatements of the *Rambler*, he enclosed the correspondence to me on this day, Tuesday, the 14th, and has authorized me to publish it. This, then, gentlemen, is the reason why I appeal to you, to give to myself the opportunity which they refuse to my friend. This circumstance will of course widen this controversy; but the blame must rest with those who have gratuitously and unjustly commenced it.

In approaching the theological part of this letter, I feel unusual pain in being compelled to expose the want of truth on the part of the *Rambler*. God knows, I cannot rejoice in a triumph over the writers—victory in this case is defeat. Exposure of those who have joined my Church, at such personal sacrifice, is, to me, the bitterest pain; but they have forced me into this unwilling course by an inevitable necessity.

Before criticising my letter at Whitehaven, one should suppose that the writer would, as a Catholic, have sent to me a private letter, stating his objections, and demanding an explanation; but no such prudent letter came from the English Vatican, No. 17, Portman street, London—or, at least, one should imagine, that this model of logic, criticism, and grace would have read the original letter of the Rev. Mr. Burns, to which my reply was directed, and he could then understand the line of argument adopted against the objections made. Yet, strange to say,

this eminent censor has not read that letter: and, hence I shall, beyond all dispute, prove to the reader before I shall have concluded this letter, that this clique have mistaken their case, and that they have earned the crushing expression of public ridicule and public censure. Hear them on this point:—

"Of the letter of Mr. Burns, which has called forth this reply from Dr. Cahill, we know nothing more than is to be gathered from the extracts which the latter has prefixed to his rejoinder."

Now, if he had read that letter, he would have learned the direction of my answer, and have avoided the imprudent article he has penned. Hear Mr. Burns,—"I ask you, Sir, what can be the reason that Mother Southcott was thought crazy for pretending to give birth to the Messiah? and that you, a priest of Rome, can, without exciting ridicule, make a Messiah every time you celebrate Mass?—What is the extravagance of Joanna Southcott to the extravagance of the priests of Rome? . . . If God made man, the testimony of the senses is the testimony of God; if the senses deceive me, then God, my Maker, is the deceiver. And thus your doctrine is incapable of being believed by any man under the influence of common sense."

In order to meet his appeal to his common sense, I ask him, how he can apply the rules of common sense, and of his senses, to the doctrine of the Trinity, Grace, Original Sin, the Incarnation, the Existence of the Soul, or even the Immortality of Man: and I conclude by inquiring how he could even explain the *Transubstantiation* which is every day elaborated by nature through almost every substance by which we are surrounded? Although my meaning could not be misunderstood by any one outside No. 17, Portman street, and although my words are clearly applied to the *modal* change in nature; and although I have adduced this section of my reply, as a mere illustration, a mere comparison, *sub uno respectu*, and not at all as an argument of demonstration, the writers in the *Rambler*, by introducing words of their own forgery, by suppressing whole sentences of my letter, and by an evil-designed ingenuity seldom surpassed, have devoted nine pages of deliberate falsehood and scandal to the palpable distortion of my clearly-expressed meaning. In order to convince the reader of the truth of my statements, I shall select only two extracts from my letter:—

The first is as follows:—"God has supplied us during four thousand years with this mighty, constant, universal evidence (i.e., of nature), in order to prepare us for the more mighty, the infinitely more stupendous evidence of the same principle in the new law, by the power and the word of Christ."

Now, I ask any candid, any honest man, if I have not in this extract pointed out the changes in nature as a mere preparation for a change infinitely more stupendous in the new law? Surely one thing infinitely more stupendous than another thing, cannot be the same thing. Now, gentlemen, hear the writers in the *Rambler* on this point so clearly expressed:—

"What, then, must we think of the snares which beset the 'popular' controversialist when we turn to the next paragraphs of Dr. Cahill's letter, in which he asserts that the miracle of Transubstantiation is 'a very common occurrence with God, and may be called one of the most general laws of nature?'—Again we say that we acquit him of intending anything approaching to that which his words imply.—He is carried away by that unfortunate desire to bring down the ineffable mysteries of faith to the level of human capacities, which is the bane of some minds; and which has here led him into statements which, viewed merely as rhetorical illustrations, are inaccurate and worthless, but if looked upon as a declaration of Catholic doctrines, are shocking to the last degree."

In the quotation just made, gentlemen, there are two cases of grievous injustice: firstly, it is clear that I have not identified the changes in nature with the mysteries of the Eucharist: I have clearly stated these two things as infinitely distinct; and yet the Reviewer would fain make me say that they are identified. But mark his hesitation while he writes: he says he is sure I do not intend it; that it is a mere illustration; and yet observe his dishonesty where he insinuates again, in the same hesitating style, that I have put forward these changes in nature as declarations of Catholic doctrines! On this point I shall leave the public to judge of the prudence, the candor, and the justice of the writers. But I have a heavier charge still to bring forward against this last quotation of the Reviewers. They have uttered a palpable falsehood in the extract adduced—they have forged a word which I did not use; and I therefore brand them before the public with the most dishonorable trick which I have ever experienced from the vilest characterless bigot of the enemies of the Catholic Church. The forgery is as follows, as you will soon see. Their words are: "Dr. Cahill as-

serts that the miracle of Transubstantiation is a very common occurrence with God, and may be called one of the most general laws of nature."

Gentlemen, I have not used the word "miracle": this is a plain forgery; any reader can see the truth of what I say. I was speaking, beyond all doubt, at that time of the laws of nature; they wish to distort my words as applied to the blessed Eucharist; I was not speaking then of the Eucharist; I did not write the word miracle in that or any other place. Although it is but one word, it is decisively applied to the Eucharist; it fixes irrevocably a particular meaning: I did not use it; they have forged it; and introduced it where it is evident I could not have employed it; and I have thus caught the malevolent clique in their own snares, from which, and I say it with sorrow, they can never extricate their honor as gentlemen or their honesty as Catholics, as long as they live. But, gentlemen, I have still a far more weighty charge against the ecumenical trio of Portman street. What will the public think of them when I shall quote extracts from their anonymous article, where they ask whether my meaning is such as they describe, and where they palpably distort it, and fix to it a sense of their own construction the very opposite of mine? And, gentlemen, what will the public think, when I shall prove beyond all contradiction, that these good Catholics, these pillars of the council of Portman street, have—with a duplicity, a perfidy, of which there is no parallel outside their former theatre of Exeter-hall—suppressed the very section of my letter which is a perfect categorical answer to the questions they put? Firstly, then, hear their own quotation—their questions:—

"For ourselves, we would ask Dr. Cahill whether he really means to insinuate that the change produced by the consecration of the sacramental elements is of the same nature as the chemical changes to which he has likened it; a mere natural growth from one form to another, an aggregation of additional particles of matter to an original substratum? He cannot mean it. We will not wrong him for a moment by the supposition. Why, then, does he employ this series of most profane and irreverent illustrations?"

In this passage again the writer utters his usual contradictory hints: he asks, "Can't I mean a certain thing?" then he says again, "I can't mean it": and yet he leaves the clear impression behind that *I do mean to say* that the change in the blessed Eucharist is of the same kind as the chemical changes of nature. Now, gentlemen, will you hear me while I make the extract from my letter, and while I inform the reader, through you, that this clique of parsons have suppressed the entire extract which follows: the very extract which is a direct answer to the perfidious questions which they put. Gentlemen, when you will have read over again the above quotation from the Reviewers, read the following extract of my letter: "I undertake to prove, as a chemist, that there are far more mysteries, but, of course, of a different kind, in a handful of clay than are to be found in the entire code of the Christian Revelation."

This extract was the concluding sentence of my illustration from nature: it is a perfect direct answer to the questions put by the Reviewers, and *this extract they have suppressed*. As I conclude this section of my reply, I charge the writers so far as I have gone, with an undeniable forgery, with a dishonorable suppression of the truth, with the hostile publication of a calumnious and scandalous article, and with the cowardly injustice of refusing to an English gentleman, an accomplished clergyman, the opportunity of making a defence for his slandered friend. But depend upon it they shall not calumniate me with impunity: and I finish this sentiment by exclaiming, "Oh, would mine enemy should write a book!"

In reference to these passages, in which the Reviewer speaks of "illustrations and metaphors," one is amused by the hesitations and contradictions which occur almost in every sentence. It is evident that he would fain find fault if he could: it is clear he comes prepared for censure, at all hazards: but not having sufficient data, he hesitates, advances, withdraws: says and unsays the self-same thing, in the same paragraph. Hear, now, this oracle of Portman street, on the self-same idea, in the self-same paragraph. "Many and many are the false and pernicious impressions which have been conveyed through the medium of illustrations, . . . powerful and beneficial, as is the effect of metaphors in theological writing, when they are critically correct and applicable. . . . harmless, as they may be when employed uncritically on trifling subjects; and delightful, as is the charm they convey when springing from a deep, clear, and vigorous imagination, we cannot but think that the greatest caution is needed in their use when employed to illustrate those ineffable mysteries;" and in page 172 the same writer calls "illustrations profane and irreverent." I have read the passages quoted over and over again, to learn what is really

the opinion of the Reviewer with regard to illustrations: and I have been unable to glean any accurate idea from the half-smothered sentiments of the writer, except a wish to express a censure which he cannot justly make, and which he is afraid plainly to utter. The reader can see that in the same paragraph he calls the same thing "false, pernicious, powerful, beneficial, harmless, delightful, charming, profane, irreverent." The only thing required in the use of them is "caution," which of course, no man or set of men living can employ to perfection, except the three parsons of Portman-street!!! Be it known, therefore, to the Church of England, Ireland, and Scotland, that, whenever any one wishes to employ an "illustration" in religion, the incantations and illiterate English, Irish, or Scotch preacher, must write a polite note to the ecumenical triumvirate of Portman-street, to learn the precise use of metaphors; and after waiting for a reply from these models of learning and good breeding for nine days, perhaps they may be favored with "a hearing," as to whether they will be permitted, in the judgment of these profound theologians of Oxford (where theology is less than half taught), to read the following Gospels without the presence and instructions of "the three tailors" from Tooley-street:—

The kingdom of Heaven is likened to a treasure hid in a field.—MATTHEW.

The kingdom of Heaven is likened to a merchantman seeking pearls.—MATTHEW.

The kingdom of Heaven is likened to a householder going to hire laborers.—MATTHEW.

The kingdom of Heaven is likened to a certain king, who made a marriage-feast.—MATTHEW.

The kingdom of Heaven is likened to ten virgins with lamps, going to meet the bridegroom.—MATTHEW.

The kingdom of Heaven is likened to a man travelling in a far country.—MATTHEW.

The kingdom of Heaven is likened to a sower going out to sow his seed....The seed is the word of God.—MARK.

"As the body without the spirit is dead, so also faith, without good works, is dead."—S. JAMES.

In the whole course of my experience, I have never read anything that can even approach the sickening conceit, exciting a smile of pity, of the writers of the above paragraph on illustrations, where they clearly set themselves up as the models of criticism, the teachers of the priesthood, and the infallible guides of the whole Church of these countries.

On that part of their Review, where they cavalierly avow that they had not read the original letter which called out my reply at Whitehaven, I have one remark to make, in order to prove the reckless impudence of the writers. Every theologian recollects the trouble and vexation which the Popes Leo and Gelasius endured from the Manicheans of their day, who refused to admit the doctrine of the Church in reference to the consecrated wine in the chalice. Hereupon the Popes refused to admit these persons to Communion, unless they receive Communion in both kinds, adding "that they could not permit them to divide the Sacrament, and thereby render it null." If these words are read in a mere logical and theological point of view, and detached from the case of the Manicheans, it would seem as if Communion, under both kinds, were essential to the integrity and the validity of the Sacrament. Protestants constantly quote these Popes on these points. But when it is recollected that the language of the Popes is directed against persons who deny the chalice, it will then be evident that the command of the Popes to drink of the chalice is imposed (in this particular case), not because both kinds are essential, but in order to uproot at once the growing heresy, and to silence perfectly the objection that Christ is not present in the chalice. If the Reviewers had the prudence to understand the objection against which my illustrations were employed, they would not have now to defend themselves against the reckless falsehood they have uttered of me; nor would the public have to deplore the scandal they have given to the faithful.

I have seldom read the sermons of Catholic preachers, or studied the doctrine of the Church, as laid down by the Fathers, in which are not to be found abundant illustrations such as the Scriptures themselves present: and so accustomed are the public to these illustrations that not one individual amongst the most illiterate of our communion would ever think that these illustrations are to be taken as strict declarations, *sub omni respectu*, of doctrine. In the Gospels already adduced, what man would ever think that the kingdom of Heaven was "money hid in a field," or "the captain of a ship," or "a farmer, hiring laborers," or "a king," or "ten young women," or "that faith died like the body, and was buried and grew putrid," or "that the word of God was an ear of corn, made of potash, phosphorus, and sulphur." Every one knows the value of illustrations; and hence the readers of my letter have perfectly understood my views. I have received communications from Bishops, thanking me for that letter: and one of the first Theologians in England, a Professor of twenty-one years' standing, wrote to me to say, that he considered that letter "a masterpiece of controversy, both in matter and manner."

There is in nature a change from one substance to another, from natural, chemical, and mechanical agencies: but there is no "total conversion," according to our idea of the difference of substances, the wool on the sheep's back is different from the turpins, on which it feeds: but this change is modal; and except under the one solitary illustration of "change," has no relationship whatever with the change or "conversion" in the Eucharist, which firstly is of a different kind, and secondly is not a modal change but "a total conversion." While on this point I would suggest to the Theologians of the

Rambler to forbear their explanations of the manner how this change is effected. Their words are, it is effected by the "annihilation of one substance; and the substitution of another." It would be much more prudent in them, to read the Catechism of the Council of Trent, and adopt the old words, "A conversion is made of the whole substance of bread, into the substance of the body of Christ, and of the whole substance of wine, into the substance of his blood." These words annihilation and substitution, are unnecessary words, and at present I shall merely call the attention of Theologians to these phrases, but shall not utter one word more on this point of my subject.

Gentlemen, I have at this part of my letter, met half the objections made by the Editors of the Rambler; you will therefore be kindly pleased to keep your columns open to me, in your next publication, for a second letter from me, of the same length as the present one. In that part of their Review, where they speak of the Protestant Bible, I will fill with bitter sorrow the Catholics of this country, with the views of our infallible council of Portman-street. In all my life I have not read anything to resemble the combination of glaring falsehood, and palpable Protestantism, to be deduced from their assertions in this part of their Review. I also demand from you, gentlemen, that you will not permit any opponent to reply to me till my second letter shall have been published: that is, till my full reply shall be given. This request I demand, as an act of justice. I should be very sorry indeed to identify these three writers of the Rambler with all the converts. God forbid! Their conduct is the act of individuals, and not of the body. Oh no! And their motives cannot be mistaken. It is a small movement on Puseyite principles—it is a little imitation of Tractarianism. It is the old idea of progress. The Lord knows where it will end. Perhaps it may terminate in a new Puseyism, as far beyond old Catholicity, as the first Puseyism is on this side of it. The Lord protect us, the old fashioned Priests, from the genteel theology of Portman-street! The motives of this movement are clear: I wrote to Rev. Mr. Burns, Dec. 7, 1853:—and although weeks and weeks elapsed after that letter, yet not a word of censure from Portman-street—not a line in the Rambler of January, 1854. But some weeks ago I wrote a letter to Prince Albert, and I mildly quoted the Oxford Commission, when instantly one convert from Bayswater, in connection, as he stated, with other converts, wrote to me a letter, with which the public are already acquainted. He again received a letter from another convert, thanking him for his falsehood; and, lastly, the three converts of Portman-street, in an article embodying the word "we" in every sentence, made the unjustifiable attack, which is the subject of this reply. These simultaneous, combined, and coincident letters, look very like a malignant spirit, proceeding from men who should more appropriately be assigned to the position of learners, rather than assumingly usurp the office of oppressive dictation. They have mistaken their case: they have built their spite too high, and it will fall: and what I regret most is, they have ruined their once useful periodical. It will, in future, be called the Parson's hornbook. These gentlemen remind me very much of the old fable, where a boy being once very fond of his cat, prayed to Jupiter that the cat might be changed into a woman. Jupiter granted his request: but some time afterwards this lady having heard a mouse at night making a noise behind the curtains, forgetting she was a woman, jumped out of bed and pursued the mouse with the former instinct of the cat. The application is not inappropriate: our Reviewers of Portman-street, although changed into Catholics, cannot direct themselves of the old instincts of the Protestant alliance; and, in some instances, would, if they dared, pursue the Priest, their old victim, with the same malevolence, trick, and misrepresentation, as when they formerly stood on the hostile platform of Exeter-Hall. Gentlemen, I am now done for the present. Your readers must recollect who have commenced this painful controversy, and no man of candor can complain of me if I repel gross falsehood, and gratuitous misstatement, by public exposure.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
D. W. CAHILL, D. D.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam has addressed to the Clergy and Laity of his Archdiocese, the usual Pastoral letter, announcing the approach of Lent.—Having enumerated the many exhortations to penance and mortification contained in the Old and New Testaments, his Grace observes, "it is no wonder that from the time of the Apostles, a particular season of the year should have been set apart for the more punctual observance of those duties, that are too often forgotten or unheeded amidst the dissipation of the world."

The Pastoral continues:—
"But it is rather more surprising, if the inconsistencies of the enemies of truth could ever excite surprise that an institution spread over the entire Christian world, handed down to us from the infancy of the Church, and in such perfect accordance with that mortification, which our Divine Redeemer and his Apostles preached and practised, should be denounced by those who pretend to have any reverence for the inspired writings."

"Professing to honor God with their lips whilst their hearts are far from him; pretending to respect the divine law, whilst they trample on its most holy and most evident precepts; they are confirming the faith which they are attempting to revile, by reminding us of the several passages of scripture, which predict the coming of such seducers of the people.—It appears, that some unfortunate creatures, equally ignorant and immoral, and who should have endeavored to hide themselves from the execration which their infamous crimes could not have failed to provoke,

have been recently going round ridiculing the austere practices as well as the holy mysteries of our religion. More than eighteen hundred years ago St. Peter painted those emissaries of Satan to the life 'as irrational beasts, naturally tending to the snare and to destruction, blaspheming those things they know not having eyes full of adultery and of never-ceasing in sin, alluring unstable souls, having their hearts exercised with covetousness, sons of malediction, to whom the mist of darkness is reserved; for speaking the swelling words of vanity, they allure in desires of the flesh of riotousness, those who had escaped a little from them who converse in error.'

By the same characteristics, the faithful can easily recognise the sneering corruptionists of to-day; but something more is necessary; the light of truth must be let in upon their fabrications, and for this purpose his Grace suggests a practical plan:—
"It is not, however, enough that their imposture should be made manifest to the faithful; their lying pretensions should be revealed to the world, and we therefore expect that you make without delay a census of the relative numbers of Catholics and Seculars of all kinds in your respective parishes, in order that tardy justice may be at length done to our heroic people, and that it may be known, as we have reason to know is the fact, that however the population has been diminished by famine and by forced emigration, the Catholics still retain in this diocese the same relative superiority of numbers (which they had before), what makes them emphatically the people of the country."

"Having scrupulously ascertained this important fact, you will hasten to place the result before the legislature of the united kingdom, and whilst you accompany it with the usual petition for redress you will not fail to put up your fervent prayers to Him, 'the Author of all good gifts'—who holds in His hands the 'hearts of kings' and legislators, that He may incline them to adopt councils calculated not only to check the annoyance and persecution which the poor Catholics are doomed to endure from those licentious itinerant impostors, but also to obviate the recurrence of such evils by doing ample justice to that notorious Establishment which is the spring of all those calamities."

THE BISHOPRIC OF KERRY.—The Holy See has appointed the Rev. Dr. Moriarty, President of All Hallows College, to be Coadjutor Bishop of Kerry.

The chapel of Ballina, Mayo, which has long remained in an unfinished state, is about to be completed. The spire is to be erected forthwith, adorned with a handsome clock, and upwards of £1,000 have been made available for the object. The contractor, Mr. Egan, has undertaken to complete the building of a Convent of Mercy at Ballinrobe, for £2,000. Of this sum more than £1,000 has been already paid. His Grace, the Archbishop of Tuam, advanced £500.—*Freeman's Journal*.

THE PRIESTS AND THE PEOPLE.—To separate the priests and people of this country has always been the cherished object of those who desired the destruction of both. A correspondent of the *Wexford People* denounces some insidious intrigues which are in operation for this purpose even now:—"Gigantic plans are on foot to delude the Court of Rome into the propriety at least of restraining the over-heated zeal of the Irish clergy in the cause of Ireland; but they will fail as undoubtedly as they failed heretofore. The Court of Rome knows too well how its prosperity is at heart with England—how its 'oppressors' are taken in the cordiality of friendship by England, to be entrapped into the propriety of sundering the ties existing between the Irish clergy and the Irish people."

The whole subject of national education in Ireland will probably be referred to a committee of the House of Lords in the present session of Parliament.

Miss Cantwell, whose prosecution on a false charge of shoplifting created so much excitement a few months since, has obtained a verdict of £300 damages from her prosecutors for false arrest. The trial lasted four days!!

The assizes will be unusually light this spring in every part of Ireland.

DECLINE IN THE CORN MARKETS.—Notwithstanding the warlike movements the downward tendency in the country grain markets still continues. The Galway note for Saturday reports a large supply of provisions at a general decline on the previous week's rates, in wheat, oats, and potatoes. The reports for Carlow, Tralee, and several of the other provincial markets, are of a precisely similar tendency—abundant supplies at a reduction of prices of all descriptions of grain.—*Dublin paper*.

Cork barracks and Elizabeth Fort are crowded with troops for foreign service, consisting of the 9th, 39th, and 89th, regiments with drafts from several depots.

A STEAM FRIGATE IN A LOUGH.—A steam frigate has been lying at anchor down the Lough since Friday morning last, for the purpose of taking in the men from the different coast guard stations, who are to be drafted into the navy, in accordance with the late order of the Lords of Admiralty. We understand that fifteen men have been taken from Belfast districts; and a proportionate number from the surrounding districts. The men thus drafted are to serve in the fleets in the Baltics.—*Belfast News-Letter*.

From Cork the accounts state that the enrolment of volunteers for the defence of the coast by Captain Jerminham, R.N., is proceeding with unexpected rapidity. The number of eager applicants is quite prodigious, and the office of the Mercantile Marine Board is completely besieged by persons offering themselves. On Friday over 100 were enrolled, which, considering that each individual has to undergo medical inspection and receive a certificate, may be considered rapid work. The persons who have been at present enrolled consist chiefly of fishermen; the next class that will be accepted will be such of the lumpers on the quays as can be furnished with a good character. There is little doubt that the coast volunteers of this port will soon amount to a very formidable body.

There are no fewer than thirteen recruiting parties stationed in Belfast—by far the largest number that ever was sent to this town—on recruiting service. For some time past recruiting here was unusually dull, but now it is getting brisk, and young lads are offering every day.—*Ulsterman*.

Recruiting in the west of Ireland is attended with little or no success, the people preparing to go, or hoping soon to be able to go, to swell the population of America. The Mayo paper, after remarking on some of the causes, says sadly—"Oh, yes! This will, indeed, be a year of American emigration from Mayo, the like of which has not yet preceded itself."

The Times of Saturday stated that one hundred able-bodied young men from the Limerick Union Workhouse offered themselves for enlistment during the week. The fact is, that the entire number enlisted amounted to seven.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

The *Limerick Chronicle* suggests that in the event of a general war all bachelors should be taxed.

During the last general war Dublin contributed more than its quota to the ranks of the British army, and military records could attest that no better soldiers ever served than the "jackeens" of the Irish capital. In the northern counties, it seems that, owing to the abundance of employment, the occupation of the recruiting-sergeant has not been as prosperous as the exigency requires. The *Banner of Ulster* says:—"We know that recruiting throughout the country, at the present time, for the Royal Artillery, Royal Marines, and the line, is very slack. Independent of this, we are of opinion that it would be a very difficult job to raise a regiment of militia, by beat of drum, in the county of Antrim. The thing may be easily accomplished in Connaught, but not so in this part of the country. The people here are able to earn tolerably good wages at present, and we have never any Northerners very anxious for mounting the cockade while they are honestly able to earn a comfortable subsistence."

General O'Neil of the American army, arrived in Galway on last Saturday for the purpose of personally inspecting the harbor. He was accompanied by James MacAdam, Esq., jun., of Belfast.—*Galway Packet*.

THE EXODUS.—The number of emigrants who have sailed from the port of Waterford alone during the last five weeks amounted to 650. The means were principally supplied by their relatives in America; and, according to local authority, there is every reason to believe that the tide of emigration will be greatly on the increase during the ensuing four months.

IRISH PAUPERISM AND PROPERTY.—A return to the House of Commons shows that on the first of January, 1853, the number of paupers relieved in Ireland was 141,922, and the 1st January last, 100,746. The decrease was 41,076 in the year. The poor law valuation on the 29th September last was £11,306,412.

EVICTON OF TENANTS.—At the last meeting of the Board of Guardians, B. Canavan, relieving officer, reported the following evictions in the townlands of Glanmasha, Clare, Tuam, and Poldoragh, the property of Lord Fitzgerald, in the electoral division of Clare Tuam; and we learn with much pain that on the 7th and 9th instant 41 human beings were thrown upon the world homeless and destitute.

IRISH TENANT LEAGUE.—An important and influential meeting of the League was held at the Council Rooms, Dublin, on the 21st ult. Richard Barnewall, Esq., occupied the chair.

SOMETHING LIKE AN INCUMBERED ESTATE.—Amongst the petitions presented to the Incumbered Estates commission this week is one praying for the sale of an estate, the gross annual rental of which is £40 a year, and the incumbrances on which reach (in penal sums) the modest amount of between £38,000 and £39,000.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.—The *Southern Reporter*, an organ of the Queen's Colleges, admits the failure of these institutions, in the following paragraph:—"This session the number of matriculated students in the Cork College is 135. Of these 95 are in the professional schools of Engineering, Medicine, Law, and Agriculture, and only 40 in the Faculty of Arts. These 40 students are to be divided between the four years of the Arts course, three under graduate years, and one graduate year, which gives only ten students for each class of arts. Now, this Faculty of Arts, constituting the department of general education, may be regarded as that in which the Colleges were peculiarly designed to confer instruction. And it would be idle to pretend that the above facts induce anything else than failure, so far as Cork is concerned. In Galway and Belfast it is just the same."

The following is a correct list of Mr. Butt's Corruption-Committee:—Mr. Butt, Mr. Henley, Mr. Keogh, Lord Hotham, Mr. Bright, Mr. George Moore, Mr. Ker Seymour, Mr. Macartney, Mr. Muntz, and Mr. Bentinck—nine to be the quorum.

MINISTERS' MONEY—IRELAND.—The following statement, in support of Mr. Fagan's motion on Tuesday night, was circulated among Liberal M.P.'s by the Executive Committee of the Liberation of Religion Society:—"Ministers' Money is a tax of 1s. in the pound sterling, levied in Ireland (under 17 and 18 Car. II. c. 7.), for the benefit of the Protestant incumbents. It may be described as an Irish church-rate, but with worse features. The vestries have no power over it, and the Protestant portion of Ireland is pointedly exempted; the province of Ulster not being charged at all, and houses elsewhere rated at above £60 a year not being charged on the higher value. Its amount is only £15,000 a-year."

Notice has been given that at the next meeting of the Clonmel Town Council a motion will be made for the adoption of a petition to parliament for the abolition of ministers' money.

A correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal*, writing from London, gives the following as some of the probable provisions of the new Irish Reform Bill:—

The Irish Reform Bill will, like the Scotch one, be a separate measure; but while Scotland gets three additional members, Ireland does not obtain one. Lord John said that the principles of the English bill will apply to Ireland; and, as regards the franchise, &c., I believe it will be almost identical. With respect to the changes in the distribution of members, a somewhat different principle from that of giving an additional member to counties with a population of more than 100,000 will be adopted. I am enabled to give you the following sketch of the plan proposed; which, considering the source from which it emanates, I have no hesitation in assuring you will be found to be most completely corroborated by the bill, when it is introduced by Sir John Young:—

The following seventeen boroughs will be disfranchised—Athlone, Bandon, Carlow, Cashel, Coleraine, Downpatrick, Dundalk, Dungarvan, Ennis, Enniskillen, Kinsale, Lisburn, Mallow, New Ross, Portarlington, Tralee, Youghal.

The following constituencies will return three instead of two members each—City of Dublin, Counties of Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Clare, Cork, Donegal, Down, Galway, Kerry, Limerick, Londonderry, Mayo, Roscommon, Tipperary, Tyrone, Wexford.

There is also some probability of the bar of Ireland having a member to themselves—just as is proposed regarding the Inns of Court here; but of this I cannot speak with any certainty.

PROSPECTS OF IRELAND.

With all the seeming prosperity of the gentry and the farmers, the condition of the proletariat, of the laboring people in city and country has not been bettered—has rather been worsened. Wages have not risen, nor employment increased in a ratio with the price of provisions. Unrestricted competition has only brought us back the dearest days of the Dear Lord. Why will not some sagacious statesman discover that Protection might, under existing circumstances, be a means of obtaining cheap food; for we doubt the remedy suggested by a facetious friend of ours, who thinks Parliament ought to "repeat the Corn Laws again." Whatever support a Protectionist of the stamp we suggest might get in Manchester, there is not the faintest doubt that he would be bitterly opposed in Bucks.

The case is, however, that while the farmer grows jolly and abdominal again, ruminates less dolefully about his fields than of late, and thinks disparagingly of America; and while new liveries and harness inconspicuously attend the Squire's seedy barouche to Church—there is a murmur of pauperism breaking out in the cabins; a sporadic return of the old epidemic. The workhouses are full. The co-existence of this pauperism and this prosperity in the country cannot long continue. Soon the farmer and the crimp will be competing for the adult labor of the country. Soon wages will rise as well as prices, and rates, and rents, and Mark-lane money open the workhouse gate, and make its way into the meanest cabin in the land.

We calculate that there will be a far greater extent of agricultural operations throughout the country this year than there has been any season since the Famine—though to speak of agricultural operations and the Famine together is to talk of buildings on the side of Vesuvius. How agriculture survived the Famine and Free Trade in Ireland at all is a miracle. There was the Potato crop gone, as the world knows. But the world does not know how it fared with our other crops. Wheat, for instance. In three years, the cultivation of Wheat in Ireland fell off by fully one-half. It has been continually decreasing ever since, and not Wheat alone, but Oats, Barley, and all kinds of grain. The cereal has been giving place to the leguminous, and the pasture superseding the arable. This, we say, is likely to be completely changed in the present year. We should not be surprised, if there were twice as many acres laid down for wheat this year as there were last year; and that would exactly restore the crop to the condition of 1847.—*Nation*.

THE PURITY OF PARLIAMENT.

One whose facile pen sketched some of the most interesting scenes of the last session—"M.P.," of the *Liverpool Journal*—furnishes this description of the Lower House, during the debate upon Whig corruption a few nights ago:—

"It was a surprising scene: the house from first to last, was in a flutter of excitement. I saw Mr. Butt in the lobby at five; Mr. Butt was in that excited state of nerve in which Celtic Irishmen sometimes find themselves when it occurs to them that the eyes of Europe may be about to be fixed on them. Mr. Butt was asked the question—what time his motion would come on? Immediately, said Mr. Butt, looking a tornado compressing itself out of respect for Parliamentary routine. It is a question of privilege, he gasped; so it's taken out of order, and comes first. The reply was heard all over the place; there was a rush for the galleries. I arrived in my seat in time to see Mr. Speaker rising—private business and 'questions'—to call over the notices of motion. First boomed, as was expected, the name of Butt. Dead silence—a crowded house. But no Butt appeared; and 'Collier' was next called; and to every one's amazement, up jumped Collier—and deliberately did that intelligent member of the bar proceed, amid angry buzzes at first (which changed into an attentive hear-hearing as he got on), to state his views on the law of partnership. What was the meaning of this? Butt had gone for refreshments to sustain his nerves it was concluded; and while encouraging the British physique had missed his turn; or (he had been seen in close talk with Hayter) he had been promised a small judgeship by the government, and had sold the point? At any rate it was supposed the 'row' was not to come off. I left the gallery and descended to the lobby.

"But Butt had explained; he had made an arrangement with the Speaker. His motion was to come last. Good; I went to dinner; I dined. I returned to the House at about eight—everything had been hurried through; Pakington, who is always good, or bad, for an hour, had made a short speech. Brady, who was to have been elaborate on medical registration, had taken, with a wry face, the advice of his friends, and had put his talk into ten minutes—the Butt business was in full living. I missed Butt, and fell into the midst of John O'Connell, who was seconding the Butt motion. What struck me with awe and astonishment at once was that this full house was listening—with deep, earnest, attention—to John O'Connell! Alas! what a change! Not in John O'Connell; that Celtic countenance, small voice, and clerical manner, were identical with my remembrance of the insupportable man—the most repulsive of unpleasant Irish members. A majority of the house remembered him, and detected him, too; what then should induce the house to hang upon those feeble lips as though a great illustration were propounding a great plan? Why, the house was in earnest, solemnly in earnest, about this charge of corruption; and resolved to go through with a horrid business; they were determined to hear anybody who could throw light on the alleged transactions. And now Mr. John O'Connell, astonished at his reception, swelled into epicurean importance, as he proceeded! Talking like the leader of a party, 'he ventured to assert that the charges would turn out to be miserable slanders'—at which first all the rotten Irish members, and then, at Hayter's signal, all the abject ministerialists, cheered exultingly, as if John O'Connell had settled the business! Mr. John sat down in a ferment of applause—happier that moment (though with some fears that some of his relatives might be found out) than he had ever been before in his ludicrous life.—Lord John followed, the stern silence resumed, and depending; and crossing his arms, and indifferent to the nervousness of Hayter, Lord John, perfectly assured that Lord John was the pink of political chivalry, acceded to the committee, and demanded, amid tremendous fallacious cheers, for the most rigid investigation. The house was really persuading itself that it was moral! But then came Mr. Lucas; he had been referred to as participes accusationis both by Butt and O'Connell; and he was glad of that excuse for rising. He spoke for half-an-hour; and I don't re-

member a House of Commons speech so perfectly and tellingly apropos. The wit, satire, and declamatory scorn, excited the highest admiration, and produced the strongest impression. A big-chested, big-headed man, Mr. Lucas evidently regards it as his mission to talk out to the world what he regards as the whole truth; and his success on Tuesday was because the house, determined not to blink facts, wherever they might be, was just in a mood to hear the worst said. Well, who would think the time would ever come when the *Tablet* would become a Parliamentary personage? Yet Mr. Lucas already last session was successful, and after Tuesday become an admitted power who will always be respected; all because he has studied the house; knows what it will ensure, and has resolved to succeed by the adoption of the successful methods. It was a hit; the talk of the house and of the clubs for the week; and such a hit, on such an occasion, by such a man, is a significant circumstance always to be remembered when we are forming estimates of the House of Commons."

Indeed, Mr. Lucas's speech seems to have been the great feature of the debate. In the *Commonwealth*, a respectable Glasgow contemporary, we find it thus alluded to by a London correspondent:—

"A profound sensation was made by the speech of Mr. Lucas. He is a very quiet speaker; measured in language and subdued in voice; no exaggeration of any sort as far as manner is concerned; but that very fact added to the concentrated bitterness and determination of the words he uttered. It was expected that the stillness, only interrupted by occasional laughter which accompanied his whole speech, would have been followed by a burst of indignant recrimination from Irish members on the government side.—But there was only a silent pause."

THE WATERFORD ASSIZES.—The gentlemen of the long robe will have a splendid business at the approaching Waterford Assizes. The number of records to be tried is almost unprecedented, and nearly all of a heavy nature. We have heard that an attorney in this city has in hand, at present, no less than nine records. A case of slander, "the fondest fiend hell can boast, the greatest foe that man can deplore," in which a pious divine of the Established church will have to render an account, is talked of.—*Waterford News*.

REVIVAL OF MARRIAGES.—The *Galway Vindicator* contains the following curious statement on the subject of rural marriages:—"In many of the parishes of this county we are given to understand that rural marriages are again celebrated at this matrimonial season to a large extent. For the last seven years alliances among the peasantry had ceased, from many causes not necessary to advert to. In the neighborhood of Tuam there were as many as four elopements in one week, and the clergy are kept very busy tying conubial knots."

WANTON OUTRAGE.—We have learned with regret that a most wanton sacrilege was committed on Thursday night, in Portstown Chapel, in the parish of Blanchardstown, near the Strawberry Beds. It is supposed that the perpetrators obtained admission to the chapel through a broken window; and, from the nature of the outrage, profanation seems to have been their object not less than robbery. Together with carrying off the chalice altar cloths, and some other articles used in the Holy Sacrifice, they tore and trampled on the principal vestments, and left them lying about the floor. We trust the miscreants will not long be able to elude the vigilance of the police.—*Nation*.

PREPARING FOR A SWIM.—At the trial in the Court of Exchequer, Dublin, in the case of Kirwan v. the City of Dublin Steam Co., arising out of the loss of the steamer Victoria on Howth Head, twelve months ago, a soldier named Pat O'Brien was called for the plaintiff. He said in effect that, had the steamer been left on the rocks instead of being backed and taken out to sea, she would have been preserved; he found that the steamer was filling with water, and he asked the captain to change his course, but he told him to go below; he did so, and he said that if he had a pistol he would shoot the man at the helm and the man at the watch; a Highland shepherd would not have done as had been done on this occasion; found that his only chance to save his life would be to swim, so he buttoned his coat, put his hat on his head, and took his stick in his hand. Mr. Whiteside—And with your stick in your hand and your hat on your head, you walked coolly into the sea? (Laughter.) Witness—Just so; I swam ashore, and knocked at the door of the lighthouse to give the alarm. Witness pointed out on the map the situation of the ship, and said he could calculate the distance pretty well, just as well as he hoped to do when pointing a cannon against some Russian fort. The idea of taking his stick in hand preparatory to a swim for life, could only have occurred to one born on the sod.

AN ITALIAN SWADDLER.—CAUTION.—The public are informed that a person styling himself Dr. Pietro Pilgrim—an Italian refugee—was brought before his Worship the Mayor, and Harvey Nicholson, Esq., J. P., on last Thursday, and charged by the Superintendent of Police with having been drunk and disorderly on the preceding night. The Superintendent of Police said that the fellow's conduct and language, after being taken to the lock-up, was so disgusting and obscene that he could not refer to it in court. The Bench decided on fining the prisoner in the sum of £1, or, in default thereof, to seven days' imprisonment. The so-called Pietro had a number of certificates from ministers of the Scotch Free Church, testifying to his moral character, and calling upon 'friends of Italy' to sympathise with his misfortunes. The documents state that he is a native of Bologna, and was seeking the means of emigrating to America. There was also a list of all the Presbyterian ministers in Derry found on his person; and we suppose the doctor had them especially selected as victims of his imposture. We trust the public will be on their guard against the hypocritical professions of these strolling impostors, who have in most cases turned out the shame of their patrons.—*Londonderry Journal*.

Mr. Lover tells a good anecdote of an Irishman—(of course, the hero of an absurd story is always an Irishman)—giving the pass-word at the battle of Pontenoy, at the same time the great Saxe was marshalled. The pass-word is Saxe; now don't forget it Pat, said the colonel. Saxe; faith and I won't. Wasn't me father a miller? Who goes there? cries the sentinel, after he had arrived at the pass. Pat looked as confidential as possible, and whispered in a sort of howl, Bags, yer honor.

The rage for emigration still continues amongst the peasantry in many parts of Galway.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is again currently reported that His Eminence, the Cardinal Primate of England, is not going to return to England. The *Morning Chronicle* says:—"It has, we believe, been for some time determined at Rome that the Cardinal will not return to England—or that, if he does, it will be only for a short time, to settle some of the temporal and spiritual affairs of his community. At all events, it is known that he has taken a palace adjoining the parish church in Rome of which he is rector, as one of the College of Cardinals, and that his carriage and horses have been sent for from England. It is generally supposed that the Cardinal will still retain the title of an English Archbishop; and that either the Right Reverend Dr. Grant, of Southwark, will administer the spiritual affairs of the metropolitan districts, or else that Dr. Ullathorne, of Birmingham, will be translated."

THE VERY REV. DR. NEWMAN.—It is with infinite pleasure we are enabled to announce that the Holy See has elevated the Very Rev. Dr. Newman, President of the University, to the exalted dignity of Bishop of the Church of God.—*Catholic Standard*.

THE REV. H. E. MANNING.—The Holy Father has been pleased to confer on Mr. Manning, the distinguished convert from Anglicanism, the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

In answer to an inquiry by Mr. Mather, of South Shields, Sir James Graham stated that the government have not the remotest intention of resorting to impressment, or compulsory measures of any kind, for manning the navy.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—The *Times* is able to announce that another force of 12,000 men, in addition to that already ordered, will at once be organized and despatched with the least possible delay. The regiments which are to make up this force have not yet been named, but it may be considered as quite arranged that we are to have from 24,000 to 25,000 of our best soldiers engaged in repelling the aggressions of Russia upon Turkey.

The Horse Artillery are to be embarked in nine ships taken up for their conveyance. They will be received on board at her Majesty's Victualling Yard, Deptford, one of the transports is already there, and being fitted for their reception.

PORTSMOUTH.—The preparations for war here are upon a stupendous scale. Were the Russians coming to Portsmouth, instead of the fleet going from Portsmouth towards Russia, greater stir and excitement could scarcely prevail afloat and ashore.

SHELLS FOR RUSSIA.—It is said that four railway truck-loads of shells were sent off one day last week from the Carron iron-works, by the Caledonian Railway, for the Czar.—*N. British Daily Mail*.

The losses on the British coasts during January were greater than in any month since 1816. Upwards of 300 wrecks were recorded at Lloyd's, and 700 persons perished.

In answer to a question in the House of Commons, Lord John Russell announced that the Spanish Government had granted a Protestant burial ground, to be enclosed in any way the British Government might think proper, and in which Protestants might carry on their funeral ceremonies as they liked. This is a sufficient refutation of the mendacities of the Protestant press, upon the subject of the "intolerance of Popish governments."

Mr. Thomas Chambers has given notice in the House of Commons, that on the 2nd of July, he will move for an enquiry into "conventual establishments."

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.—A considerable number of the members of the House of Commons met Mr. Disraeli on Saturday, to consult upon the course which should be pursued by them in the present condition of affairs. It is understood that the result of the conference was most satisfactory. The Conservative party will not offer any factious opposition to the government, but will anxiously watch the conduct of the administration, following the course demonstrated by Lord Derby in the House of Peers on Friday night.—*Morning Herald*.

THE NEW REFORM BILL.—Lord John proposes to abolish all the forty-shilling freehold qualifications, but to reduce the franchise in counties to £10. In boroughs the franchise is to be conferred on all householders paying a rent of above £6, 10s., which is just the same provision as was introduced in his abortive Bill of 1852,—with this important difference, however, (and it is one which reduces the proposal almost to a sham), that such householders must be able to prove two and a-half years' occupancy before they can be placed on the roll; and, moreover that they must have been for two years and ten months on the register before they can vote. It is likewise proposed to confer the franchise on all persons in receipt of £100 yearly salary, if payable quarterly or at longer periods,—on all who are in possession of £10 a-year from the Funds or other stock, on all who pay the amount of £2 of Income or Assessed taxes,—on all who have had a deposit of £50 in a Savings Bank for three years,—and, lastly, on all the graduates of any University of Great Britain. There is also a clause to the effect that Members of Parliament shall not have to vacate their seats and undergo a new election on being appointed to places in the Government.

The Oaths Bill, brought in by Lord J. Russell, has been printed. It provides that the following oath shall be taken hereafter, instead of the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, where these are now by law required to be taken:—"I, A B, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her Majesty Queen Victoria, and will defend her to the utmost of my power against all conspiracies and attempts whatever which shall be made against her person, crown, or dignity; and I will do my utmost endeavor to disclose and make known to her Majesty, her heirs, and successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which may be formed against her or them; and I do faithfully promise to maintain, support, and defend, to the utmost of my power, the succession of the Crown, which succession, by an Act entitled, 'An Act for the farther Limitation of the Crown and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject,' is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants, hereby utterly renouncing and abjuring any obedience or allegiance unto any other persons claiming or pretending a right to the crown of this realm; and I do declare that no foreign prince, prelate, person, state, or potentate, hath or ought to have any temporal or civil jurisdiction, power, superiority, or pre-eminence, directly or indirectly, within this realm—so help me God."

According to the metropolitan gossip of the *Liverpool Albion*, "Lord John Russell seems to grow more and more diminutive daily. He has aged immensely this last six months, though he always looked old enough to have been full grown when old Parr, the pill man, was a baby."

BEAUTIES OF THE "STATUTE BOOK."—In calling the attention of the House of Lords to the necessity of a revision of the Statutes, Lord Lyndhurst alluded to the mass of absurdities in the Statute Book, principally directed against Irishmen and Catholics. By the law, as it now stands, it appears that no person is allowed to have more than 3,000 sheep, and Irish Bishops coming to England, are prohibited from bringing with them an Irish servant, under very heavy penalties. "These are but samples,"—said Lord Lyndhurst—"of the rubbish and nonsense which disgrace our Statute Book."

THE SOLDIER'S FOOD.—A remission in the charge for rations has been ordered throughout the home British army, as much suffering had been caused amongst the men, by the high prices of provisions.

Garibaldi has arrived in London, in command of a merchant ship, from the United States.

EXTENSIVE EMIGRATION OF THE MORMONS FROM WALES.—The emigration of Mormons from the Southern districts of Wales has during the past few weeks been most extensive. Large bodies of these deluded men have sold all they possessed and thrown the money into a common fund. Their numbers embrace all classes,—one gentleman, an inhabitant of Merthyr, in Glamorganshire, having contributed £2,000, and joined the brethren. Many wealthy members of the sect in the neighborhood are selling all their property previous to their departure. Upwards of 400 of the religionists, one an old woman of 80 years, have just left for the Great Salt Lake City, having spent their last night in this country in preaching, praying, singing, &c. Ninety-nine families, consisting of the coal miners in the neighborhood of Llanelly, have just left the principality.

A clergyman, in a letter to the *Daily News*, urges upon his brethren the propriety of their wearing their beards like "the early reformers."

Gavazzi is in London, and is again lecturing in Exeter-hall, on the "The Present State of Popery in America and England." These lectures attract only the lowest class of fanatics, as all respectable Protestants are ashamed of their renegade mountebank.

PROTESTANT FALSEHOODS.—Such a circumstance as the conversion of the Duchess of Hamilton to the Catholic Faith, could not fail to excite the lying propensities of the evangelical press; especially when it became known that Her Grace had endowed the Catholic chapel at Hamilton with several valuable pieces of plate. It was immediately affirmed that these gifts were "her looms" in the Hamilton family, of which the Duchess had dishonestly obtained possession; and that the Duke had been compelled to institute proceedings at law against the Chapel proprietors, in order to compel them to give up their dishonestly acquired booty. These lies have been formally contradicted by His Grace in the following letter; notwithstanding which the Scotch Protestant journals continue to circulate their infamous slanders, with as much energy as ever. Verily, a Protestant lie is immortal:—

"To the Editor of the North British Daily Mail.

"Hamilton Palace, Feb. 10, 1854.
"Sir—A paragraph having appeared in several newspapers, stating that I had been obliged to take legal steps for the recovery of certain pieces of plate presented by the Duchess of Hamilton to the Roman Catholic chapel at Hamilton, I beg to inform you that the paragraph in question is entirely false. The Duchess, it is true, presented certain pieces of plate to the Roman Catholic Chapel here; but they were her own property, had never been her looms, and she had full right to dispose of them as she pleased. I may be permitted to express a hope that the newspapers which have given currency to reports so untrue, will give equal publicity to my denial.—I remain, sir, your obedient humble servant,
"HAMILTON & BRANDON."

At the Liverpool Coroner's Court on Tuesday, it was stated that drunkenness, especially among females, was terribly on the increase. An inquest was held on two old women, in respectable social positions, who both perished while in a state of inebriation. Some years ago, said the coroner, it was found that about one in forty of the cases which came before him arose from strong drink; now one case in seven was caused immediately by liquor! A great many more, too, might be attributed, directly or indirectly, to drink.

The *Caledonian Mercury* has received from a correspondent statistics of English and Scottish drinking in the year 1850. "The total amount in value of intoxicating liquors consumed in England comes to £44,969,336 9s. 6d. sterling, a sum approaching to the annual revenue of the Kingdom, which to each individual inhabitant of England, gives £2 10s. 8d. or thereby, of actual money paid for drink per annum. The total value of the like potent liquids consumed in Scotland amounts to £4,033,813 15s. 4d. sterling, which shows that each inhabitant of Scotland spends annually £1 8s. 4d., or thereby."

DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN SCOTLAND.—The report of the discovery of gold on the 'braes of Balquidder' has been confirmed. It appears that some time since, on a farm called the Letters, in Balquidder, possessed by Mr. Cameron, Kingshouse, and belonging to the Marquis of Breadalbane, a lead mine which was known long ago to have existed, has been opened by his lordship's orders. The miners have been very successful in getting lead ore, richly impregnated with silver, and lately gold. The first nugget found was about the size of an ordinary breastpin's head. It was sent to his lordship at Taymouth Castle, and, on being tested, pronounced to be first-rate gold; the second nugget found weighed about six ounces, the third about five, and the fourth about four ounces. His Lordship was at the 'diggings' last week, for the purpose of making arrangements regarding the working of the 'diggings,' and also for fixing on a proper site on which to build suitable houses for the gold diggers of Balquidder. It is curious that there has been a local tradition here for generations that there was gold in the district.

NAVAL PENSIONERS.—All Greenwich pensioners under 60 years of age, no matter how employed or engaged, are directed to attend on Tuesday, the 14th ult., for inspection, by officers from the Admiralty to ascertain their fitness for service. If this notice is not attended to, they will be subject to loss of pension.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.

SHORT SIGHT BILLS from One Pound upwards, negotiable in any part of the United Kingdom, are drawn on the—
 Union Bank of London, London.
 Bank of Ireland, Dublin.
 National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh.
 By HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.,
 St. Sacramento Street.
 Montreal, February 9, 1854.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON,

At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes.

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 Payable Half-Yearly in Advance.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1854.

"THE DAY WE CELEBRATE."

Another year has rolled away into the abyss of eternity, and the Irish people, scattered over the surface of this habitable globe, are again called to celebrate the festival of Ireland's greatest saint—her Apostle—her patron—the founder of her Church. There is not a land on which the sun shines this day where the faithful children of Ireland are not to be found: they are "sun'd at the tropics, and chill'd at the pole;" and in many of earth's kingdoms their name is a word of power. They obtain wealth, and fame, and position in many a foreign clime, but, thanks to their early training in a Christian land, their chief distinction is still, and always, that of Catholic. Whether seated in the council-chamber, or steering his bark through the wastes of ocean; whether working far down in the bowels of the earth, drawing forth its mineral wealth, or building up the giant fabric of this new world; whether forming its canals and railroads, or hewing his solitary way "far in the forests of the west," where the light of the Gospel has hardly reached, you will seldom or never find the Irishman sunk in that pitiable heathen ignorance of heavenly things which is one of the distinctive marks of this generation, so "wise in its own conceit."—You may find him ignorant of many things, knowing little of sun, moon, or stars, and lamentably deficient in the "ographtics," and "isms," and "ologies" of the time; but you will seldom or never find him ignorant of the existence of a God, or of the principal mysteries of religion. The name of *Mary* is familiar to his lips, and that of *Patrick* is dear to his heart. Neither infidelity, nor cold scepticism finds a place within his genial Celtic heart; the germ of faith was implanted there long years ago in the dear old land of his birth; and neither the biting frost, nor the scorching sun can destroy it; he may "fall amongst robbers" who would steal that precious treasure; he may even forget for a while the practice of the duties which religion teaches; he may be negligent in practice, but in theory he is still the same—or rather he has no theory: he has *faith*—faith is in him, and forms a part of his very nature. It only requires some casualty—perhaps even a trifling one—to call it forth in all its freshness and fervor from the depths of his heart where it had lain dormant perhaps for many a year. In their ceaseless love for religion, their respect and veneration for their clergy, and their generosity in uprearing temples to the Living God, they everywhere prove themselves the children of St. Patrick. Would to God that they were more united amongst themselves, and more sensible of the important part they have to play in evangelizing the world. Would Irishmen only think of this—of what they have done and have yet to do, in spreading the faith of Christ—the faith which Patrick gave them—over all the earth, they might well exult, as Christians, over the *past*, but they would also brace themselves with renewed energy for the *future*, and edify where they may have given scandal; they would endeavor to practice the virtues which made their holy patron so illustrious; his temperance, his meekness, his justice. Many of them are, we trust, his imitators to a certain extent; but we would wish to see them become worthy of the name they bear, and of the faithful generations that have gone before them. We would wish to see the word *Irishman* synonymous with *good Christian* and *good citizen*, as it now is, and has for ages been almost synonymous with *Catholic*.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In both Houses of Parliament the most interesting debates have been on the Eastern Question, and the Foreign policy of Ministers. The general opinion seems to have been that, if things had occurred differently, if Ministers had done this, or not done that, affairs would be in a different position from what they actually are. Lord John Russell has delivered himself of a warlike speech, in his best style, calling upon the country to support the Government cordially, or else to pronounce its want of confidence in the present administration, which would then make way for another. This appeal was well responded to by the House of Commons. In reply to a question from Mr. John O'Connell, Sir James Graham stated that he had received no communication, warranting the conclusion that the Irish Catholic Clergy had in any way interfered with the enlistment of Irish soldiers. A similar answer to the same question from Mr. Knox was also given by Sir John Young. On Wednesday, Lord Palmerston announced that her Majesty's government had taken into consideration the propriety of giving a full pardon to Smith O'Brien—"Mr. Smith O'Brien"—said his Lordship

—"whatever his faults, has acted like a gentleman, and has refused to avail himself of opportunities to escape, which less honorable men took advantage of. It is therefore the intention of Her Majesty's advisers to recommend the Crown to place Mr. Smith O'Brien, by an act of clemency, in the situation of those other persons, who had obtained their liberty by a violation of their pledged word." This announcement was received with loud cheers. Mr. Butt moved for a return of the names of all persons transported from Ireland for political offences, in the years '48 and '49, specifying those who had escaped from the penal colonies. As Mr. Smith O'Brien was not the only prisoner who had scorned to effect his escape at the expense of his honor as a gentleman, he (Mr. Butt) hoped that Her Majesty's clemency would be extended to the others as well; the motion for the return was agreed to. Mr. Smith O'Brien is expected to arrive about the month of June.

The Committee charged with enquiring into the corruption alleged against certain of the Irish minister members has commenced operations. Mr. Kelly has been subjected to a long and rigorous cross examination, as to the truth of the statements contained in the *Dublin Freeman's* report of the speeches at the Tuam banquet; and the tenor of his evidence was certainly to confirm those statements. Dr. Gray, editor of the *Freeman*, will be one of the next witnesses examined.

The Louth election has been distinguished by a more than ordinary amount of warmth. At the close of the poll on Thursday, the majority of votes recorded were in favor of Mr. Fortescue, the government candidate. The *Tablet* seems to think that Mr. Cantwell has little or no chance of pulling up.

We are without any additional details from the seat of war. In England and Ireland preparations are going briskly on—recruits for the army, and volunteers for the navy freely offer themselves, and everything seems to indicate that, in spite of the croaking of Cobden and the Manchester bagmen, the old martial spirit is as rife as ever.

The news per Arabia is unimportant. It is reported that the Czar has laid an embargo on British vessels. Couriers have been despatched to St. Petersburg, demanding the evacuation of the Principalities, on, or before, the 30th of April. The refusal of the Czar will be accepted as a declaration of war.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF MONTREAL.

These statistics show an increase in the number of arrests during the past year; but not greater than can be accounted for by the great increase of our population. Fortunately, serious crimes are rare, the greatest number of persons committed, having been taken up for intoxication, or as homeless vagrants, for whom the hospital, or asylum would have been a fitter destination than the Jail, or House of Correction. Upon the whole, the moral condition of Montreal contrasts favorably with that of most other cities on this Continent, whether in Canada, or in the United States.

The total number of arrests made by the Police, betwixt the 1st of January, and the 31st December, 1853, amounted to 3,601; showing an increase, during the past year, in the number of arrests of 267.—Of the persons so arrested—315, were taken up as vagrants—and 645, as standing in need of protection; from which it would appear that mere pauperism—the inevitable consequence of the Irish Exodus—is the only crime with which about one-fourth of the persons arrested can be charged. Next in order stands the list of drunkards, which we are sorry to see is rather heavy; there having been arrested for intoxication, and disorderly conduct in the streets—2,208 persons; of whom 1,779 were men; 418, women; and 11, boys. The total increase of arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct during the past year, has been 468.

Of the persons arrested—1,669 were discharged—and 1,404 sentenced to imprisonment for terms of less than 15 days; thus showing that serious crime is not of very common occurrence in Montreal. Indeed, for a sea-port town, with a population raked together from all parts of the world, Montreal may congratulate itself upon its orderly character. The list of drunkards is certainly heavy; but it should be borne in mind that the sailors, who during a considerable portion of the year, throng our wharfs, without forming an integral portion of our city population, contribute greatly to swell out the formidable proportions of this list. Thus it will be seen at a glance, that the greatest number of arrests for drunkenness occur betwixt May and November, or during the navigation months, whilst comparatively few cases occur during the remainder of the year. In January, February, March and April the drunkard's list is light; the numbers of males arrested standing respectively, 63, 58, 74, 57. But with the opening of the navigation, and the arrival of the foreign shipping, a great change takes place; during the months of June, July, August, September, and October, the numbers of male drunkards arrested are 107, 218, 272, 217, 224; double, treble, and even the quadruple, of the numbers arrested during the period when the navigation is closed. We have too much drunkenness in our midst; but the greater part of it, is of foreign growth.

Of the persons arrested—1,550 are put down as Irish—722 as French Canadians—and 1,055 as Scotch and English. Comparing these statistics, with those for the year ending 31st December, 1851, we have the following results:—The increase in the number—of Irish arrested is—151, or about 11 per

* It is as paupers, rather than as criminals—if such a distinction may be allowed—that the greater part of the Irish are arrested; but, in proportion to their numbers, the English and Scotch furnish a greater supply of criminals than either the Irish, or the French Canadians.

cent.—of French Canadians, 181, or about 33 per cent.—whilst the numbers of English and Scotch arrested have more than doubled: the numbers being 1,055 in 1853, against 501, in 1851.

THE MAYORALTY.—On Monday evening, at the Quarterly Meeting of the City Council, Dr. Nelson, the Mayor elect, was introduced by Messrs. Whitlaw and Grenier; and having taken the oath of office, His Worship was invested with the usual insignia. The other members of the Corporation, newly elected, then took their oaths and seats.

His Worship the Mayor then proceeded to deliver his inaugural address, in which he indicated his views with respect to the duties of the office to which by the voice of his fellow citizens, he had been called. First and foremost His Worship announced his intention of calling the attention of the Sanitary Committee to the imperfect sewerage, the collections of filth, and other causes which expose Montreal to the dangers of a visit from the epidemic which has so often left fearful traces of its ravages, amongst the population of a city whose situation is as good, and natural advantages are as great, as those of any other city on this Continent. Drunkenness, and its causes, sly grog shops, and low taverns, were next alluded to, as evils crying loudly for the application of a remedy. The formation of a House of Refuge for destitute children was recommended to the attention of the Council; and the necessity of improvements, in the Fire Brigade, and other departments of the public service, was in like manner insisted upon. The address was received with general satisfaction.

After the breaking up of the Council, His Worship was escorted home by a large body of citizens, who took this method of testifying their respect for, and confidence in, the Mayor of Montreal. The greatest harmony, and perfect good order, prevailed throughout the evening; a sure sign that the arduous contest which resulted in his election has left no angry feelings behind; and that Dr. Nelson will be looked upon henceforward, not as the Mayor of a party, but as the Mayor of the City of Montreal.

We would request of our exchanges to copy the following:

The letter which appeared in our columns on the 3d inst., signed *Hibernicus*, complaining of the treatment of his children at a Protestant school, and reflecting upon the conduct of a Protestant minister—name not given—has, upon investigation, turned out to be a lying forgery. The Rev. Mr. Lonsdale has been by some supposed to be the Protestant minister therein alluded to. In justice to that gentleman, who is, and for many years has been, well known to, and esteemed by, the Catholics of Laprairie for his undeviating gentleness, and liberal demeanor to all his fellow citizens, of different persuasions, we are bound to say that he is himself incapable of such conduct as is therein attributed to a Protestant minister, or of tolerating it in others, his subordinates. We sincerely regret that, relying upon the faith of the writer's signature and address, we inserted *Hibernicus's* communication; though we did so with the protest that we did not vouch for the truth of the statements therein contained. And we beg leave to offer to the Rev. Mr. Lonsdale this public reparation for any wrong or pain that that publication may have occasioned him. Our only consolation is, that our error has been the means of enabling us to pay a well deserved tribute to the character of a reverend clergyman of the Church of England, who, for many years a resident at Laprairie, has earned the respect and good wishes of all who know him.

Since the passing of the "Fugitive Slave Law," few measures have excited so much agitation amongst the people of the United States as the Nebraska Bill, which is now pending. This Bill, if carried in its present form, will authorize the establishment of Slavery in the vast territory of Nebraska; in defiance of the wishes of the Abolitionists, and the interpretation which they put upon the "Compromise" measures. Of the feeling which the passing of the Nebraska Bill by the Senate, has excited in the Northern States of the Union, the following extract from the *Christian Inquirer* is a sample:—

"What is to come of this new triumph of iniquity in the Nebraska bill? A struggle is impending between the principle of Liberty and that of Slavery; an awful struggle, the end of which we well know, but the intermediate steps of which are veiled in darkness. These two colossal powers—Slavery armed with the whole political power of the Union, Liberty armed with moral power—essentially hostile to each other, are now ready for their final battle. We know that Liberty must conquer, for we know that there is a God. But whether it will be in five years or in fifty years, it is not for us to know; for the Father hath put the times and seasons in his own power. But it is clear that when the struggle commences, the present race of Northern politicians will disappear, and will be seen no more. Such men as now lead in our national councils, very good for smooth water, will not be the pilots for that tempest. An entire new set of men, of rugged understanding and iron energy, sons of the earth, will be born of the dragon's teeth, and go to Washington to do the work that is to be done. All compromises with slavery will be swept away—a few days will be enough for that. They will come either submission on the part of the slave power, or Dissolution of the Union. All this is terrible, but the longer it is postponed, the worse it will be. And the North may thank itself for having increased the future woe, by its past concessions."

Government has accepted the offer, made by the Sisters of Charity at Quebec, of their buildings for the use of the Provincial Parliament, at an annual rent of £1,000.

By the Report of the Librarian, and Curators of the Museum and Apparatus of the House of Assembly, it appears that the loss by the fire amounts to £2,700.

We would call the attention of our readers to a raffle for a handsomely worked Chair, that will be held this afternoon (Friday) in the St. Patrick's Hall. The proceeds are intended to defray the expenses incurred for the Altar in the Chapel of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.

Our readers will have much pleasure in learning, that the Rev. Mr. O'Brien has nearly recovered from his late severe attack of sickness.

We have been requested to inform such of the members of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, as have not yet procured their Temperance Badges, that they can obtain them from the Committee, on St. Patrick's morning, at St. Patrick's Hall.

The trial of the persons accused of riot on the evening of the 9th of June last, has been postponed until next week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Stevadore writes to us from Quebec, stating—that of late many persons, calling themselves Catholics, have joined Secret Societies, such as the "Freemasons," and "Odd Fellows;" with the view, principally, of extending their business transactions—that many such persons still frequent the Sacraments—whence he, *Stevadore*, concludes that all Secret Societies cannot be under the ban of the Church—and finally he asks the opinion of the TRUE WITNESS upon this subject.

We reply—that *Stevadore* would have done better had he consulted his Confessor, or others, his Spiritual Directors, upon this point—that editors of newspapers are not authorised teachers in the Holy Catholic Church; and that it is from the Priests of that Church that *Stevadore* should seek information, as from their lips he would speedily acquire the knowledge of which he professes to stand in need. But, as the question has been addressed to us, and as the Decrees of the Church cannot be too often, or too prominently, brought before the consideration of her children, we will reply to *Stevadore* by citing to him the XIV. Decree of the Fathers of the First Provincial Council of Quebec:—

"For grave reasons, the Holy Pontiffs have forbidden the faithful to join any 'Secret Society' by whatsoever name designated; or by oaths, to bind themselves to observe its secrets. . . . Therefore we caution all priests, that no one can receive Sacramental absolution until such time as he shall have altogether withdrawn from all such Societies."—*Con. Pra. Queb. c. XIV.*

This is the law of the Church, which all men are bound to obey at the peril of their souls. There are no exceptions: all "Secret Societies": "Freemasons," "Odd Fellows," "Ribbon and Orange Lodges," are all alike utterly prohibited to Catholics; always, everywhere, and under all circumstances. No case can possibly arise (until the Church shall have repealed, or modified her decrees) in which it would be lawful for a Catholic to become a member of any "Secret Society." If he does join one, he commits a mortal sin by so doing; incurs the penalties of excommunication; and if, whilst continuing a member, he presume to approach the Sacraments of the Church, he adds the crime of Sacrilege to his other sins. It is the Church, and not the TRUE WITNESS, that thus speaks.

As to the truth of the allegations contained in *Stevadore's* communication, we hazard no opinion. We trust that he is in error; we trust that there are few, if any, calling themselves Catholics, who have been guilty of the base, mercenary conduct attributed to them by *Stevadore*—that of joining "Freemasons" and "Odd Fellows" Lodges;" with the view of extending the circle of their business acquaintance; and, at the same time, of approaching, with souls black with the guilt of Judas, the Adorable Sacrament of the Body of Our Lord. Such a complication of infamy, we cannot believe. But, true or false, the duty of *Stevadore* is plain—to obey the Church, and save his soul, even though he lose his business. We therefore recommend him "to go and show himself to the Priest."

"THE MISSIONARY RECORD"—of the French Canadian Missionary Society. March, 1854.

Opening this pamphlet, our eyes fell on the following passage:—

"In closing this Report your Committee feel constrained to sing unto the Lord a new song."—p. 20.

And, as novelty has always a certain charm, we felt naturally anxious to hear a stave or two of this "new song" which the Committee were constrained to sing. Alas, our hopes were quickly disappointed. The song is still the same old song as ever; without so much as the addition of a good rattling chorus for a wind up. The sweet singers of the conventicle make but very doleful melody, and the burden of their "new song" is still the cry of the horse leech's three daughters—"give—give."

The "song" consists chiefly of a solo by a Mr. Tanner, an uninteresting performance, scarcely redeemed by the domestic revelations therein contained. Mr. Tanner is at once sentimental and confidential, letting us into a few family secrets, which he might as well have kept to himself. "Mr. Tanner's niece is married"—we are informed at p. 4; at p. 3 we learn that the "Lord finds it good to afflict us by sending to Mrs. Tanner the symptoms of a very dangerous disease;" and ere we have had time to recover from the shock of this intelligence, we are called upon to sympathise with the "joyful emotion" of both the parent Tanners, when they saw their boy—a young Tanner—"take his bag of Tracts and Bibles" and sally forth like another David to join the noble army of pedlars, and to go up to do battle against the Popish Goliath. How it fared with our hero we are not told.

The great things that "God has accomplished by the hands" of the Society, during the past year, are soon summed up. There are 122 pupils "belonging to families who have left Popery" at the *Pointe Aux Trembles* school; and 15 pupils, whose "families still attend mass." Seven persons have been admitted to the "Sacrament of the Lord"—"several of the pupils seem to take pleasure in the prayer meetings"—a fact we feel inclined to doubt—one brand—a Mrs. Brisson—"has been plucked out of the fire"—"1150 feet of good board fence have been erected around the yard and girl's house;" and the Society has got a long lead pipe, and a new pump.

"There are no conversions to report for the past year—a fact that should stimulate Christians to earnest prayer"—p. 20; and "the supply of garments this winter has been very deficient" 7b.—a fact that should stimulate Christians to send in their old clothes.

For there is less vituperation, and more caution displayed, than in the songs of the olden time. We meet no more with the interesting legends of D. Amaron, L. Marie, and the erudite André Solandt—(the latter, by the bye, has set up a school at Milton into which he is endeavoring to entice Catholic children.)

"If these funds?"—says the Record—"were gathered, and employed for purposes of personal indulgence or aggrandisement, they might be abused, and wasted, and do little general injury. But they are not thus used. It may be regarded as certain that they are scrupulously applied with a wise economy to the one purpose of building up, into augmented strength and influence, the sacerdotal power."

The Catholic Convents and Colleges, the Catholic Hospitals and Asylums for the indigent aged and infirm, in which thousands receive their daily bread—and but for which they would be left to perish miserably like dogs—are the fruits of the "wise economy" and scrupulous application of the funds, of the Catholic Church; funds which are employed, and absorbed, in the attempt to mitigate the evils of the pauper immigration, which British misrule, and Protestant ascendancy yearly cast upon our shores.

"There is not a post which she (the Church) regards of the least importance to occupy, but the man and the means are ready for its occupancy. Not a building is required, however capacious or expensive, but she has wealth enough to erect it. This city may be taken as a specimen. An accurate census would show that she possesses, within the city limits, at least two adherents to every one belonging to Protestantism;—the proportion may be two and a small fraction to one. But of persons attired in non-secular costume,—all whose time and energies are devoted to the maintenance and building up of the great central power, directly and indirectly,—there cannot be fewer than ten to one of those who among Protestants are devoted to the religious instruction, pastoral oversight, and otherwise to the general welfare of the people.

We know not if the Record meant this for a compliment; but it is one, and a very high compliment too, to the zeal, prudence and integrity of the pastors of the Church in Canada. If "Celibacy," if Orders of Nuns, and "Christian Brothers" be the means which enable the Catholic Church to devote ten times more care to the oversight of her children, than she could without them, then Celibacy and Monastic Orders, are in themselves good, as powerful means for "instructing and guiding people in the ways of righteousness." We thank the Record then for its testimony in favor of Popery, which, amply compensates for its Anti-Catholic virulence, and Exeter-Hall twaddle.

"A PROTESTANT'S APPEAL TO THE DOUAY BIBLE."

We have now done with our notice of this work. We do not pretend to have noticed all the writer's objections to the teachings of the Catholic Church, nor to have exposed all, or even one half of his false statements, false quotations, and false arguments.—We have but seized on some of the more salient points; and without attempting to prove the truth of the dogmas which our Church teaches, have endeavored carefully to limit ourselves to showing the groundlessness of the objections raised against them. We have done so, lest it might seem that Catholics were afraid to meet those objections, and shrink from exposing their belief, to the light of Scripture.

That Catholics hate the Bible, that its contents are to the majority of them unknown, and that their priesthood still seek to keep it as a sealed book to the laity, are articles of the Protestant Faith, against which it is in vain to argue. The opinion, that no Catholic layman is allowed to possess a copy of, or to read, the Holy Scriptures, authorised by the Catholic Church, is so firmly rooted in the Protestant mind,

that fire would not melt it out; against such an opinion, or rather prejudice, facts and arguments are alike unavailing. Show the Protestant your Bible, show him the exhortations of the Church to read, study, and meditate it, with humble prayer to the Holy Ghost for light from on high, and he will neither believe you, nor the evidence of his senses; he will still persist that you have no Bible, and that your Church proscribes it. It is in vain, to try to disabuse him; we can but smile at his pig-headed obstinacy, and hold our peace.

But we have the Bible for all that; and with thankfulness to God for the precious gift, do we meditate, and seek to put in practice, the holy precepts therein contained. As His Word we revere it; and so revering it, we presume not to sit in judgment upon its contents, nor dare we subject its holy teachings to our fallible interpretations thereof. A Divine written Word needs a Divine living interpreter; for the Word of God, interpreted by man by the light of human reason, loses its Divine objectivity, and becomes but the word of man. We approach then God's Holy Word with awe, and humility; trembling lest we may wrest it to our own destruction, finding therein, not life, but death; lambasting ourselves in the presence of the Most High God, in whose eyes the proud man is an abomination. The best gifts are ever the easiest to abuse, the most fatal, when abused; and that the Bible may be, and has been, so abused, and that the consequences have been most fatal, even Protestants will admit.

Some caution then is necessary, in using the Bible; some restrictions even may be sometimes needful, as Protestants themselves in practice recognise. Do Protestant parents, generally, allow their children unrestricted use of the Bible? Are there not passages, of which the prudent father would well desire the tender strippling to remain in ignorance? details with which the pure minded mother would not wish her daughter to be too conversant? Doubtless, there are; and therefore Protestant fathers, and mothers, do not, generally, encourage their children in the unrestricted reading of the Holy Scriptures, lest their faith and morals, should be thereby endangered. As a watchful and loving mother, the Catholic Church therefore does, in certain cases, place restrictions upon the reading of the Bible. She does not recommend its indiscriminate use, to all, without distinction of age, sex, or previous preparation; and she does not teach that the reading of the Bible is indispensably necessary to all, or that it is the highest act of worship which creature can render to Creator. In so dealing, who can doubt that the Church acts wisely? for what are the great mass of mankind, after all, but children of a larger growth?

This much have we thought it well to say, in reply to the oft urged reproach against the Church—that she is opposed to the diffusion of the Scriptures amongst the laity. The Church does, in certain cases—when, in her wisdom, she believes that its perusal would be productive of infidelity and immorality—impose restrictions upon an indiscriminate reading of the Bible; and, if she be the Church of God, her conduct requires neither apology, nor concealment. It is much better to tell the plain truth at once; and, without attempting to win favor for the Catholic Church, by false pretences, to admit the fact, and to assign the reason. In her missionary enterprises, the Church does not make it her main business to circulate printed copies of the Bible, because it was not thus that the first missionaries of Christianity published the Gospel;—and because she does not pretend to have devised a better means of propagating Christianity than was appointed by Christ, and practised by His Apostles; she does, in certain cases, put restrictions upon the indiscriminate reading of the Bible, because sad experience has shown that the indiscriminate reading of that blessed Book has often been the cause of heresy, infidelity, and immorality; because, in the hands of the illiterate and prejudiced, the Bible is the most dangerous book in the world; and because we have no reason to believe that it was ever intended for indiscriminate perusal, or as the primary, and sole source of religious knowledge.

Indeed, we know that it was not; and this consideration brings us back to the point from whence we started—"The One Source of Religious Truth." This is, after all, the one point at issue, betwixt Catholics and Protestants; the one question which takes precedence of all others, and which must be definitively settled ere the question—"What is truth?"—can be raised. Having once found that source, we shall have no difficulty in quaffing of the pure stream of "Religious Truth."

What then is that source? We know it is not the Bible; for the stream of Christian truth was flowing long ere the Bible was in existence; and many a weary soul has slaked its thirst, in living waters which never reached it through a Scriptural channel. History therefore tells us, that the Bible can not be the "Source of Religious Truth;" and that the page of Scripture is not the sole divinely appointed channel for the transmission of its living waters. Or taking as our starting point, the great Protestant axiom—"that nothing is to be believed, in religion, but what can be read in, or proved by, the Bible"—we can prove that axiom itself to be a lie.—For it is no where to be found in the Protestant Bible; no where can a passage be pointed out which asserts it; no where is it there written that Christ Himself appointed the Bible as the means of perpetuating and promulgating His teachings. Therefore, upon Protestant principles, we reject as a monstrous absurdity, the first dogma of Protestantism. A dogma so monstrous is it, that we cannot admit it, without denying it; for we cannot believe it, without believing something that is not to be read in, and can not be proved by, the Protestant Bible.

What then is the "Source of Religious Truth?"

for if there be a stream, source also there must be. The Catholic answers the Church: i.e., that body of teachers appointed by Christ Himself to teach all nations, until the end of time; and whose authority and duration must be therefore co-extensive with its commission—"all nations," and "all days." Is there such a body? If Christ's promises were not made in vain there must be—What is that body?—One, and one only, can there be; one, and one only, claims to be that body of divinely appointed teachers. If it be not what it claims to be, then no other is—then has the Word of Christ failed, and His mission proved a lie. Such is the inevitable conclusion to which the Protest against the Catholic Church must lead every man who dares to be consistent in his error.

Here then we take our stand against Protestantism. We deny that it can be proved from the Bible, that Christ Himself appointed that book as the sole means of perpetuating and promulgating amongst all nations, to the end of time, the knowledge of religion. We assert therefore, upon Protestant principles—"that nothing in matters of religion is to be believed, but what can be proved from the Bible"—that the Bible is not the "Source of Religious Truth," nor the channel through which its waters flow; and until Protestants can adduce the text, the *ipsissima verba* of our Lord, appointing the New Testament writings as the sole medium for transmitting the truths of Christianity to all generations, our position is impregnable; and all controversy upon matters of detail, but idle waste of time. First, let us decide how truth is to be ascertained; then will it be time enough to discuss the question—"What is truth?"

To our readers, we owe an apology for the length to which our remarks have extended, and which can not even boast of the charm of novelty to recommend them. But truth, not novelty, has been our object, and truth is ever old. Centuries ago, the controversy betwixt Catholicity and Protestantism was exhausted; all that can be said, has been said, until the controversy has become wearisome, as a thrice repeated tale; and the utmost that the modern can attempt is, to put in other words, the arguments of his predecessors. This have we essayed to do; feebly and imperfectly, we are well aware; yet still with the hope that even our humble tribute to the cause of truth might be not altogether unacceptable. If, haply, it may induce others to seek for better sources of information, then may we flatter ourselves that it has not been altogether unprofitable.

We give the following from the *Quebec Mercury*; it certainly does look "very like a whale:"

POLITICAL CORRESPONDENCE.—RUMOR OF RUSSIAN INTRIGUE IN QUEBEC!—It seems that an order of some sort from the British Government (whether from the Privy Council or Secretary of State for the Colonies, does not appear) has come out from England, directing the seizure of letters sent to foreign parts, if suspected of being intended for Russia; and, it is asserted, that, two days after the coming out of the order, a letter for the Emperor of Russia was actually intercepted, by the authorities, in the Quebec Post-Office, subjected to the deliberations of the Council and the opinions of the Law officers; who expressed the opinion that the contents amounted to High Treason! What the contents of this letter were is not positively known, but sufficient has transpired to lead to the belief that it embodied the following programme: That some thousands of Russian veterans too old in the service to desert it, influenced by large promises, should be introduced into the States in civilian dress as peaceful emigrants, without even their nationality being declared—an easy matter from the difference of language and race in the Russian service—a depot of arms formed on the frontier, and, at one moment, the whole to rush, by rail, unarmed, and unannounced, to the crossing point, there to assume weapons, badges and colors, and at one dash into Canada, and attempt Quebec by a *coup de main* from the plains. It was further suggested that some attempt should be made by the Russian Government to bring about a secret understanding with the United States for the partition of British territory in America so to be arranged as to have the question of slavery in its present position, that is, to give as much to the Slave States as to the Free States, the sacrifice of the West Indies, and, if need be, a large slice of Mexico to be included in such arrangements between the two powers.

NEW AGENT.—The Rev Mr. Byrne, of Renfrew, has kindly consented to act as our agent for that locality.

- Per M. Enright, Quebec.—Rev. Mr. Nelligan, 15s; Rev. Mr. Bonneau, 15s; Rev. Mr. Dunn, 15s; Seminary, 15s; Rev. Mr. Forguis, 15s; Rev. Mr. Horan, 15s; Rev. Mr. Bailarge, 15s; Rev. Mr. Taschereau, 15s; Rev. T. Hamel, 15s; Rev. Mr. Huot, 15s; Hon. J. Chabot, 15s; Judge Duval, 15s; H. Murray, 15s; C. Langevin, 15s; C. F. Langevin, 15s; J. Delbois, 15s; Mrs. Jellard, 21 2s 6d; E. J. Charlton, 51 2s 6d; J. Fitzpatrick, 15s; M. Mernagh, 15s; J. Moore, 15s; T. Codd, 15s; J. Flynn, 15s; P. O'Brien, 11s 3d; L. Cannon, 7s 6d; P. Dorion, 7s 6d; J. Teniff, 7s 6d; J. O'Leary, 7s 6d; J. Hearn, 7s 6d; W. Scannlan, 7s 6d; P. Methot, 7s 6d; P. M. Partridge, 7s 6d; E. O'Hara, 7s 6d; D. Coveny, 7s 6d; J. McKeon, 7s 6d; M. Donohue, 7s 6d; E. Cahill, 7s 6d; M. Hawkins, 7s 6d; P. Clarke, 7s 6d; J. McMahon, 7s 6d; Mrs. Lane, 7s 6d; T. McIntyre, 7s 6d; D. Donnelly, 7s 6d; R. Driscoll, 7s 6d; P. Battie, 7s 6d; Mrs. J. Murphy, 7s 6d; R. Blackiston, 7s 6d; P. Doherty, 7s 6d; J. Nolan, 7s 6d; L. Sinford, 7s 6d; M. Fitzgibbon, 7s 6d; R. McCabe, 7s 6d; J. Foley, 7s 6d; T. Murphy, 7s 6d; T. Lane, 7s 6d; P. Weir, 7s 6d; Charles Peters, 7s 6d; M. Plunkett, 7s 6d; D. Sammon, 7s 6d. St. Andrews, C. E. R. McDonald, 10s; St. Johns, N. B., Rev. J. E. Dunphy, 12s 6d; Bondsville, U. S., J. Brennan 6s. 3d; Lindsay, Rev. J. J. Chisholm, 10s; Hungerford, Rev. Mr. Begley, 15s; Cobourg, W. Lander, 5s; Sherbrooke, P. McGarran, 12s 6d; Long Pointe, Rev. Mr. Leonard, 6s 3d; Hastings, Rev. J. Farrelly, 42; Rawdon, E. Corcoran, 12s 6d.

JUST PUBLISHED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, THE HISTORY OF THE IRISH HIERARCHY, with the Monasteries of each County, Biographical Notices of the Irish Saints, Prelates, and Religious. By the Rev. Thomas Walsh. Svo. of 869 pages; Illustrated with 13 engravings; muslin, 15s.

D. & J. SADLER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal. March 17. 1854.



GRAND PROGRAMME OF THE PROCESSION OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY, AND THE CONGREGATION OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL FESTIVAL OF IRELAND.

GEO. GROVES, Asst. Marshal, on Horseback. JOHN McDONALD, Grand Marshal, on Horseback. P. GAVIN, Asst. Marshal, on Horseback.

- Two Deputy Marshals. Supporter | BLUE BANNER OF THE CROSS | Supporter Boys of the Christian Doctrine Society. Two Stewards with Wands. Supporter | ORIGINAL HARP BANNER | Supporter IRISHMEN OF ST. PATRICK'S CONGREGATION. Not Members of the St. Patrick's Society, or the TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY, FOUR ABREAST. Two Stewards with Wands. Supporter | GREEN MEDAL BANNER | Supporter. Members Four Abreast. Two Stewards with Wands. Sup. | FATHER MATTHEW'S BANNER | Sup. MEMBERS OF THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY, FOUR ABREAST. Two Stewards with Wands. Sup. | TREE OF TEMPERANCE BANNER | Sup. Members Four Abreast. Two Stewards with Wands. Supporter, with Spear. | BANNER OF ST. PATRICK, with Spear. Supporter. Two Deputy Marshals. MEMBERS OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, Two and Two. Supporter | LADIES' HARP BANNER | Supporter Two Stewards with Wands. Members Two and Two. Two and Two | COMMITTEES | Two and Two. HONORARY MEMBERS, PHYSICIANS, SECRETARIES, TREASURERS, PAST PRESIDENTS AND VICE PRESIDENTS, VICE PRESIDENTS, PRESIDENTS, CHAPLAINS AND CLERGY.

Supporter with Battle Axe. | GRAND SUNBURST BANNER OF IRELAND. | Supporter with Battle Axe. FIVE STEWARDS WITH WANDS. THE MEMBERS of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, and the TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY, will ASSEMBLE at ST. PATRICK'S HALL, Place d'Armes, at EIGHT o'clock, A.M., from whence they will proceed in Procession through Great St. James, Bleury, and Laguerrière Streets, to St. PATRICK'S CHURCH, where a Sermon, suitable to the occasion, will be preached at High Mass, and a Collection taken up for the benefit of the poor.

On arriving at the Church entrance, the Procession will halt, and form a double line, facing inwards, leaving an open space of at least eight feet, the Blue Banner of the Cross will fall to the right, and the Band to the left, which will (so soon as the Clergy and Presidents enter the door, followed by the other Office Bearers, the Banner of St. Patrick, and the Grand Sunburst Banner of Ireland,) strike up the National Air, "St. Patrick's Day." After Divine Service, the Procession, on being joined by the male portion of the congregation of St. Patrick's Church, who may not be Members of any of the Societies, will resume the same order in Alexander Street, and proceed by the Hay Market Square, McGill and Notre Dame Streets, to Jacques Cartier Square, and thence through St. Paul, McGill and Great St. James Streets, to St. PATRICK'S HALL, where the Societies will disperse in order.

By Order, JOHN McDONALD, Grand Marshal.



YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION.

THE MEMBERS of the above-named Association will ASSEMBLE at their ROOMS, Music Hall, Notre Dame Street, on the MORNING of ST. PATRICK'S DAY, at SEVEN o'clock, when the Roll will be called. After which, the Members will form in Procession, in St. Helen Street, proceeding to ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH in the following order:—

- BAND. Supporter with Battle Axe. | GRAND BANNER. | Supporter with Battle Axe. Two Deputy Marshals. MEMBERS, TWO ABREAST. Two Deputy Marshals. Supporter with Battle Axe. | ST. PATRICK'S BANNER. | Supporter with Battle Axe. Honorary Members. Past Presidents and Vice Presidents. Committee of Management. Office Bearers. 1st Vice-President. | PRESIDENT. | 2nd Vice-President.

Upon the close of Divine Service, the Members will form in Alexander Street, in the order above designated, the Association taking its accustomed position in the Grand Procession.

THE ANNUAL LANQUET. Of the Association will take place in the Evening, at HALFPAST SIX, at Mr. JOHN O'MEARA'S. Tickets, Ten Shillings each. Irishmen and the friends of Irishmen are invited to attend. FRED. DALTON, Secretary.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.—A rumor is in circulation, that the Empress Eugenie is in that interesting way which forebodes an heir to Napoleon. The Paris correspondent of the *Chronicle* writes on Monday:—

"The events in the East have so completely absorbed public attention of late that the internal affairs of France have not created much interest. A circumstance of some importance has, however, occurred, which is worth notice as an indication of coming events. The Cardinal Archbishop of Rheims has resigned his seat as a member of the Council General of Public Instruction; and it has just been announced that the Bishop of Arras has followed his example. The circumstance which has led to the resignation of both these Prelates is the same—namely, the closing, by order of the Minister of Public Instruction, of the Jesuits' College at St. Etienne. It is generally considered that this is the first outbreak of a schism which has been showing itself for some time past between the upper Clergy and the powers that be. Latterly it has been very evident that a quarrel was on the eve of occurring. A change has come over the projects of the government, which has recently been adopting measures which are calculated to offend the Clergy. One of the measures which has given the greatest offence is an order by which the inspectors-general are directed to pay visits of inspection to the schools of female children established in the cloistered communities or convents. Hitherto they have been held exempt from any such inspection."

A significant announcement appears in the Paris *Moniteur*—

"Thus this conflict in which it may be said that all the Powers of the Continent are openly or tacitly engaged against Russia, would not present any danger if there were not reasons to fear complications arising from the spirit of revolution, which may, perhaps, show itself on this occasion upon several points. It is, therefore, the imperative duty of the government to declare frankly and in good faith to those who wish to profit by the present circumstances to excite disturbances, whether in Greece or in Italy, that by so doing they will place themselves in direct opposition to the interests of France. The French government will never adopt a double faced policy, and thus, while defending the integrity of the Ottoman empire at Constantinople, it cannot suffer that integrity to be violated by aggressive acts from Greece, nor can it, while the flags of France and Austria are united in the East, allow any attempt to be made to separate them upon the Alps."

An alliance offensive and defensive between France and Switzerland, is said to be concluded, thus enabling France to operate in Austria or Italy.

VIEWS OF THE LEGITIMIST PARTY AS TO RUSSIA.—The Paris correspondent of the *Chronicle* says that "the Fusionists and a few of the Legitimists have taken up the cause of Russia with great warmth, and that they are using all the means in their power to further the objects of the Czar. They are the only parties in France who do so—and fortunately they are a very limited, and now not very influential, set. Not only do the rank and file of the party, but the most noted leaders, seize upon every opportunity that offers of making remarks and throwing out hints which they think may weaken the English and French alliance. To the French they maintain that the Eastern question is only an English one, into which *la perfide Albion* has dragged France, with the intention of making her a cat's paw. To the English they hint that the alliance will not be of long duration, and that England will soon have cause to repent her alliance with the government of Louis Napoleon. They even pretend that in the united fleets the feeling of the French sailors is more hostile to England than to Russia, and that some of the French officers have been known to declare that they would rather fire upon their allies than upon the enemy. It is perhaps needless to say that the story is a pure calumny, got up for party purposes. The fact is that the Legitimists are excessively jealous of the union between England and France, because they know it makes Louis Napoleon a more important man than they ever expected him to be—because they see in this alliance the best guarantee for the stability of the throne—and because they know that as long as the alliance lasts there is no chance for Henry V."

AUSTRIA.

The latest accounts from Vienna are highly favorable, and the Austrian government shows a stronger resolution to take an active part in the present crisis, especially since the failure of the last overtures for peace made by the courts of Vienna and Paris to that of St. Petersburg.

The Emperor of Austria has distinctly intimated his determination not to assent to the arrangements for the neutrality of Germany projected by the Saxon and Bavarian governments.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch Government has declined to enter into any engagements with the Western Powers with regard to the impending war. Should they become troublesome, there are harbors and arsenals enough in England to afford their Navy a snug anchorage until the peace is re-established.

The *Journal de Limbourg* announces that a resolution of the Dutch War-office orders the raising of four corps of 1,000 men each—a step which indicates the intention of Holland to place her army on a war footing.

PERSECUTION IN BADEN.

The *Univers* of Saturday contains a long and interesting article on the condition of the Church in

Baden, and the continued persecution of the clergy. Our contemporary says that all the hopes which had been conceived from the details, true and false, supplied by certain journals as to the preliminaries of an arrangement between the Minister and the Archbishop of Freiburg, have been once more disappointed.—Our cotemporary says:—

"The agents of the Government continue to inflict fines more or less severe on all the clergy who remain faithful, and subject them to all manner of annoyances. Thus a priest who, in obedience to the orders of the Archbishop, had read in the pulpit the act suspending his dean, was compelled to appear in court, and condemned to a fine of 200 florins and fifteen days' imprisonment—the latter punishment being remitted, but only on condition of paying another hundred florins. The suspended clergyman, on the other hand, has received praise and reward from the Government."

Pope Pius IX. has addressed to the Archbishop of Freiburg a Brief, dated January 9th, in which the Holy Father expresses his approbation of the conduct of the venerable Prelate and his faithful Clergy, in the present struggle, and praises in the strongest terms his zeal and Episcopal constancy in the defence of the Church.

The Cardinal Primate of Hungary and the Prince Archbishop of Vienna, in recent mandates, have expressed their high admiration and sympathy for the illustrious Confessor of Freiburg.

ITALY.

Great excitement prevails in Lombardy; and Marshal Radetzky has issued a proclamation, to the effect that all persons detected in spreading false reports, "for the purpose of exciting the people with all kinds of vague ideas," shall be tried by court-martial.

Throughout the South of Italy public feeling is much excited. It is well known that the Muratist party is very strong. M. Brenner, one of the chief secretaries of the French Foreign Office, has been making a tour in Italy from Turin to Naples. The King of Naples is said to be meeting the mute agitation in favor of Murat by efforts at regaining his lost popularity.

ROME.—Great agitation reigns in the provinces owing to the scarcity of provisions. Serious riots are spoken of at Perugia and Ravenna.

GREECE.

The accounts we continue to receive from several parts of Turkey in Europe, from the Greek islands, and from the kingdom of Greece, confirm the opinion we have more than once expressed that the present agitated condition of the East will ere long give rise to a very general manifestation of the grievances and the power of the Christian population. We retain the conviction, which has scarcely yet forced itself upon the minds of the leading statesmen or of the public, that the present condition and future movements of the Christian populations of Turkey are the most serious part of the question in which we are engaged; and we are satisfied that a wide-spread combination is in existence for the purpose of asserting the national and spiritual rights of the various Christian races who still live under Mahomedan laws.—*Times*.

A private letter dated Athens, Feb. 9, describes the intense excitement existing among the Greeks. On that day one hundred students of the University called in a body upon King Otho and demanded to be led against the Turks, and urging an alliance with Russia.

On the 10th of February, the students of nearly all the schools in Athens determined to volunteer, and commenced selling their books and personal property for arms and ammunition. Large sums were being contributed by private citizens; one having given \$175,000 for the arming of volunteers.

The King appears to be entirely powerless, so determined are the people on war against Turkey.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The most important point in the answer of the Emperor Nicholas to the Emperor Napoleon—namely, the refusal—being known, the terms in which it is conveyed are of a secondary kind. Nevertheless, it is worth while to note that among other passages in it this one is said to occur:—"I have the firm confidence that my troops will reply in the same manner as they replied in 1812." If such words be really in the document, they are clearly intended to be a hit as well as a prediction. The Russian campaign was, it is true, the principal cause of the fall of Napoleon I., and the actual campaign will, in the opinion of the Czar, be the prelude to a similar catastrophe.

It is reported that the Emperor Nicholas has sent stringent orders to his fleet to attack, at all risks, any Turkish vessels navigating the Black Sea.

Letters from St. Petersburg mention that the three gentlemen forming a deputation from the Quakers of England and America had reached that city, had obtained an interview with Count Nesselrode, and were to be admitted to an interview with the Czar the following day.

THE SEAT OF WAR.—From Bucharest we learn that no attack is likely to be made on the entrenched camp at Kalafat for some four or five weeks.

Omer Pasha has been suffering from an attack of fever, but was recovering under French medical care. He had much cause to complain of the turpitude of an Austrian and a Prussian officer whom he received as friends in his camp and permitted to study every part of his defences and plans, and who then decamped clandestinely, and were next seen in the camp of Prince Gortschakoff. Of course miscreants of that stamp will keep out of the way of chastisement; but it is certainly due to the honor of their respective corps that they should be publicly degraded by the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia.

The combined fleet are still at Beicos, where they await an order from their Government explanatory of instructions forwarded to the Ambassadors who differ from the Admirals as to the purport of those instructions.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Times* gives the text of a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between England and France. It stipulates that Turkey shall not conclude any treaty of peace with Russia except with the consent of the two powers; that they are not to derive any territorial advantages from the present war, and they have the liberty of sending an army of occupation to Constantinople. Of this army England is to furnish 30,000 and France 70,000 men, to be assembled there about the first of April.

UNITED STATES.

The Archbishop of New York reached New Orleans on the 28th ult., in good health.—*N. Y. Freeman*.

A Catholic Church is to be erected at Rouse's Point during the present year. The lot—187 feet by 102—is a gift from Hiram Hayford, of that place.—*Plattsburgh Republican*.

DEATH OF T. DEVIN REILLY.—Thos. Devin Reilly, the Irish patriot and a clerk in the Land Office, died in Washington. He had been connected with John Mitchell's paper, *The United Irishman*, edited *The Irish Felon* after Mitchell's banishment and subsequently escaped to this country. He was a principal writer of the *The Democratic Review* during the last Presidential campaign.—*N. Y. paper*.

The 9th and 69th regiments of the New York State Militia, have come to a resolution to march on St. Patrick's Day.—*New York Freeman's Journal*.

The St. Louis Catholic Societies are all in a flourishing condition. It is these societies—this organization—that has given to our sister city the appellation of the "Rome of the West." Why can't we have them in Chicago? The reason is, we have no Jesuits among us. The Catholics of this city could do nothing better than to beg of Almighty God to send among us some of the devoted sons of Loyola, whom he seems to have singled out in these latter days, as vessels of election to carry the name of Jesus before Gentiles. The members of the *Society of Jesus* are in an especial manner the Confessors of the faith. In their onward march over mountains, seas, deserts, and wildernesses, they everywhere meet with the vile tongue of slander and calumny, and not unrequently with the fire and sword of martyrdom. In their track spring up colleges, schools, churches, hospitals, where learning, virtue, and religion flourish.—*Western Tablet*.

CLIMAX OF VANDALISM.—We learn that on last Sunday night the block of marble taken by order of Pope Pius IX. from the Temple of Liberty of the old Roman Republic, and sent to the United States as a contribution to the Monument of Washington, was broken to fragments by some persons unknown.—This act is the legitimate offspring of the marriage of anti-Popery with the European Radicalism of the day. It needs no comment. We wait to see how the parents of the child will write its epitaph. Is there some other testimony forthcoming to prove the barbarism that exists unchastised in the land?—What notice will Government take of this outrage to the courtesy of a friendly Sovereign?—*N. Y. Freeman Journal*.

During the past month 5753 passengers arrived by sea at New York, of which 1845 were from British ports, 2452 from French, 345 from Germany, 62 from West Indies, and 1048 from the United States.

A bill has been introduced into the New York Legislature, for the protection of emigrants. This was very much needed. Some important arrests have taken place recently, of persons who have swindled emigrants. One of the villains who live on the plunder of those strangers has recently bought an estate out of the proceeds of his plunder, which cost \$30,000.—*Montreal Freeman*.

SUSPICIONS OF PRIVATEERING.—We heard, yesterday, that an unusual number of vessels, chiefly clipper schooners, were now being fitted out at this port and Baltimore, destined, according to the explanation of some of the parties concerned, for the Danish West Indies. The entire fleet is reckoned at twelve or thirteen sail, manned chiefly, if not altogether, by Danish and Swedish crews. It may be that the regular trade to the Islands of St. Thomas and Santa Cruz has made a sudden demand for this draft upon our shipping, and we shall be glad to know in the sequel that the discussion of the object is altogether uncalculated for. But the time selected, and the rather extraordinary choice made of a certain class of seamen, to say nothing of the obscure and out-of-way sources from which the money is said to come for fitting out these vessels, certainly justify a public reference to the subject. That English property on the high seas, "conducts" of gold and silver, especially, en route from the West Indies to Southampton, might be subject to aggression off the Danish Islands, from Russian letters of marque, is not probable, in the immediate attitude of the Eastern War, but the time may be near at hand, when the relations between the two Powers would justify the suspicion that an adventure of the sort, in the desperate spirit of privateering, might be attempted. It is quite certain that the assurances from an official quarter, that the Russian gentlemen now in this country are on no contraband mission, but simply superintending the Government vessels now building for their Imperial master, by Mr. Webb, have not entirely quieted the public mind in regard to privateering. And it is equally certain, as we remarked the other day, that the ports of the United States will be used for fitting out vessels for this lawless object, as they have been for the more despicable purposes of the African Slave-Trade. The vigilance of the Government at Washington may do much to defeat it, but even this has proved powerless in more instances than one, heretofore, to defeat marauding expeditions against the territory of a friendly power, as it has against the building, fitting out, and clearance, under American colors, of vessels destined for the contraband and inhuman mission just alluded to. A letter from Washington, dated within a few days past, to an evening cotemporary, states that serious representations and remonstrances have already been made to the Government on this subject. The Secretary of State is possessed of some of the reasons for the public suspicions in regard to it; and the evidence upon which they are founded may shortly take such form as to induce the President to issue his proclamation against all such enterprises.—*N. Y. Times*.

William Forest, who is said to be only 19 years of age, was arrested at Brooklyn, New York, on Tuesday on the charge of bigamy. It appears that he has been married to his first wife some two years, and on the first of January last, married to the second, Miss Margaret McElroy, and on the 8th of February last, married Miss Mary Stevens, being his third wife.

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Nebraska bill passed the Senate on the night of the third inst.

A New Hampshire editor, while recently travelling, had his wallet extracted from his pocket by an adroit pick-pocket, while indulging in a short nap. The thief was so disgusted with the result of his exploit, that he returned the plunder by express, to the address written in the wallet, with the following note:—"You miserabil skunk, hears your pocket-book. I don't keep no sich. For a man dressed as well as you was to go round with a wallet with nuthin' in it but a lot of noospapur stamps, an' a pass from a railroad director, is a contemtable impursion on the public. As I hear you a editor, I return your trash. I never robs any only gentleman."

A YANKEE SILENCED.—One of the last stories of Yankee inquisitiveness makes the victim give his tormentor a direct cut in telling him he wished to be asked no further questions. The inquisitor fell back a moment to take breath and change his tactics.—The half-suppressed smile on the face of the other passengers soon tamed him to further exertions; and summoning up more resolution, he began:—"Stranger perhaps you are not aware how almighty hard it is for a Yankee to control his curiosity. You'll please excuse me, but I really would like to know your name and residence, and the business you follow. I expect you ain't ashamed of either of 'em, so now won't you just oblige me?" This appeal brought out the traveller, who, rising up to the extreme height allowed by the coach, and throwing back his shoulders, replied:—"My name is Andrew General Washington, I reside in the State of Mississippi. I am a man of leisure, and I am glad to say of extensive means. I have heard much of New York, and am on my way to see it; and if I like it as well as I am led to expect, I intend to buy it." Then was heard a shout of stentorian laughter throughout the stage coach; and this was the last of the conversation.

THE SWADDLERS.—A clergyman of the Church of England publicly accuses the "Protestant Reformation Society," and challenges enquiry. The following are some of the principal charges:—

"That your Secretaries—the Rev. W. Clementson, Dr. Cumming, and others—go about the country to get money by false pretences."

"That some of your 'special missionaries to the Roman Catholics' are immoral men, who need missionaries themselves to make them sober, honest, truthful, &c."

"That some of your missionaries in London are rude, vulgar, and unlearned men—yes, men who have lost their characters, men who cannot get situations as porters, men who have no trades to earn their bread by, some are men who are too lazy to work for their living—they get up 'Blackeney's Manual on the Romanist Controversy,' then they get £200 a year from you out of the money collected after meetings and sermons for 'Special Missions to the Romanists.'"

"That the clergy are much deceived by you."

"That the speeches and statements of Dr. Cumming and Mr. Clementson are often not better than a tissue of falsehoods."

"That you are guilty of untruth, injustice, and dishonesty."

"That there are but few, if any, real converts made by your missionaries from Popery to Protestantism."

"That those who are called 'converts' are generally very bad ones—they are dishonest and untruthful."

"That your Superintendent and Secretaries get the best share of the money collected under the pretence of converting the Roman Catholics."

"That your Superintendent of the 'Special Missions to the Roman Catholics' gets a large salary—hundreds of pounds more than he got as the Curate of Kimberley, Notts; and that Mr. Miller, your Lay Secretary, gets a better salary than he could get as a clerk in a counting-house."

"That it is the interest of your Superintendent and Secretaries to publish false statements before the public, to induce them to give money and to deceive you, to cause you to value their services."

"That you have refused information relative to the abuses of the funds and the immoralities of your missionaries."

"That you put too much confidence in your Secretaries and missionaries; and that they deceive you."

"That Dr. Cumming has made his money by writing books, delivering speeches, preaching sermons, and publishing tracts against Popery. These acts of his have led people to give him purses and to buy his books. He does not get much salary (directly); but your Society gives him a name, makes grants, and sells his books."

"That your periodicals called *Protestant*, as well as your Report, contain untruth."

"That some of the men called 'missionaries' are represented by your Superintendent, and in your Reports, as being fully employed in visiting and converting the Roman Catholics, when they keep their Terms at College, and when they are supported out of the funds collected for converting the Romanists. Thus you spend the funds in supporting your Superintendent's friend at College; then you account for this money as money spent in converting the Papists; and you represent the man as being fully employed in such a good work, when he is employed in attending to his College matters, and in preparing his subjects, and in attending the College lectures."

"I am ready to meet you publicly, and am prepared to prove the truth of the above statements.—Select your chairman, engage your room—say Exeter-hall, advertise your meeting, and give me a due notice of it, and I will meet you; and if I fail in proving the truth of these statements, it will be my duty to make an apology to you for false statements."

"It is not wise on your part to call the statements falsehoods without proving them to be so—do it now, when I am in town and ready to meet you.—I am, Sirs, yours faithfully,

"JOHN ROBERTS."

NATURE OF THE CHOLERA POISON.—Mr. Simon, the Medical Officer of Health for the city of London, has recently published his annual report, which contains many facts in relation to the nature of the cholera poison. In relation to the operation of the disease, the

report speaks as follows:—"That which seems to have come to us from the East is not itself a poison so much as it is a test and touchstone of poison. Whatever its nature it may be, this at least we know of its operation:—Past millions of scattered population it moves innocuous: through the unpolluted atmosphere of cleanly districts it migrates silently without a blow—that which it can kindle into poison lies not there. To the foul, damp breath of low-lying cities, it comes like a spark of fire to powder. Here is contained that which it can swiftly make destructive—soaked into soil, stagnant in water, grimming the pavement, tainting the air—the slow rottenness of unremoved excrement, to which the first contact of this foreign ferment brings the occasion of changing into new and more deadly combinations."

"We are plunging at length into the perils of the great Eastern question," observes the Times, "and are proceeding to protect the territory of the Ottomans from the grasp of the Czar. It will provoke, perhaps, an incredulous stare, if we observe that this is not the first time that the levies of English counties have sailed to the Bosphorus to defend an Emperor of Constantinople, but the last occasion happened so long ago that its circumstances can hardly be recalled without a smile. It is a fact, however, that the household troops of the Byzantine Sovereigns, who reigned in Constantinople when the Empire was Greek instead of Ottoman, were composed mostly of English volunteers; and, when William Rufus depopulated a large portion of Hampshire to make his New Forest the dispossessed peasantry of the district, by such an expansion of the 'settlement' principle as Mr. Baines himself hardly dreams of, departed for service at Constantinople, to protect the Emperor Alexius I. against the invading armies of the West. Since these ancient times no such service has ever been performed; and so little, indeed, until a comparatively recent period, was known of the Turkish capital generally, that Gibbon speaks of the 'last traveller who has visited Constantinople' in much the same tone as we should now employ of a tourist returned from Samarcand or Bokhara."

COMMUNICATION WITH CANADA.—Next season Canada will have three lines of ocean steamers running between British ports and Quebec and Montreal.—First, there is the Canadian Steam Navigation Company's line already established, next, Messrs. Edmondstone, Allen & Co., British shipowners, are to place a line of first-class screw steamers between Glasgow and Liverpool and Quebec, consisting of vessels of 2,900 tons and 400 horse-power each. Then the Canada Ocean Steamship Navigation Company is to place two steamers of from 1,700 to 2,000 tons each on the same route. This company's stock is all subscribed. These latter two companies will establish independent lines, without any bounties from the Government.—Globe.

THE ALLEGED INSANITY OF THE CZAR.—Certainly has been lost sight of during the week, for the mere chance of stray gossip. We have been deserting the substance for the shadow, and feasting upon the *viande creuse* with as much delight as though it were not always productive of the same regrets as flatulent effects. First of all stands the important piece of news which has filled us with awe, alarm, joy, hope, and speculation, and which is told amongst ourselves with comments violent enough to excite all these. This wonderful event has been no other than the sudden departure from Paris of the great mad doctor, Professor —. This circumstance in ordinary times would have produced no effect whatever. In short, nobody likes to be thought to possess the smallest interest concerning the movements of Professor —; but it so happens that the absence of the great Professor, mysterious and unaccounted for, came just at a moment when the public mind was busy investigating the truth of a report which arrived straight from St. Petersburg, of the bursting forth of the long suspected malady of the Czar of Russia, and which many of his recent acts have tended to confirm. It is certain that the Professor is missing, and every body excepting his patients is anxious for his return. It is certain that his connection lies principally amongst the nobility, and it is moreover certain that being in England at the time of the Czar's visit, he expressed to many people his entire conviction of the presence of the enemy he had passed his whole life in detecting wherever it might choose to seek concealment. Herein lies, therefore, the foundation of the report which has run from cafe to cafe, all along the Boulevards, of the sudden development of insanity in the Emperor Nicholas, of sending for Doctor —, of the recall of Prince Woronzoff after refusing acceptance of his resignation besides this and that *mille autres choses*. The effect of such rumors is a most wonderful thing to witness.

DETERMINATION OF THE TURKS.—The military correspondent of one of the morning papers, in an interesting sketch which he gives of the Turkish Hospital at Widin, mentions one or two facts which speak volumes as to the determined courage with which the followers of Mahomet wage war against their enemies the Russians. He says—"In the second ward which I visited, there was one immense room, containing perhaps 90 or 100 men, all of whom were wounded. Many of the worst cases were here, and we found two of the surgeons busy at work preparing for an amputation, the first which had taken place since the action (of Citale). The beds, like all others, were all but on the ground, in six long rows, and displayed the most perfect neatness and cleanliness. In smaller rooms, close at hand, were great numbers of the chasseurs, who had been the first to enter the village, under the command of Tewfik Bey, and had consequently suffered severely. They were nearly all very fine men, and seemed to make very light of their wounds; several cried out to us that they were longing to get well that they might go at it again, and avenge the loss of their comrades. I was assured by the surgeons that nearly every man, not only in this hospital, but in all the others, had taken possession of the balls that were extracted from their bodies, and were preserving them carefully wrapped up in paper, that they might load their muskets with them the first time they went into action again, and discharge them against their enemy. Facts like these may serve to give you some idea, though at best but a faint one, of the unconquerable courage and devotion by which the Turkish army is animated, and which, I am convinced, can never be extinguished, but by its entire annihilation, an achievement which it will take better troops than those of the Russian Emperor to accomplish."

THE EVER YOUTHFUL PALMERSTON.—Unlike almost any other man in the world, he doesn't get fat, and he doesn't get thin; he doesn't stoop he doesn't totter; he doesn't use a stick, nor a wig, nor a list-shoe, nor a top coat; nor does he look as if he ever could, would or should do anything of the kind. See him in what weather you will, you always find him in the same temperature—always equable, always serene, yet always genial. Hail, rain, or snow, out of doors, it is always sunshine with him. In the dog-days or in December, other men come into the house either panting like so many semi-calcedined sugar-bakers, or shivering like recently submerged skaters dragged out of the Serpentine by the barbarians of the Humane Society. But, be the thermometer at 99 of Fahrenheit or 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ of Reaumur, Palmerston is corporeally never either hot or cold, and mentally the medium is seemingly ever the same. Not his smooth reserve, the decorous self-possession of Gladstone or of Sydney Herbert, which if it never ruffles, yet never animates. At ease with himself, he puts every one around him at ease too.—London Cor. of the Liverpool Albion.

CLEVER SWINDLING DODGE.—A curious circumstance occurred the other day, which places the dexterity of the members of the swell-mob in rather a striking light. A female, of very lady-like and pleasing manners, called at the establishments of one of our first hair-dressers in town, and, after a little conversation, requested to know if they shaved gentlemen's heads. An answer being given in the affirmative, she proceeded to state that she had a brother, a young man of rather facile mind, and that their medical man had thought it advisable that his head should be shaved; that he was troubled with strange hallucinations, such as that he belonged to and was a member of a large drapery establishment in town, giving the name, and so on. She said she would bring her brother the next day, and that he (the hair-dresser) was to have two men ready in waiting, so as forcibly to shave his head, and that they were to pay no attention to his protestations of his being a member of the firm above mentioned. Next day she called at the establishment above alluded to, and bought a considerable quantity of silk goods, and stated, if they would send one of their young men along with her to a particular address, they would get paid. The lady and the young man with the goods then left in a cab, and, when opposite the hair-dresser's establishment, told her companion if he would go in along with her, she would get as much money as would make up the amount of the bill. The unsuspecting youth went in, and was met by the performer in the most bland manner, who requested him to walk up stairs, which he did, not doubting but what he was to receive payment of the bill. No sooner had the unfortunate wight entered the room than he was pounced upon, and, despite all his protestations, he was speedily denuded of his tresses. The lady, who had in the meantime been looking on with great coolness, now said she was afraid that, as her presence only caused greater excitement to her unfortunate brother, she would leave and return in a short time. She decamped, accordingly, goods and all, and has not since been heard of. We leave our readers to imagine the denouement.—Glasgow Citizen.

SOLDIERS AND SHAVING.—It is 60 years since that Englishmen were only known in Central Asia as eccentric and insane barbarians, who, wherever and whenever they had a chance, cut off horses' tails and men's beards without mercy, for which they were held by all the "true believers" in greater abhorrence than the fire devotees of India, or the devil worshippers of Kurdistan. Some years since, in a lucid interval, common sense and humanity cured our countrymen of their former propensity, and their noble animals were permitted immunity for their "fly-flappers." This insanity for years past has clung with determined tenacity to the old gentlemen of the British army. No sooner is a new adjutant-general appointed than he issues a new order on "hair." The man who mounts a horse is permitted to grow it; the man who pads the hoof is ordered to scrape it off from the tip of his ear to the tip of nose. It is reported that 15,000 of us are about to accompany 40,000 of our brave Gallic brothers-in-arms to Turkey; and only fancy the 15,000 turning out every morning at gun-fire to make faces in bits of looking-glass, while the other 40,000 are cleaning their Minnie rifles and laughing at them; for I grieve to say there still exist many martinetes in the British army who consider a scraped face of far greater importance than a clean musket.—An Old Soldier.

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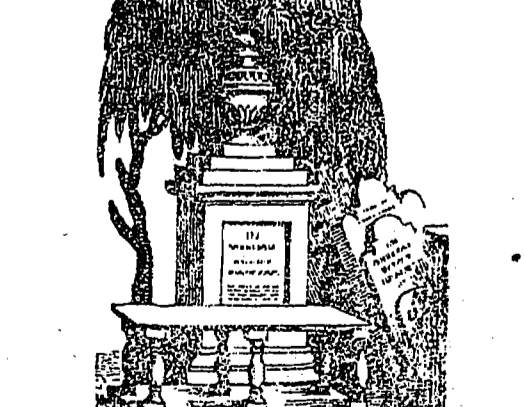
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