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# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1852.

NO. 36.

THE IDEAS OF A CATHOLIC AS TO WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

Translated from the French of Abbé Martinet, for the True Witness.

I-WHAT EACH INDIVIDUAL CAN AND OUGHT TO DO.

Who will bring Europe into the way of regeneration which the divine mercy seems to open before her? You, Christians! you, even the lowest in station, provided you will only lay hold on the lever which sets the world in motion, because its resting-place is in heaven: that lever is prayer. Should you say but once in the day, with your heart rather than your lips, those words which the Son has taught us to address to our heavenly Father: Thy kingdom come! you will do a great deal.

In the early part of the sixteenth century, men pored too much over the Greek and Latin authors: they wrote much, but they prayed little. Knowledge has power, but prayer has all power.

The Catholic heros who then restrained the tide of error, and every where drove it back - those Jesuits, whose labors have been celebrated by a Protestant writer, as also their prodigious success in Germany, -they were men of prayer, as well as of learning.

Here we have been some years praying for the conversion of England, and lo! heresy cries aloud in anguish, bewailing the multitude of her losses. So Spain was all but lost to the Catholic world; we prayed, and the impious oppressor was driven into

Let us never forget that minds and hearts obey God, and that God obeys prayer. Who is there amongst us that cannot pray?

But we must also act, and what are we to do? First of all, we must free ourselves from the bonds of error, and renounce the perverse choice which we too often make amongst the precepts, either of God or of the Church, practising this, and neglecting that. Let uslive as we think, obedient children of God and of the Church.

People will be easily convinced that our religion is pure and undefiled by error, when they see it overcoming all our vices. A holy life is the best apology for our faith. It sheds a soft, mild light, which illumines, without dazzling the diseased mind; and imperceptibly it works its way into the heart, without producing that reaction of pride which too eften follows a defeat in some polemical contest.

Let us do what we would wish to say, and we shall speedily acquire the art of saying it well. We can only master religion, in so far as religion is mistress of our heart. She only reveals herself fully to those who love her, and she is only loved by those who practise her prescriptions. Words which come from the mind are cold and captious; those which spring from the heart are warm and persuasive, and carry all before them, when embodied in the virtues.

A virtuous neighbor, or a truly plous servant, will do more for the conversion of an erring family, than the most skilful controversialist whom they may read, or hear.

There is no one, therefore, who may not be an apostle.

2-STUDY OF RELIGION-ITS NECESSITY, AND ITS ADVANTAGES.

Let us also study. The study of religion should end only with life. He knows nothing of it, who says: I know it well enough. The knowledge of God, of man, of the world; in a word, religious science has no other limits than those of the human understanding.

This is the most indispensable of all sciences, indeed it is the only one that is indispensable, for what does one know if he be ignorant of what he is, whence he comes, whither he goes, and what he has

Every one of our mental miseries, nay, even the greater number of our bodily ailments, spring from the want of religious intelligence. As evil consists in disorder, that is to say, in opposition to order, which is the source of all good, one is unhappy only because he is vicious; he is vicious, because he is ignorant. It is only by darkening the mind, that the passions triumph over the will. Enlighten the mind fully, and the evil passions will vanish like shadows at the approach of the rising sun. The idea is from the divine Master Himself: "If thy eye be single, thy whole body shall be lightsome." Evil inclination have no admission to heaven, because there the light is full and perfect. Advance in the knowledge of God and of yourselves, and you will rapidly approach perfection. Perfection is no other than happiness, the term of all the aspirations of the soul: the latter only suffers because of her errors and imperfections, and she shall cease to suffer only by getting rid of

Ranke's History of the Popes.

happiness, religious instruction is not less necessary the growing coldness and even enmity wherewith she therefore, regarded with indifference the Catholic for enabling us to fulfil our duty to our heavenly is regarded, and describes the dangers which have movement, so long as it seemed to have for an object Father, and to our brethren in Jesus Christ.

Ohristianity is all charity,—love of God and of men. Our first duty towards God, as soon as we have the happiness of knowing and loving Him, is to extend that knowledge and that love to others. The first good that we ought to do our brethren, if we truly love them, is to teach them to know and to glorify their Maker,-thereby opening to them the source of all good. Good example does much, but it is not Oxford is the chief seat of English theology; here sufficient. Pious practices may appear trivial, and of it was that Pusey and his friends stood forth to make little importance to those who know not their meaning. Instruction is the true basis of edification.

Living in the midst of a world wherein religion has been so long calumniated and scoffed at, the Christian should be prepared to render an account of his faith and its peculiar observances. If your arguments are weak, you will confirm the unbeliever in the notion the seventeenth century, Forbes, Andrew, Montague, that religion cannot bear an examination, and that it Taylor, Pearson, Ball, Thorndike, &c., and Alexanthat religion cannot bear an examination, and that it is fit only for the simple and unlearned. If your der Knox, at the commencement of this century, reasoning, without being scientific, displays a firm and appearing to have held fast and taught these dogmas;

benign influence of the grace which your prayers by the Court party, against the will of the Church though not importunate attention, and you will procure for God, His angels, and His saints, a festival of great Catholic Church, and its hierarchical succession joy. You know that a soul delivered from the bonds through the apostolical tradition, that the total ruin of error, is the precious blood of Christ snatched of the latter became inevitable. Accordingly, the from Satan, and restored to the veins of Him who object of English theology must be to un-Protestsits at the right hand of the Father. Jesus Christ antise the Anglican church. The ultimate design of will not think you overpaid when He bestows upon the latter was a reconciliation with Rome, somewhat you the glory of heaven, and the eternal enjoyment of the same nature, and based upon concessions such of His adorable presence, should you bring Him back as attended the proceedings of the Florentine Couna soul for which He came down from heaven and cil with reference to the Grecks, and akin to arrangegave Himself up to death.

quest of truth, what treasures may be heaped up and stored away, where the rust or the robber cannot reach, by solid religious instruction, joined to an exemplary life! This is, indeed, the precious stone moters. mentioned in the Gospel, which a prudent merchant will not hesitate to purchase at the expense of all he has.

of exciting and of gratifying a legitimate curiosity? to profess firmly any particular doctrine-are univer-You would surely despise that man who, being de- sally diffused; but withal, an ill-defined aversion and scended from a line of illustrious ancestors, would not take the trouble of studying its history. And what that leads thereto. The experiment of re-constituare all the titles of which the great are so proud, tion failed, mainly because the most distinguished when compared with those which religion can bestow on the very humblest of men? When you say with quence to consequence proper understanding: "Our Father, who art in Roman Catholics." heaven!" is there a monarch on the earth whom you would be disposed to envy?

The connections which you may have had with the magnates of this world, hold a prominent place in your memory: your mind loves to dwell upon them. But your connection with that God before whom nations and their rulers are as dust, imperceptible -do you remember it with the same interest?

Instead of contenting himself with some civil words, some favors or distinctions, the eternal Son has died for you, adorned you with His own blood, and calls you to share His throne. Not content with visiting you once, He remains with you all days; He braves the insults of the impious for your sake, giving Himself to you without any reserve, He loves you in God, with an infinite love!

If you had certain information that a great nation had chosen you for its ruler, you would, perchance, lose your rest and your appetite with excessive joy, and you could not bear to hear or speak of any other subject.

Religion tells you that you may be called, at any moment, to ascend a throne above all thrones, failing of which, you are to be consigned to eternal misery, and eternal despair. Should not these tidings prevail over all other interests? What other affair is there of so great importance as this?

He who has the misfortune to doubt this, and who neglects to have his doubt solved by a serious study of religion, is a fool; and what better is he who believes it, and yet busies himself but little about it?

The neglect of religious instruction indicates extreme carelessness, together with a low and grovelling mind: to make a parade of this indifference, is a thing wholly inexcusable.

#### THE STATE OF CATHOLICISM IN ENGLAND.

(Translated from the Deutsche Volkshalle.)

every Church are the remarks of H. V. H., in his sion of the Titles' Bill—the qui vive of the Zion- regard to the future nothing is true, however probable third letter upon the origin, development, and present watcher of assembled British Protestantism was it may appear.

Indispensable to our moral perfection, and to our situation of the Anglican Church, wherein he depicts called forth; the various sects of Dissenters who had, beset her since the appearance of Puscyism:-

'These threatening dangers of the Anglican church consist in the natural development of the spirit and its workings, such as we have lately seen them in almost every country. Motives of this description awaken in the breasts of those who are thus agitated a spirit of inquiry, which is resolved to penetrate and sift the nature of the evil even to the very bottom. the experiment of reconstituting the Anglican church. They went back to the period of its rise, under Henry VIII.; found the mon of that time clinging fast to nearly every Catholic dogma but the submission to the Papacy, and thence down to the latest times, a number of most distinguished theologians in enlightened conviction, you will deposit the germ of life in the mind of your erring brother.

Let that germ grow and fructify through the antism was introduced first in the reign of Elizabeth, will draw down, aided on your part by watchful, and people. Protestantism offers, however, such an opposition to the whole structure of the Anglican ments lately adopted in the case of the united Greeks, In an age like ours, when so many minds are in Armenians, and Slaves. This grand attempt to reconstitute the Anglican church, appears to have miscarried, although the most eminent divines in England, and at first some Bishops, were its pro-

'Protestant dispositions and feelings, far more than Calvanistic or Lutheran dogmas, prevail everywhere Again, is there any science more noble—more throughout the Protestant clergy—a sickly rational-worthy the pursuit of the human mind—more capable ism, and even indifferentism—a certain unwillingness friends and disciples of Pusey, led on from consequence to consequence, almost all became actual

> The direction which these affairs had taken was for Rome and the Catholic Church most advantageous; for it is plain that as ecclesia pressa, her condition in England is even most flourishing. The third letter concludes with the consideration of this view of the subject. In the fourth that event will be treated of. the consequences of which no one can foresee or estimate—namely, the organisation of the English Catholic Church, undertaken by the Papacy, and the so-called Titles's Bill which is brought forth. Was this organisation absolutely necessary? Was the Pope in the right? Was the occasion suitable and propitious? To the first two questions we say yes. The answer to the third must be suspended-futurity only can decide it. A discussion upon the Titles' Bill follows—we give the conclusion:—

'The discussion upon the Titles' Bill brought to light many things which it was not before possible to see clearly—the weakness and inconsistency of Government, the miserable condition of the Anglican church, the confusion of parties. What operation this measure will have upon the condition and progress of Catholicism we cannot tell at present. At est against the Pope and Cardinal Wiseman, admit, first it seemed as though the No-Popery fanaticism were about to awake. The agitation commenced with pamphlets and caricatures—Cardinal Wiseman was twice burned in a straw puppet, but the affair turned out to be merely a nine days' wonder. The glass palace came on, and then the Exhibition, which soon deprived all other things of interest, even Catholic affairs. Conversions to Catholicism have rather increased than diminished; a few instances of apostacy have certainly occurred, whereof the Duke But if all this happen, what is to be the effect upon of Norfolk's made a great noise. Norfolk, the pre-micr peer of the kingdom, head of one of the oldest British empire? Let the Anglican church fall, can and most noble families, was properly first amongst you maintain the aristocracy—the Upper House? Striking and instructive for the members of It must be owned that by the Papal bull, and discus- attempting to speculate upon futurity, and that with

the Anglican church alone, began to perceive that their own existence was threatened. It is beyond a doubt, and confirmed by the last letter of the Primate of Ireland, that considerable sums of money had been expended in efforts to prevent conversions, and also to seduce the poor Catholics. More dangerous is the barbarism of manufacturers and other persons who give employment in noticing to quit and turning out persons who have become Catholies. Even amongst hose employed in manufactories, but chiefly amongst the poorer classes, conversions are extraordinarily numerous. I know a manufactory in Manchester, where, ten years ago, there were only 26 Catholies out of 1,300 operatives; at present they are 700, and all converts. To form a just idea of the progress of Catholicism, we must remember that, in twenty years, more than 1,000 new churches have been built; that the number of Priests in England, since the Emancipation Act, has, perhaps, increased ten fold; that new converts and societies (all of the active orders) spring up everywhere. Conversions take place chiefly amongst the highest and lowest classes; least of all do they reach the middle ranks, and particularly those devoted to industrial pursuits. who are sunk in the most complete indifferentism; these people are too busy with their work—they have no time to be Catholics! Yet seldom is sectarian hate found here; it often happens that they send their children to Catholic schools, nay even to Catholic boarding schools. The increase of conversions is greatest in the north of England, where there is a tract of land almost entirely Catholic. The least progress may be said to be in London. The most important conversions are, doubtless, that of the Puseyites, who are certainly the most learned and spirited, the most active and the honestest members of the Anglican church. Recent events must have brought home to them the conviction, that their efforts to restore and revivify will prove abortive, partly through their indolence, partly on account of the Protestant feeling and hatred against Catholics, which characterise the Anglican episcopate and clergy, some of whom threaten them with a persecuting hate, and ascribe to them, in a great part, the success of

One after another they go over formally to the Church, and are the most zealous and active Catholics, in the observance of its rules. The unmarried are nearly all Priests, and the true lights of the Church. Newman, their head, is perhaps the most gifted and popular preacher in England; he goes round the country as a missionary, preaching often in the open air. Cardinal Wiseman, the head of the English Catholic Church, a short time ago preached before some thousands of people, accidentally gathered together in a court which connects together two streets of the city of London. He was in the undress of a cardinal. The people heard him with great attention; nobody ridiculed or insulted him; they conversed together in groups, and remarked that this man was very different from their Anglican bishops, who would not speak to the poor-high born folks, who had families and lived luxuriously; but that the Romish Bishops preached the gospel to the poor. I have spoken upon this subject with men of all parties and classes, all of whom agree with regard to the spread of Catholicity. Right characteristically two English gentlemen expressed themselves. They did not believe in the speedy triumph of Catholicity, because people of distinction, gentlemen of good families, would not become Catholics; nor could Cardinals or Bishops be chosen from amongst the aristocracy. Sancta (et utilus) simplicitus! I have shown plainly enough above that conversions in the first families are abundant. All clear-seeing people, but especially those whose feelings are bitterand are resigned to the fact, that nothing can check the advance of Catholicism. They maintain that within thirty years the whole population of Great Britain must be ranged either on the side of Catholicism or Indifferentism; that the Anglican church is hastening with rapid strides to destruction; that most sects will be likewise disorganised, split up into innumerable fragments; that the Presbyterian Church of Scotland alone is to withstand the impending ruin! the Catholics of England; but the present duke is a can you prevent the complete triumph of the city more than weak man, and stands in very little esti- principle, perhaps the ruin of royalty itself? We mation; his apostacy damages the Church scarcely at cannot altogether banish these fancies and conjectures, all, and the less because his sons are strict Catholics. although every day more plainly shows us the folly of

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

#### CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM IN SLIGO.

His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Tuam preached a charity sermon on St. Patrick's Day, in the parish Chapel of Sligo, in aid of the poor schools attached to the Ursuline Convent. The reputation of the illustrious Archbishop brought together an immense congregation. He spoke for an hour and forty minutes, and from the commencement to the end of his truly eloquent and brilliant discourse, kept the attention of his heavers fixed upon him. His grace condemned, in strong terms, the miscalled national education, stating that it substituted chemistry for theology, and had a tendency to corrupt and materialise the mind. His appeal was most successful, as was manifested by the collection, which amounted to upwards of fifty-five pounds.

In the evening the Rev. Dr. Phillips, P. P., entertained his grace at dinner, where he was met by the Bishop of Elphin, and a number of the Clergy and Catholic laity of the town and county. The following address was presented to his grace by the Bishop, on behalf of the Catholic Clergy and laity

of Sligo:-

"TO THE MOST REV. DR. MACHALE, LORD ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,-We beg respectfully to express to your Grace the unfeigned pleasure and sincere gratification which your auspicious and most welcome visit to Sligo affords us, and those upon whose behalf we address you. We hail it as a happy omen that you have come amongst us upon a day which must be ever dear to all truehearted Irishmen-the anniversary of our national Saint. The Christian object which has brought you here will, we are sure, create the most pleasing anotions in your breast. You come to advocate the cause of the uninstructed children of the poor. In devoting your brilliant eloquence to promote unmixed and uncontaminated Catholic education amongst a destitute class, you strengthen the cause of our holy religion. Your Grace is perfectly aware that the haman mind is most flexible, and prone to receive lifelasting impressions in its early state. It is then as wax to receive, and as steel to retain. The children of the humble poor, who shall have the good fortune of being placed under the religious guidance of the pious sisterhood of the ladies of the Convent of St. Toseph's, Sligo, shall lay up a priceless store of knowledge, which shall enable them in after days to resist the tempter, if he should endeavor to undermine the true faith so early planted within them.

"Your Grace has been, during your distinguished career, the fearless advocate of all things tending to the advancement and spiritual supremacy of our Church. We, therefore, look up to you with veneration—all Catholics look up to you—as the faithful defender of our creed. Well, indeed, have you been called by the closest observer of human character, and best judge of human worth of modern times, as

'The Lion of the Fold.'

"Your Grace has also other demands upon our affection.-While as an illustrious Prelate of our Church, you hold the proudest and most exalted of positions, we cannot forget that, as a patriot, you stand pre-eminent, and an admiring and venerating posterity shall remember you as one of Ireland's truest and most gifted sons."

The following address was presented to his Grace

in the Ursuline convent :-ADDRESS PRESENTED TO HIS GRACE THE MOST REV

DR. MACHALE, BY THE YOUNG LADIES OF ST. JOSEPH'S. " MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND REVERED LORD ARCH-BISHOP,-The children of St. Joseph's count this the happiest of the happy days they pass in this sojourn of bliss. To-day we are honored by that illustrious presence so often the boast and pride of our former companions.

"Among the traditionary records of this class, no event is told with more enthusiasm, nor listened to with more longing for its return, than that which reunited in this class room of St. Joseph's, three illustrious personages-the 'Lion of the fold of Judah,' the meek Dove of the Irish Church, and the

immortal O'Connell.

" Alas! our eyes shall never behold the beloved father and Liberator of Erin; but does not the glory of his brilliant career seem to be revived on this day, when we behold here the lamp of the virgin church, from the effulgence of whose beams the sainted O'Connell gloried to receive light.

"Oh! Mary, immaculate Queen of the Island of Saints! well have we been taught that you were never invoked in vain .- You have given to your children the happiness of seeing and addressing the dauntless defender of the chair of Peter-the fearless foe of heresy-the sentinel on the watch-towers of Israel-the illustrious John of Tuam.

"How auspicious the occasion that has brought

your Grace to our beloved St. Joseph's.

"Oh! beautiful faith of the holy Roman Catholic Church, how unchanged and unchangeable are your spirit and principles ?-Thirteen hundred years ago the sacred sparks of your celestial fires enkindled a mighty slame of zeal in the heart of our beloved St. Patrick, which ceaselessly urged him to the same glorious mission that has this day brought us your illustrious Archbishop.

"The cries of little children, not unheeded by our divine Redeemer, were never deemed unworthy the ears of the good pastor. So in the days of Patrick, when kings laid their crowns at his feet, and the pomps of royalty were forgotten in the penitential tears of princes; little children were not disregarded by the saint, for he had learned to respect their voices as the pure medium of that divine vocation that made him the saviour of the land.

"How delightful to contemplate the same undying

fire of faith, now impelling the great Archbishop of Sligo, too long inhaling the noxious vapors of national night at the Franciscan convent in this town. The fession, and received the last rites of the Church. education.

"Worthy son and successor of the glorious St. Peter-beir to the zeal and virtues of Erin's beloved Apostle-the illustrious John of Tuam bends his mighty genius to minister to the wants of little children, to be occupied with their necessities, as if unconscious that the eyes of nations were fixed upon him, that the proud senate of England trembles at the sound of his name, that before his eagle glance the wily screent of heresy recoils, as from its deadliest foes, dropping one by one the various godless shapes by which it had sought to ensuare the youth of the spotless Church of Ireland.

"Who that beholds your grace thus surrounded and occupied with little children, could think, without amazement, that this is he whose fame is world-wide -whose unrelenting autagonism to infidelity and heresy has arrayed against him nobles, princes, and

"Oh! blessed be the day that dawned on such a scene! Happy, thrice happy, those favored poor ·little ones' for whom your grace's zeal has now procured the wholesome food—the pure unmixed doctrines of true Catholic teaching, which it is the glory of the daughters of St Ursula to impart to their

"Well may the poor children of Sligo bless the day when their beloved and revered Bishop invoked your grace's aid to open to them a secure nursery where they will be trained to all that is worthy of true children of the church. Well, too, may parents and guardians in this locality, pour blessings on their saintly Pastor and Prelate, by whose means the mighty voice of 'Judah's lion' has been heard in this haunt of bigotry, and seared from the fold of the wolf that watched for the destruction of the tender lambs.

"May your grace's advent amongst us be the era of renovated zeal in the cause of religion and pure Catholicism. For our parts we no longer envy the former children of our dear class, whose most cherished recollection was that of having been honored by occasional visits from the prince and oracle of Erin's unbroken hierarchy.

"Dare we express a hope that this honor will be soon renewed? Meantime, and as long as life shall animate our hearts, their most fervent prayers shall be offered, through Mary, the queen of the Island of Saints, that your grace may live to strike the deathblow of government education, and to see your gigantic labors in the cause of religion and Ireland rewarded by the repossession of the rights and liberties of their long-persecuted pastors and flock.

"Permit us, my lord Archbishop, once more to express our most grateful and respectful acknowledgments of the honor conferred on us by your grace, and as devoted children of the ever-beloved and cherished vicar of Jesus Christ, Pius the Ninth, we humbly implore your grace to impart to us and to our dear mothers and guides, that benediction which his Holiness has delegated to your honored hands." J. M. J.

His Grace in rising to reply, seemed full of emotion, which he was scarce able to repress. After a moment's pause, he said that it was impossible to pass over such an address without the reply, although the gratitude of silence might be best suited to such a scene, which was to him the most delightful he had ever witnessed. He then congratulated the young to Rome in order to receive proper instructions from ladies on being placed for education in an institution where, he said, it was sonsoling to observe the ancient monastic discipline and spirit were preserved in such vigor, and where, while enjoying all the advantages of the most refined and elegant training, they were preserved from those dangerous novelties introduced | Paris Paper. into education by speculators on faith and morals. His Grace paid a high compliment to the Ursuline religious, on their not suffering their ancient and acknowledged superiority of system to be contaminated by the unholy principles of godless and government teachings, and exhorted them to persevere in their long and steady resistance to all the solicitations to connect their poor school with the National Board. He said they would thus confer on the children of the poor that lovely ornament, he was happy to observe, conspicuous in the young ladies of the class, he alluded to their angelic modesty-that virtue proverbial to the Irish female, the gem of the Irish Church. Only in such institutions as the Ursuline, his Grace observed, could this virtue be preserved, and not in those national institutions where, under the guide of liberality, the faith and morals of the young are sought to be undermined, for the preservation of this virtue is so closely connected with faith, that, when the latter is weakened, the former invariably falls into decay. His Grace concluded by imparting to the young ladies and their Ursuline mothers the solemn Papal benediction, by the power delegated by the illustrious Pius the Ninth to our venerated Archbishop.—Dublin Freeman's Journal.

ing of the Parish Priests of this diocese, held at caused a thrill of delight it would be impossible to Ballaghaderreen, on Monday, the 15th March, for the purpose of choosing three Ecclesiastics to be recommended to the Holy See, in order to the appointment of a Bishop to the See of Achonry, rendered vacant by the death of the late venerated and lamented Prelate, the Right Rev. Dr. M'Nicholas: In favor of the Very Rev. Patrick Durcan, P. P., of Ballisodare, in the diocese of Achonry, and also Dean and Vicar-Capitular, fifteen votes; for the Very Rev. Bartholomew Costello, P. P., Crosmolina, in the diocese of Killala, and Vicar-General, three votes; of St. Amans, praying near the tomb of the marshal, and finally, for the Very Rev. Bernard Durcan, P. P., Kilconduf, and Vicar-Foreign, one vote.

-With deep regret we have to announce the demise appear before God, she immediately asked to become Tuam, to the rescue of the poor little children of of this venerable clergyman, which took place last a Catholic; she then sent for a Priest, made her conmelancholy event has caused sincere and lasting sorrow amongst a large circle of friends, by whom the rev. gentleman was both admired and beloved for his many excellent qualities .- Galway Mercury.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, BRADFORD-ENGLAND.—The ceremony of blessing and laying the first stone of the new Catholic Church, about to be erected at the top of Westgate, Bradford, was performed on March 17th, the Feast of St. Patrick, in the presence of an immense assemblage of persons. The works are already somewhat advanced, but the ceremony was purposely deferred until the day of the atron Saint.

THE CATHOLIC SHERIFF OF LANCASUIRE AT-ENDING MASS IN STATE. - What will Lord Campbell say to the following fact? On Sunday last Thomas H. Blundell, Esq., of Ince Blundell, the Catholic High Sheriff of the county of Lancashire, attended High Mass at Copperas Hill Chapel, and came in full state in his carriage, attended by the Sub-Sheriff, Allen Keyne, Esq., another Catholic. The sheriff has been in attendance on Mr. Baron Alderson, one of the going judges of assize, who opened the spring commission here late on Saturday evening. On Sunday morning at an early hour the sheriff attended Mass at the above chapel, and partook of the Holy Communion. At half-past ten he with his officers and the mayor and several members of the town council, escorted Baron Alderson to George's Church, where the sheriff left his lordship and then proceeded in state in his carriage to Copperas Hill, preceded by his javelin men, the trumpeter going before him sounding (as usual) the trumpet. The sheriff was escorted, and on arriving at the chapel with his Chaplain, the Rev. Peter Whitefield, the sheriff was conducted to the pew of Mr. Keyethe javelin men in livery, with their javelins, kneeling before the altar. High Mass was then celebrated and after the Sacrifice had concluded, the high sheriff returned to his hotel in the same manner as he came. An immense crowd of persons followed the carriage. The matter has caused a great deal of conversation through town; but the judges had the good sense and better taste not to allude to the subject—their conduct has been contrasted favorably with that of the would-be "very liberal" Scotch Lord Campbell.

CATHOLIC DEFENCE ASSOCIATIONS .- We learn that Catholic defence associations, similar in character and objects to the society recently organised at Preston, have been formed at Bolton, Liverpool, Manchester, and Salford, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Birmingham, Clifton, Macclesfield, and Bristol .- Preston Chronicle.

NEW CARDINALS .- The Roman Journal of the 15th March, states that the Pope had held a Secret Consistory in the morning of that day, at which four new Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church were appointed. Amongst them was the Archbishop of Bordeaux, Monsignor Donnet. After the Consistory, Count Bentivoglio lest for France, to convey to his Eminence the news of his elevation.

We learn from Milan, 15th inst., that a mission for the propagation of the Catholic religion is to leave that city very shortly for Oceanica. It is composed of five ordained Priests and two lay catechists. They have been making preparations for their mission during the last two years. Two of them went last year the congregation of the Propaganda, and afterwards to Lyons, in order to confer with the superior of the congregation of Mary in that city. The director of the mission is Don Paolo Reina, and the convent they are to found is to be dedicated to St. Caloceto.

Conversions.—We have the authority of the Rev. Michael Curley, and the Rev. J. Henry, R. C. C.'s, Maryborough, has addressed the electors of the King's Maryborough, has addressed the electors of the King's Castlebar, for stating they have, within the last fort- County. The Evening Post says:—"We regret to night, received into the community of the Catholic say that Colonel Westerra, on account of the state of night, received into the community of the Catholic Church in this parish, two respectable Protestants, namely, Mr. Andrew Cunningham, of Newantrim, who was received by the Rev. M. Curley; and Mr. Samuel Brookhouse, an Englishman, received by the Very Rev. Archdeacon MacHale, Parish Priest; each of whom has made a formal renunciation of the Protestant faith, after which they received the sacrament of baptism at the hands of those clergymen, together with the other religious rights usual on such occasions .- Mayo Telegraph.

The Killarney correspondent of the Munster News says:—"I am glad to inform you, and you will be gratified to hear, that the Catholic unity of the noble house of Kenmare is now complete by the happy accession of the Countess of Kenmare, who is now, to the great delight of her ladyship's own circle, and of the people abroad, the Catholic consort of a nobleman who has proudly but mildly adhered, like his forefathers, to the old Church that thus receives another distinguished and valued adherent. I am informed that the noble countess attended divine worship in the family chapel on Sunday last, and that THE VACANT SEE OF ACHONRY .- At a meet- her presence at the celebration of the Catholic ritual, portray."

Miss Wardell, sister to the Catholic architect, was recently received into the Catholic Church at Our Immaculate Lady's, of Farm-street, London.

The Duchess of Dalmatia (the widow of Marshal Soult,) whose death we recently announced, was born and brought up in the Protestant religion. Ever since she had the misfortune of losing her husband, she was very often seen kneeling in the small church with whom she so ardently wished again to be united. When she became ill, and those who surrounded her Eye, Suffolk, who once before contested the county

Catholic Standard.

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

ELECTION MOVEMENTS. - CITY OF LIMERICE. - Tho ELECTION MOVEMENTS.—CITY OF LIMERICE.—The following gentlemen are candidates for the representation of this city:—Christopher D. Carleton, Prospect House Delgany, county Wicklow; J. D. Fitzgerall, Q.C.; Serjeant O'Brien, Mr. Robert Potter, Pierce Creagh, and Francis William Russell, Esqus.

COUNTY OF CLARE.—SIR COLMAN O'LOGHEN.—We Climerick Examiners have just heard that they

We (Limerick Examiner) have just heard that the candidature of Sir Colman O'Loghlen was announced on Saturday. Our correspondent, a gentleman of well-known standing in the county, and who has acted known standing in the county, and who has acted always with the people, both at the memorable contest of 1828, and since that time, writes as follows, under the date of "Ennis, March 19":—" A report is current here that Sir C. O'Loghlen has been prevailed to the representation of the upon to offer himself for the representation of this county. The report ran through the whole of the districts of Clare to-day with telegraphic rapidity, and was received with acclamation. If Sir Colman comes forward, and I have no doubt he will, you may expect to see the scenes of 1828 re-enneted; no other candidate could save this county from having as its representatives two Protectionists—anti-tenam righters and Papal aggression men.

DROGHEDA.—We (Drogheda Argus) have authority for announcing the intention of Francis Brodigan, Esq., J.P., Piltown House, to stand for the representation of Drogheda. Mr. Brodigan is a consistent Liberal; and upon all national questions, especially the all-important one of tenant right, his views will be found to ceincide with the best advocates of Irish interests.

Roscommon.—It is currently reported that the son-in-law of the Marquis of Westmeath, Mr. Greville, intends offering himself for this county on Protectionist principles; and that Mr. Sheriff Swift, of London, who is at present on a visit to his Chaplain, the Rev. Mr O'Connor, P.P., of Loughglyn, will also be in the field on free trade and tenant-right principles. - Roscommon Journal .- [Mr. Greville has written to contradict the

report of his candidature.]

Galway.—We are authorised to announce the intention of Peter Sarsfield Comyn, Esq., to become a candidate for this town at the appreaching election .-We assure the electors in the most positive manner that it is his fixed determination to enter the lists, and defeat, as far as possible, the arrangement by which the representation is sought to be purchased by a certain party, who has no claim whatever on the support of the inhabitants of Galway .- Galway Mercury.

WESTMEATH. -- We (Westmeath Independent) believe t to be the intention of Sir Richard Levinge, of Kneckdrin Castle, to contest this county at the approaching election. Sir Richard comes forward as a supporter of the present government. On the other side Lord Vaux, who has lately become the purchaser of property in the county under the Incumbered Estates Commission, will seek the suffrages of the freeholders. For Athlone, a gentleman of large fortune will contest the representation of the borough in support of the

present administration.

Kilkenny City.—With regard to the city, Mr. Michael Sullivan, M.P., our present member, will, in pursuance of the universally expressed wish of the Liberal party, offer himself for re-election, and will, of course, be re-elected. But we hear that on all ades that Mr. Hyland is carrying on an active preliminary canvass, and intends to present himself as a candidate. Lord W. Butler is also spoken of, but this is a flying rumor only; we have heard nothing specific on the subject.—Ailkenny Journal.

WEXFORD.—There are four candidates in the field for this county—Edward Westby Kunn, Esq., on Protectionist principles; C. F. Waddy, Esq., a supporter of tenant right; H. K. Grogan Morgan, Esq., the present member; the Hon. R. S. Carew, son of Lord Carew; James Fagan, Esq., one of the present members, has not as yet addressed the electors.

County Monagnan.-We are in a position to state that Sir George Forster will address the electors of the county of Monaghan in a tew days, as a supporter of

his health, is not likely again to offer himself, and is stated that Sir Andrew Armstrong intends to retire.

Wicklow .- A contemporary states that C. Putland Esq., of Bray, is about to offer himself as a candidate for the county of Wicklow, in the room of Sir Ralp Howard, who is said to be about to resign. Mr. W W. F. Hume has also addressed the electors as a Conservative.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY .- The Very Rev. Dr. Burke P.P. of Cloumel, presided at a meeting in Thurles on Thursday of the Friends of Messrs. Maher and Scully, to secure the re-election of both members for Tippe-

Anmagn.-We are informed that Colonel Rawdon's committee have commenced active operations. The Colonel, it appears, will enter on his canvass next

week.—Newry Telegraph.

Dungannon.—The Hon. Stuart Knox, who vacated the representation of Dungannon by accepting an office in her Majesty's household, was on Wednesday

last returned without opposition.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.—The Kilkenny Jaurnal says:

We hear the following names a good deal spoken of -1. Mr. Serjeant Shee, whose incontestible ability and high character, whose good services rendered to the Tenant League, and whose valuable advocacy of the Catholic cause, are well known; and who stands pledged to incessant exertions in parliament on behalf of the interests of the Catholic Church, and of the tillers of the soil. Serjeant Shee heartily supports Sharman Crawford's Landlord and Tenant Bill; indeed he was, we may say, one of the sponsors of that essential measure. 2. Mr. Greene, M.P., one of our present county members, who will offer himself for re-election, and who deserves that mark of confidence for his upright conduct as representative of the county or ms upright conduct as representative of the county—Mr. Greene wholly and unreservedly supports Mr. Crawford's bill. 3. Mr. George Ryan, of Jenkinstown, whose political principles, we make no doubt, are independent and liberal, and, we trust, in favor of Sharman Crawford's bill. 4. Mr. P. R. Welch, of Newtownwelch, in this county, and of Yaxley Hall, Eye. Suffolk, who once bufore contested the county DEATH OF THE REV. PATRICK BURKE, O.S.F. told her that it was time for her to prepare herself to on the Liberal interest, who, we hear, has a good

name amongst his tenantry as a landlord, who has for lame among both here and in England, signalised himself by his exertions in behalf of a reform in the inmsen of land, and who, consequently, we take for graded, is in favor of Sharman Crawford's bill. 5. Mr. Scully, of Kilfeacle, in the county Tipperary, a candidate in the Liberal interest; but we know nothing of him, and are quite in the dark as to his poli-lical principles. 6. Mr. John Otway Cusse, who, either in ludicrous ignorance, or in blind presumption, will, we learn, put himself forward on Protectionist, high Tory, and anti-tenant right principles. 7. And last and least—credat Judaus Apella—Mr. Pierce Sohas and least M.P., the seedy lackey of the Whigs. who, we are authoritatively told, will present himself for re-election.

The Orange Chief Secretary has been more fortu-The Change Chief Secretary has been more tortu-nate in the close borough of Coleraine than with the appular constituency of Kiklare. He was returned on popular constitution, Mr. Wilson Kennedy, the presbyterian representative, not going to the poll. As for Mr. Kennedy, we can scarcely give him credit for perious intentions when he accepted the candidature; and there are very ugly rumors as to the real object of selecting him, but to these we will not now further allide—and so excal; but had a gentleman of weight with the Presbyterian body seriously entered the lists, he might have given a different turn to events. — Free-

LORD NAAS IN BELFAST .- On Tuesday Lord Naas, m his return from Coleraine en route to parliament, inspected the harbor of Belfast, and accompanied by the Mayor, Sir Robert Bateson, Sir William Johnsone, Valentine Whitla, Esq., Richard Davison, Esq., and others, sailed down the Lough as far as Carrickfergus, in the Lyra mail steamer, which was placed at the disposal of his lordship. A dejeuner was provided by the Harbor Commissioners, at which his lordship's health was proposed and warmly received. lord Naas returned thanks in a brief speech, highly edogistic of the spirit, enterprise and independence of the inhabitants of Belfast. The Lyra steamed up to her benh amid the boom of cannon; and after leaving the vessel Lord Nans, accompanied by the Mayor and other gentlemen, entered an open carriage and dore to the residence of Mr. Fenton amid the cheering of the assembled crowd.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.-We are glad to see by the Dublin papers that a committee has been formed upon a very broad basis indeed, composed of the most eminent persons in the Irish metropolis and the provinces, for the purpose of creeting a suitable monument to the memory of one of the brightest omaments of the Catholic Church—the late lamented and universally revered Archbishop Murray. As the committee, with felicitous accuracy of expression, say in their advertisement—"His Grace's piety and Chustian charity, combining uniform mildness and conciliation with firmness and ardent zeal for religion. and his unostentations but untiring exertions for the improvement of his country, entitled him to universal admiration, and won from even those who differed from him in religion, a willing tribute of deference and respect." In furtherance of this admirable object a subscription list has been opened, and, in order to make the project essentially popular, it has been suggested that individual contributions should be limited to a maximum of £5. The first week's subscription in Dublin amounted to £665.

THE IRISH EXILES.—The Urlingford Board Guidians have adopted a memorial to the Queen praying for the liberation of S. O'Brien and his companions in exile. The Kilkenny Journal states that a requisition is in course of signature for calling a meeting of the citizens of Kilkenny for a similar purpose.

The Dake of Cambridge has left Ireland to assume the duties of his new appointment of Inspector General

of Cavalry in Great Britain.

THE CRAIGMORE VIADUCT .- We are gratified to sate that this stupendous undertaking has been, withsituated within a short distance of Newry, presents a toly magnificent appearance. It contains 18 arches, such of 60 feet span, and the arch across the ravine is me hundred and fifty feet from the foundation to the op-the remaining heights are from ninety to one commeters, Messrs. Killen and Moore, for the manner hundred. The masonry was under the able superintendence of Messrs. John and Owen Conningham, Mr. James Byrne, and Mr. James McKay, and refleets the highest credit upon their skill. On the whole, the Craigmore Viaduct is one of the most extensive buildings of its kind in the British Islands .- Dublin

The payments out of the Encumbered Estates Court last week amounted to £30,000.

The Orange Lord Lieutenant has had all the world and their wives paying their respects to him this week. The lences and drawing-rooms at the Castle have, we understand, been thronged by thousands of genteel Whigs and Tories; and his Lordship has taken in opportunity of paying a delicate compliment to our Patron Saint, by exhibiting himself, on Wednesday morning, to "the Irish mob" in the Castle yard. The morning papers give an exstatic account of the "timeinnored" ceremonial, and dwell with pecular unction on the length, breadth, and thickness of his Excelkney's shamrock. God help us! It is by these tricks of our masters we are gulled and flung into "sensa-The thoughtless, yelling crowds that shouted whis Lordship's masquerade would hoot him to-morww, at a public meeting, and vow to die for their country. We thought the farce of wearing the shammek had gone out with the shin-of-beef and Lord De frey. At least, it would have been much more in keeping with Lord Eglinton's standing, as a patron of suds and race-courses, it he had sported a small portion of Irish turf. Imagine a band playing "God save the Queen," and the Irish pauper people cheering a foreign gentleman, because he wore a foot or shamtock in his button-hole !? - Nation.

The Chors.—Since the spring of 1844, we do not tecollect such an evident anxiety on the part of the small farmers and others to cultivate a large extent of land. The area planted with potatoes already exceeds any crop we have seen for some years, and great exertions is used in sowing outs and other cerea The fine weather with which we have been blessed has afforded full opportunity for farming occupation, and we have no doubt that should an avemee return be accorded at the ensuing harvest, our teign of famine will have past away.—Mayo Consti-

This was the finest week that could be desired for | Liberal ministry, and will leave much of what is country spring work, and the breadth of grass land furning up for potato planting is incredibly large.-Should the ensuing week's weather be propitious, the greater part of the polato crop will be then sown in Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary, and at the earliest season of the year ever known .- Limerick Chronicle.

The Beet-root sugar manufacture at Montmelick is perfectly successful, the sugar being of the purest

Owing to the present scarcity of emigrant vessels at Limerick, the passage-money from that part to New York has been raised from £2 15s to £3 15s for adults; children under thirteen years are charged £3 5s. To Quebec, the passage-money is £2 17s; children halfprice.

John Sealy Townsend, a retired Master in Chancery and one of the distinguished ornaments of the Irish bar in the days of its greatest brilliancy, died at his residence, Kilvara, near Dublin, on the 18th ult., at the advanced age of 87. He was the contemporary and competitor of Plunkett, Curran, Saurin, Bushe, Pennefather, &c.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY .- The Limerick Chronicle says:-"There is not a laboring man or woman able to work unemployed this month, so general and forward are spring operations in every part of the country." Emigration nevertheless proceeds at as great a rate as ever, and the price of berths in emigrant ships has been considerably raised in all the Trish ports.— The shortest and lightest assizes known in the county of Tipperary for a long series of years, closed on Saturday without a conviction for murder, or indeed for any serious crime.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—SKULL, MARCH 21. -About the hour of ten o'clock last night the Nowojelant of Trieste (Austria) laden with Indian corn, Johanes Sipolonish master, struck on Turf Island. four miles west of Skull and became a total wreck. Unfortunately six lives were lost, that is five were drowned, and one man died on his arrival in Skull, although every attention was paid him by the coast gnard officer and his lady .- Cork Examiner.

Church Robbery .- The parish church of Kilgarran, near Cardigan, had been entered and robbed of a silver communion cup, very old, and bearing the Latin inscription " Poculum ecclesia de Killgeran."

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

NATIONAL DEFENCES .- The whole scheme of defences against external foes is, we understand, entrusted to the vigorous hands of Lord Hardinge, who is now diligently employed, in the intervals of his ordnance duties, in drawing up an effective plan .-It will be remembered that his lordship is favorable to a force resembling the Prussian Landwehr. It may therefore he inferred that his scheme will comprehend the establishment of some such home force. - United Service Gazette.

LORD DERBY AND LORD CLARENDON.-It is stated in such quarters as to leave no doubt of its truth, that the Earl of Derby went up to Lord Clarendon a few days since in the House of Lords, and said, "I hope you don't think that I had any share in that motion of Lord Naas." To which Lord Clarendon replied simply, "Oh yes, I am pretty certain that you had."

Mr. Anster.-The London correspondent of the Evening Mail says:-"That exotic, Sir Chisholm Austey, knight of the brazen spur, has issued his address to the electors of Bedford. He has come out as a strong opponent to the Maynooth grant! I understand he expects to come in at the head of the poll by the help of the Dissenters, who hope they have found in him a Catholic indeed, in whom there is no gnile."

London, March 24.—The opposition given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to Mr. Reynolds's metion for the relief of the Cuffe-street Savings Bank depositors has shown what sort of justice the people of Ireland may expect from the Derby ministry, and in the last few days, completed. The last arch was their deadly hatred to Catholicity is now in the very "keyed" on the 15th inst. The viaduct, which is outset of their career evinced by a petry but most wanton insult which has just been offered to an accomplished and respected ecclesiastic of the Catholic church. The Very Rev. Monsignor Searle is secretary to Cardinal the Archbishop of Westminster, and when in Rome some time since had conferred on him the hindred feet. Great merit is due to the enterprising title of Mousignor, which is in some respects equivalent to that of "right honorable" in this country. in which they conducted the work, and also for their It appertains alike to the layman and the ecclesiastic, motival payments every fortnight to the men engaged and signifies that the person who bears it is eligible and shot, but it was nearly an hour before it could be thereupon, whose numbers, at times, amounted to four to fill the highest offices in the household of his Holi- fired, and so many vessels continued passing up and Well, Monsignor Searle went to the last levee but one to pay his respects to her Majesty, and was duly presented by Sheriff Swift, in his proper name and style, as "The Very Reverend Monsigner Scarle." No remark was made at the time, and the presentation of the rev. gentleman was read in the usual list of those present at the levee without any orthodox Procomfort of the Queen was likely to be seriously affected by the circumstance. In the Gazette of last night, however, the following paragraph from the Lord Chamberlain's Office appears:

> "Lord Chamberlain's Office, March 23. "Notice is hereby given, that the presentation to the Queen at the Levee on Thursday, the 26th of February last, of the Very Rev. Monsignor Searle, is cancelled, that title having been assumed without the required authority."

Now, I heard some ten days or a fortuight ago, that some such measure was in contemplation, but I confess I attached no credit to it, and therefore did not communicate the rumor to you. I believed Lord Derby and the Lord Chamberlain to be both gentlemen, and incapable of inflicting such a wanton, gratuitous, pre-meditated insult. The names of all those about to be presented to the Queen must be sent in to the Chamberlain's Office several days before the levee, and if there was anything horrifying to the anti-Papal feeling of his lordship, could he not have quietly informed the reverend gentleman that the designation was a breach of etiquette? This, however, would not allow the public rebake with which it was necessary to gratify Tory bigots. For years past no similar notification has appeared in the Gazette, with the exception of one about three years ago, when a lady of questionable antecedents procured her presentation at court, and it was aunounced in the next Gazelle that the presentation took place through inadvertence.

The Derby ministry, however, must add to the list, and place a respected and distinguished Catholic clergyman in the same category with an intriguing -Correspondent of Dublin Freeman.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal says :- " Lord Derby's advent to power has already effected one goodit has substituted an avowed anti-Catholic for a pseudo- A libel having been given in against the Rev. gen- to a close.

really Liberal in both houses free to develop itself, and to check the bigoted tendencies which the recent Russell policy engendered. It promises also to effect another and a greater good. The semblance of liberality which the new cabinet will adopt will compel the Reform party, when it gains power, to go farther than it otherwise would if it would maintain its position. In illustration, we may state that Lord Derby has already shown a disposition to remodel the education system, so as to meet the wishes of such Catholic and Protestant chargymen as object to united education, and that his Attorney-General has promised to bring in a bill for the abolition of the ministers' money lax. These are high bids for popularity, which must be outbid by any cabinet that will succeed the pre-

EXPULSION OF STUDENTS FROM THE COLLEGE AT ST. John's-Woon.—Though the matter has not yet been made public, no small sensation has been created among the congregational ministers of London, in consequence of the expulsion of three students, a few days ago, from the new Theological College, at St. John's-Wood. It appears that for some time past the three students referred to-all of their young men who were soon to come out as ministers of the gospel -have held opinions regarding the inspiration of the scriptures which are not considered orthodox. The Rev. Dr. Harris, the theological tutor in the College, had been at great pains, in frequent and protracted conversations, to convince the young men of their error, but, it appear, without effect; and the result has been that it was deemed expedient that they should be expelled, or requested to quit the college. It is due to the young men to say that their moral character is irreproachable, and that they do not deny the inspiration of the scriptures, but they reject the theory, as we are informed, of the plenary inspiration of the sacred volume.—Morning Advertiser.

The gun-manufacturers of Birmingham have taken contract to supply the Ordnance with 18,000 Minie rifles, and the materials have been supplied from the Tower: but the workers and employers cannot agree upon the price, the men requiring somewhat better terms than the masters are disposed to give. It would appear probable that in this case the employers will give way; if the men continue firm, the Birmingham masters must succumb or resign the contract, as it must be executed immediately.-Spectator.

Through the Marquis of Salisbury, the Lord-Lieutenant of Middlesex, Government has declined the assistance of a Volunteer Rifle Corps for the county. They deem it desirable to "suspend for the present" the formation of such bodies generally, and especially in the case of Middlesex, where there is no immediate necessity for the formation of a rifle regiment. This information was made public at a meeting of the inchoate Metropolitan Rifle Club, held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's Street, London, on Thursday. - Ibid.

Rifle Companies for the defence of Southwark and Bermondsey, in connexion with the Surrey Rifle Regiment, are in process of formation. A meeting was held for this purpose at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge, on Thursday; and resolutions to that end were adopted. A characteristic letter from the Earl of Ellesmere, which was read to the meeting, regretted that he is too old to enrol himself; but he has two sons, who will be glad to join the corps immediately.

RIFLED CANNON .- Colonel H. W. Gordon, and Col. Dundas, C.B., with a number of officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, assembled in the Woolwich Marshes, on Tuesday, to witness experiments with a 9-pounder field battery gun, rifled with four grooves, for firing conical shot or shells of galvanised iron. The 9-pounder was stationed at 1,000 yards from the target, and the shot, although nearly twice the weight, owing to its elongated shape, of the common 9-pounder shot, was placed in the gun, which was loaded with only 21b. of powder, the previously reduced service-charge of guns of that calibre being 2lb. 8 oz. After waiting a considerable time to obtain a clear range, there being a great number of vessels passing, an opportunity of firing was obtained, and the conical shot entered the butt a little on the east side of the target, having been carried the entire distance with the small charge of powder and elevation of the gun of one and three-fourths of a degree. The gun was again loaded with a similar charge of powder down the river. The 9-pounder having been elevated to two degrees, on being fired, the shot was carried over the butt, and the long distance between it and the river, and over the river into the Essex marshes. The range continuing to be interrupted by the vessels passing on the river, the 9-pounder was turned round, and the third round with which it had been loaded, fired testant fearing that the stability of the throne or the linto the bank of one of the ditches in the marshes, from which it was extracted on Wednesday morning, having entered 14 feet into the solid earth, and to a depth of 9 feet from the surface.

THE TRIUMPH OF CATHOLICISM.-We (Glasgow Free Press) quote the following reluctant acknowledgment of the recent triumphs of the Faith in England by the organ of the John Wesleyites, the Watchman: "It is neither wise nor honest to deny what we are sorry to believe. The truth must be told, and after all that has been said about the spread of Popery being more apparent than real, the impossibility of reasonable men becoming Papists, and the force of Protestant principle and Scriptural truth in England, and the spread of intelligence everywhere, the fact stares us in the face, that the last year, beyond any that has preceded it in the present century, must be marked as that of the revival of Romanism in the politics of Enrope, and even of Romish doctrine in quarters where, at the dawn of the current century, it might have been least expected. This is a fact which no one can deny."

A FRENCH REFUGEE AT WESTMINSTER SCHOOL-M. Dupont, Professor of the University of France, having been proscribed by the French Government, and decided upon establishing himself in this country, has been engaged as Professor at Westminster School.

ARCHES COURT .- THE OFFICE OF JUDGE PROMOTED BY Hongson v. GLADSTONE, CLERK.—This was a cause of office, promoted by Mr. Hudgson against the Rev. J. E. Gladstone for publicly reading prayers, preaching, administering the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and performing ecclesiastical duties and divine offices according to the rites and ceremonies of the United Church of England and Ireland, in an unconsecrated building called Long Acre Chapel, without

tleman, it stood for admission on Tuesday. Dr. Bayford having stated that the libel was in the usual form, prayed the Court to admit it. Mr. Gladstone, who conducts his own case, proceeded to address the Court, but on being informed by the learned Judge the precise nature of the question before it, and that in the event of the libel being admitted, he would have a future opportunity of being heard on the merits of the case, he consented to its admission, and was allowed until a the 26th instant to give an issue.

Spinits.—There was yesterday printed in a Parliamentary paper some accounts with respect to spirits in Scotland. In 1840 the quantity of spirits made in Scotland from unmalted grain numbered 2,298,962 gallons, and from mult only 6,522,568 gallons. The revenue derived from malt only in that year, used for making spirits, was £236,903 0s 7d. There were 187 distillers manufacturing malt spirits, 10 distillers makng spirits from malt and grain, at different periods. In 1851 there were 4,315,151 gallous made from numalted grain in Scotland, and 5,724,543 from malt only. The revenue derived from malt used in making spirits was £214,543 0s 10d. The total number of distillers in Scotland in the same year was 164.-Times,

CHILD MURDER. - On Tuesday, Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the Lord Wellington, University street, on view of the body of a newly-born female infant, which was found floating in Regent's Canal, encased in a lady's reticule, or leather bag, from the opening of which only the top of its head could be seen. A laborer living at Camden Town, deposed to seeing something floating on the surface of the canal. near the Hampstead-road bridge, on Saturday last, and on bringing it to shore, found it to be a bag containing the deceased, with a brick attached by a piece of string to its neck. It appeared to have been dead some time, and having called the attention of a police constable, it was conveyed to the workhouse. From the top of the bag, round which was fastened a piece of wire, projected a portion of deceased's head. Mr. Waldgrave, St. Pancras Infirmary surgeon, said that, on examining the deceased child, he was of opinion that it had been in the water some days, but had been born alive, and, from its being a remarkably fine child, it must have been literally jammed into the bag wherein it was discovered. The jury returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against some person or persons unknown. - Weekly News.

MAIDENILEAD, BERKS.—The neighborhood of Boynhill, a little village near Maidenhead, was thrown into great consternation on Tuesday last, by the discovery of one of those shocking occurrences which fills the neighborhood with horror. A laboring man named John Cannon, residing at Boyn-hill, has for the last two years taken as a lodger a relative of his wife. named Isaac Lee, who has always shown certain indications of weak intellect. On Tuesday morning. having been left in the house with a little girl about 4 years of age, a granddaughter of John Cannon's, he cruelly murdered the poor child, it is supposed by knocking its head against the floor, and afterwards kicking it about the room. Lee was taken before the rnagistrates for the borough of Maidenhead, Mr. C. Cooper, Mayor, Mr. J. G. Bishop, and Mr. J. Higgs, on the 19th, and committed to take histrial at the next assizes for the county of Berks for murder. - Times.

DISCOVERY OF THE MORMON PROPHET.-The body of Wm. Barnes, of Beeston, who six weeks since was drowned when about to baptise a female disciple, and since his death has been supposed by his deluded coworshippers to be miraculously living under the water. in order by a miracle to prove the truth of the Mormon faith, was on Thursday found floating in the Frent, about 600 yards below the place where he was drowned. It is much decomposed.—Nottinghamshire Guarduan.

SCOTLAND.-GREENOCK INTOLERANCE.-At a meetng of ratepayers held some few weeks ago in the town of Greenock, for the purpose of electing twentyfour of their body to serve on the Parochial Board for the ensuing year, four Catholics and twenty Protestants were elected. A meeting of feuars was held ten days after, to elect thirty-six of their body to serve also during the ensuing year, and the entire thirty-six elected were Protestands. That is, out of a committee of sixty, there were only four Catholics. Yet such is the bigotry of the fenars that, availing themselves of an almost obsolute clause in the Poor Law Act, they cancelled the four Catholic names and substituted four Protestants. So that a Catholic population in the town of Greenock, of from five to six thousand, have been prevented, by the bigotry of the fenars, from having a single guardian to represent them. One gentleman, Mr. O'Neill, has served on the board for the last seven years, and it was acknowledged by those most opposed to him that his practical services on the board were of great advantage to the community, yet, because he had the "misfortune" to be a Catholic, he was unceremoniously put out at the instance of an individual whose low buffoonery and obsecue language would not be tolerated in a gathering of semi-civilised butchers. If we might judge from the antecedents of the Greenock Board, when it was more liberally constituted than it is at present, we may expect but little justice from the intolerant successors of men who passed a resolution that all the Catholic inmates of the poorhouse were to be brought up in the religious persunsion of the majority of ratepayers.—Glasgow Free

The Montrose Standard reports a conversation lately overheard between a minister in the Free Church and one of his hearers, showing how men will sometimes try to cheat the parent of evil. "That's a fine pony you have John?" "No a cannier or better behaved creatur in a' the parish," replied Hodge. "If it had not been Sabbath," said the man of Scripture, "I would have been inquiring the price of it?" "Deed, sir," replied the owner of the beast, "If it hadna been Sabbath, as ye say, I wad he said aught pounds.? "Indeed," replied Mass John, "we will see about that to-morrow." "Vera weel, sit, That's a bonny stack o' hay ye he i the yard—I wadna be næ wau ro' a puckle o' it; an' it hadna been the day it is, I wad has speered the price o' it too." "I think the more of you for that, John, as it is just the way with myself; for had it not been this hallowed day, I would have said 9d. per stone. I might likewise have asked a number of questions,—such as, how the market went yesterday in Arbroath, and what you are asking for your Ayrshire bull calf, and so on." "Deed aye, sir; but as we canna be tellin" that wheat raise a shillin" and polatic aits fifteen pence the quarter, on sic a day as this, and it wad be just as ill saying that the bit any licence for so doing, and contrary to and in defi-ance of the prohibition of the Lord Bishop of London. day, John," "Guid day, sir," brought the interview

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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# THE TRUE WITNESS

#### CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1852.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Since the declarations of Lord Derby in the Lords, and of Mr. D'Israeli, in the House of Commons, the proceedings in Parliament have lost much of their interest. The Army and Navy Estimates, and the Bill for providing for an effectual system of National Defence will, most probably, be passed without much opposition, and the country will then be called upon to decide upon the great question of Protection upon Corn.

The 2d April was named as the day for the election of a successor to the late lamented Archbishop of Dublin. The Catholic Clergy of the diocese select three of their number, whose names are laid before the holy Father, who decides upon the merits of the respective candidates; the whole number entitled to vote is stated at lifty-four.

In France every thing remains quiet. An extraordinary decree, not to exceed three lines, is spoken of as destined to surprise the world, no less by its brevity than by the importance of its contents. Speculation is on the alert, to discover what this mysterious announcement may mean.

The State Legislature of New York has rejected the Maine Liquor Law, by a majority of 69 to 45.

#### SPIRITUAL DESPOTISM.

"The active opposition which Kossuth, his mission, and the cause of Freedom as represented by Hungary, have encountered from the Catholics of this country, especially the naturalized Irish and the priests, has opened the eyes of many to the inherent repugnance between Democracy and Papal authority."—National

The above extract from a Protestant paper of the United States, we copy from an article in the Montreal Witness, headed Spiritual Despotism. The writer seems to think, that the hostility of Catholics to Kossuth, to his mission, and to the cause of freedom as represented by Hungary, coupled with the approval which the majority of Catholics have manifested towards the political conduct of Louis Napoleon, is a clear proof, that Papal Authority cannot co-exist with Democracy; that the two principles are essentially opposed to one another, and that no true Catholic can be, heart and soul, a Democrat, in the modern acceptation of that term. Fortunate would it be, if our Protestant brethren would always form as correct an estimate of the tendencies of Catholicity, as has the writer in the National Era; he has done us poor Papists justice, and no more than justice: Catholics are opposed to Kossuth, to his mission, and to the cause of freedom as represented by Hungary; modern Democracy is irreconcitcable with submission to Papal, and indeed to any other, authority, and, therefore, as our cotemporary concludes, a true Catholic cannot be a Democrat, in the modern acceptation of the term.

But it does not; follow, that because a Calholic is not a Democrat, that he is opposed to true liberty, or that he is friendly to Despotism. On the contrary, seeing that Democracy and Liberty are not only, not identical, but are utterly irreconcileable principles, that Democracy, wherever it has been triumphant, has always been, and always must be, fatal to freedom, it is but a legitimate conclusion from the premises—that Catholicity is favorable to liberty, because it is hostile to modern Democracy, that isto the vilest and most degrading tyranny under which mankind has ever groaned; no—if Catholicity were friendly to Democracy, she would, indeed, be what her enemies represent her—the foe of freedom, and

the enemy of the human race.

When Protestants hear Catholics professing themselves to be friendly to civil and religious liberty, they immediately conclude, that by the same words Catholics mean the same things as they do themselves: hence, as it is well known that Catholics are not friendly to civil and religious liberty in the ordimary Protestant acceptation of the words, we are often set down by our separated brethren as hypocrites, and as ashamed of, and therefore, trying to disguise, our true principles, under the mask of liberal phrases; the whole misunderstanding arises from the totally different meanings that Protestants and Catholics attach to the word liberty: the liberty of the one, being the bondage of the other.

Were a Catholic called upon to give a precise definition of liberty, he would define it as submission to legitimate authority. In the moral order-to consist in submission to God, and to His Church; in the civil order-in obedience to the legitimate au-

or, as it has been not unaptly expressed, "in the right of walloping his own nigger." In the civil order it means with him, political power; in the moral order, the right to accept or reject God's revelation to man, as he thinks fit, and the right to coerce and persecute the Catholic Church. Thus, whilst according to the Catholic idea of liberty, the free spirits in Heaven, are these alone, who persisted in their allegiance to God; and in submission to His Divine authority, the Protestant must look upon them as the abject slaves of an absolute despot, and weep over the defeat of "the cause of freedom, as represented by the devil and his angels." With these radically different ideas of the essence of true freedom, we can understand how it is that Catholics may be the friends of civil and religious liberty, in their senseof the words, and yet actively opposed to the freedom that is represented by Kossuth, Mazzini, by the Swiss Radicals, and the cut-throats of modern Rome.— Catholics, we are told, are actively opposed to Kossuth, to his mission, and to the cause of freedom, as represented by Hungary; it is true. They are opposed to Kossuth, because they believe him to be neither a great, nor a good man-because they know him to be the enemy and revilor of their Church, and of their religion—because they know that he has been publicly accused, in the face of all Europe, by men high in station, and worthy of credit-by the best and bravest of his own countrymen, of dishonest practices, which would defile a galley slave; and because, thus publicly accused, Kossuth has never yet dared to challenge investigation, or attempted to clear his character. They are opposed to his mission, because his mission, if successful, would have the effect of plunging their country into war with the powers of Europe, with whom it is the policy, as it is the duty of America to maintain peace-because his mission is to make of the great American nation a Propaganda of revolution and insurrection, to convert her children into brigands and marauders, and to get up another piratical Cuban expedition, on a larger scale. They are opposed to the "cause of freedom as represented by Hungary," because that cause was in reality the cause of tyranny and oppression-because the cause of freedom, in Hungary, was merely the attempt of about four millions Magyars, to retain in slavery about double that number of their fellow creatures, of Sclavonic and Croatian origin, an attempt which Austria, justly and humanely overruled-because, in fact, the cause of freedom in Hungary, was only the assertion on the part of the Magyars, of their right to "wallop their own niggers." The "cause of freedom as represented by Hungary," is a mighty pretty cause to speak about; its exterior is fair at a distance, but it won't bear too close an inspection; it reminds one of the face of Mrs. Harris, as described by Mrs. Gamp, "quite like an angel's face, which but for pimples it would have been." Unfortunately for "the cause of freedom as represented by Hungary," the pimples are very numerous; indeed, we might almost say that they amount to

With regard to Louis Napoleon, and the revolution or coup d'état of the 2nd December, Catholics may and do hold very different opinions; but upon one point all are agreed-that, whatever may have been the motives of the President, the result has been favorable to the cause of order, and, therefore, of true freedom; that the revolution of December, 1851, has anticipated the horrors that threatened Europe from the revolution of May, 1852. We may thus thankfully accept the act, without blindly approving of the actor, or attempting to palliate some of his measuressuch, for instance, as the decrees confiscating the Orleans property. We may accept the harsh rule of as the Protestant minority enjoy the right of having State Schoolism, in spite of its defects, provided that Louis Napoleon, without looking upon it as the best separate schools in Lower Canada. The question for it be not used against us as a sword in the hands of of all imaginable governments, but simply, as the only | consideration is-How are Catholics to obtain the | the proselytiser; provided that we are allowed to government moment, thanks to the Democrats and Revolutionists, an answer to this question, by seeing how Protestants who, by destroying respect for authority, have rendered liberty impossible, and left France no third alternative betwixt anarchy and Cæsarism-betwixt the soldier and the mob. We may admit that the government of the bayonet is had, but even the government of the bayonet is better than no government at all, and thus, whilst regretting that any country should be reduced to such an alternative, we may consistently rejoice, and give God thanks, that He, in His mercy, has been pleased, even by such means, to restrain the passions of furious and bloodthirsty Socialists.

# STATE SCHOOLISM:

Whilst many of our Protestant cotemporaries daily, tri-weekly, or weekly, as the case may be, make the welkin ring with denunciations of the horrors in store for Canada, from an ism that does not yet exist, videlicet State Churchism, we have, from time to time, exclaimed against the gross injustice that is actually inflicted upon the Catholics of Upper Canada, through the operation of the infamous system of State Schoolism that at present prevails in that portion of the Province. Fortunately for us, our opponents make our task an easy one; their eloquent denunciations against State Church-ism, by merely substituting the word School for that of Church, furnish us with incontrovertible arguments against State Schoolism, whilst their bigotry abundantly supplies us with facts and "instances," in support of our theories. As a specimen of the operation of these State School laws, in Upper Canada, and of the

stands it, consists in the negation of authority, in the absence of control, as far as he himself is concerned, ligent Protestant neighborhood. In virtue of the but in the right of coercing and controlling others— Upper Canada School law, Mr. Carroll's Protestant neighbors, being the majority, compel him to pay for Legislature would soon be glad to repeal or amend the support of a State School; of which the control them, forced thereunto, if not by a sense of justice, at is given to a retired, or half-pay Methodist preacher; and which—as he is compelled to pay for this State School, and has no choice between sending his childrento it, or not sending them to school at all-Mr. Carroll has, hitherto, allowed his five sons to attend, having first, as was his duty as a parent; warned them lies should unite themselves together, with the firm not to participate in any act of religious worship, or instruction, with the Protestant, pupils, and told the teacher, that he, as their father, would not allow his ble, but, above all, to obtain that revision, no matter, children to read the government version of the Bible, at what cost, or at what hazards. If the Legislature which every. Catholic looks upon (whether with or without cause is of no consequence,) as a corrupt and mutilated version. Now, considering that in this Priest-ridden section of the Province, where Catholics are in the majority, Protestants are by law allowed to have their separate schools, supported by allowed to have their separate schools, supported by a fair share of the money received by local taxation, an "Anti School Rate League," in imitation of the and of the government grants; it is bad enough, in great "Anti Corn Law League," by means of which all conscience, that the same privilege-or rather, bare act of justice-should not be conferred upon the Catholic minority in Upper Canada; it is bad enough that Catholic parents should be compelled to pay for schools, and yet have no schools given to them, save schools to which they cannot send their children, without exposing them to the risk of having their faith and morals contaminated, if not entirely subverted. But this is not all: for it seems that not only are Catholic parents not allowed to have separate schools for their children, but that the Trustees of the State Schools have given orders that the Catholic children be compelled to join in the devo-tions and religious instructions of the Protestant understand what work they have to do ;—unity of acpupils. We will give Mr. Carroll's own statement:

"Having five children attending the Georgetown Mixed School, the five all being under thirteen years of age, and over five, I first cautioned the oldest of them to watch over the rest, and to tell the teacher I would not allow them to read the school Testament. He insisted they should, but yet they did and to tell the teacher I would not allow them to read the school Testament. He insisted they should, but yet they did not do so. The worthy master being, as I understand, once a Methodist divine, he still retains his piety or yet gross absurdities. On one morning, the oldest of my children told me that on refusing to read the Testament they were all compelled to join in evening prayer. On hearing this, I went to one of the Trustees, and told him he would much oblige me if he told the teacher to allow my children to withdraw from school when he begins his religious ceremonies. He got enraged at once upon my making this civil and simple request, and told me I should see the master about that, or—would I not wish to ask for a Messing on my children, when leaving school? My reply was —not from him or them; however, I went to the master and asked him for the same privilege as I have stated before, which he half consented to grant. Before one hour went round, the master was with me, and told me he should take back again his promise from me, as the Trustees came to him and reprimanded him for giving any such privilege, and as the school was under their control, they would not allow any such conduct carried on there."

So much for religious liberty, where Protestants

So much for religious liberty, where Protestants have the upper hand.

It would be a waste of time and words, it would be an insult to the common sense of our readers, to attempt to prove the injustice of this conduct, on the part of the State School Trustees. It requires no labored argument to demonstrate that a law which puts it into the power of Protestants to compel Catholic children to assist at devotions, which the latter look upon, not only as not pleasing to God, but as exceedingly offensive to Him, is an unjust and iniquitous law, and one, therefore, that must be abolished. Instead, therefore, of wasting time in arguing against such an unjust law, we would rather take counsel to see how its repeal may be effected, or, failing in that, how its provisions may be most effectually resisted.

The grievance complained of is-that Catholics are compelled to pay for Protestant schools. The remedy demanded is—that if government compels Catholics to pay school rates, it shall grant to them the right of separate schools in Upper Canada, just | are willing to obey the law, to accept the system of practicable in France at the present justice that they demand? Perhaps we might obtain have our separate schools, in which, under the super would act in similar circumstances, if they were the

aggrieved parties.

Let us suppose that, in Lower Canada, Protestant parents were compelled, by law, to pay for the support of schools under the control of Catholic Trustees, and taught by Catholic Clergymen; that being too poor to pay for two set of schools, these Protestant parents were thus compelled, by law, either to send their children to Catholic schools, or not to send them to school at all: let us suppose, also, that being thus compelled to send their children to these Catholic schools, these Protestant fathers and mothers should discover that, not only was the belief of their children exposed to considerable danger, by their continual association with Catholics, but that the Trustees and masters compelled them to read Catholie books of devotion, and to assist at acts of Catholic worship; we shall then have imagined a state of affairs in Lower, precisely analogous to that of which Mr. Carroll-complains, as existing in Upper, Canada. What, we ask, under such circumstances, would be the conduct of our Protestant fellow-citizens? Firstly, we are certain, that the members of all the different Protestant sects, forgetting their mutual antagonism, and remembering only their common hatred of Catholicity, would join together as one man, to resist such an outrage upon their rights as citizens, and as parents; and that they would proclaim, in plain but energetic language, their determination no longer to submit to it; secondly, that they would endeavor to obtain redress from the Legislature, by bringing to bear once show, that, not only he does not believe authority and liberty to be incompatible, but that he mission to authority—in other words—in order.

The Protestant, on the other hand, will generally define liberty by negatives. Liberty, as he under—

Mr. Maurice Carroll is a Catholic, resident at define liberty by negatives. Liberty, as he under—

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Mr. Maurice Carroll is a Catholic, the following statement would long do to the procedure which not obtain redress upon that body, every influence within their power;

ants of Lower Canada were the victims of the same tyrannical enactments, as those to which the Catholics of Upper Canada have long been subjected, the least by the dread of bloodshed, and civil disturbances.

Such would be the conduct of Protestants. In that conduct Catholics may find something not unworthy of their imitation—and firstly, the necessity of Union. Without distinction of politics, or of origin, Cathodetermination to obtain a revision of the School Laws of Upper Canada, legally, peacefully, if possishould persist in refusing their demand for justice, (an event not likely to occur if the Catholics, both of Upper and Lower Canada, will but unite, to show their strength, and their firm resolve to maintain, intact, the first principles of civil and religious libert; but if it should—then the only resource left will be Cobden compelled a reluctant Parliament to listen to the people's cry for untaxed bread. Shall Catholics be less zealous for their religion, than the men of Manchester are for their cottons and their calicoes? Shall they not, in the cause of Free Education, be asbold as the advocates of Free 'Frade? and can they doubt, that if they use the same means, accompanied with fervent prayer to the Throne of Grace for help -for this, after all, is the Catholic's great reliancecan they doubt, we say, that equal success will crown their efforts?

Union, then, amongst all Catholics, is the first retion, that the work may be by all well and fully accomplished. Already, throughout both Provinces, the Catholic Institute is in existence, formed with the avowed object of watching over, and defending the rights of Catholies from all aggression; in these Institutes we possess the machinery for the requisite organisation; through them, the Catholics of one part of the country may be made acquainted with the wants. and necessities of all their brethren; by means of them, they can be brought to work together, as one man, for one common object; and what object more worthy their attention than to procure freedom of education for their brethren in Upper Canada?

Freedom of education—the right to have the schools, for which Catholics are compelled to pay, exclusively under Catholic control-is all that we demand. We demand it, not as Catholics, but as citizens-not as holders of peculiar dogmas, but as rate-payers: we demand good money's worth for our good money, and we demand nothing for ourselves that we do not desire to see accorded to our Protestant fellow-citizens. Many of these, we know, will join with us in our demand for separate or Free Schools; the authorities of the Church of England have declared, that it is expedient that all lawful methods should be adopted to move the Legislature to make separate grants for the support of Church of England schools; and the members of many other sects (as indeed must all honest men not blinded by the cant of modern liberalism,) freely admit the justice of our demands, and recognise that it is as gross a violation of true civil, and religious liberty, to compel a Catholic to pay for the support of Protestant State Schools, as it is to compel the Dissenters in England to pay for the support of the ministers of a State Church; indeed, common sense shows that no argument can be employed in favor of State Schoolism, or National Education, that cannot be urged with still greater force, in favor of State Churchism, or National Religion. As Catholics, we intendence of the Church, the doctrines of the Church may be imparted to the pupils; upon these conditions only, can we accept State Schoolism. Give us, we demand of the government, our separate schools-or else allow us to fall back upon the voluntary system; but separate schools, or no separate schools, it is well that Catholics should declare. temperately and moderately," as the Mirror says. but at the same time clearly and fearlessly, their determination no longer to pay Protestants for perverting their children.

We subjoin the letter of his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, to Mr. Carroll, highly approving al

his conduct as a dutiful son of the Church:-Toronto, 3rd April, 1852.

My Dear Sir,—Let your Bishop bless you and your family for your judicious, noble, paternal, and quite Catholic conduct in the very painful emergency mentioned in your letter to the Editor of the Mirror.

in the very painful emergency mentioned in your letter to the Editor of the Mirror.

You sent to school five children of yours from 5 to 13 years old. Honor to your zeal for instruction, dear sir; and let every father do the same, by steady, industrious, and temperate habits, and our part of the Province will deserve to be the Upper one. You sent your five children to the mixed school of Georgetown, but with the precantion of a sentinel and a watchword. Honor to the simplicity of the dove, combined with the predence of the serpent—honor to your tolerance and wisdom; you thought that a mixed school, true to the law—true to public speeches, pamphiets, and reports, though a very incomplete system of education, is still better than no school at all. But you thought, too, that there were dangers in mixed schools—danger in the teacher—langer in the books—danger in the lelow-pupils—danger even in religious exercises; and you thought low-pupils—danger even in religious exercises; and you thought to guard your dear little ones against all those dangers. Let or guard your dear little ones against all those dangers. Let every head of family, having a religious persuasion, do the same; and, at least, religious shall be respected in our mixed schools, and they shall not be schools in which every denomination is laughed at in its turn—schools of sceptic indifferentism and infidelity; and we will not see here, as elsewhere. Nothingarians, becoming more and more numerous, as it is stated in every census; and the bierarchy of our Catholic.

Your watchful children refused reading the Protestant New Your watchful children refused reading the Protestant New Totanient, and yet were compelled to join in evening prayer. Slame to the teacher, to the Methodist divine, to the transcressor of the law—stame to bigotism, injustice, violence, and prescrition. But honor to your beloved, dear Maurice Carroll persecution. But honor to your five children; their blood is genuine—five times honor to your five children; their blood is genuine Catholic Irish blood; they remind me of the soldiers of Saint Haurice, who resisted an Emperor.

persecution. But honor to your five children; their blood is genuine—five tinies honor to your five children; their blood is genuine—five tinies honor to your five children; their blood is genuine—five tinish blood; they remind me of the soldiers of Saint Gatholic Irish blood; they remind me of the soldiers of Saint Gatholic Prish blood; they remind me of the soldiers of Saint For redress you have applied to the school master and trusfor redress, and your sacred right has been abused and refused; as an ages; and your sacred right has been abused and refused; as an applied to the school visitors, superout the whole Upper Province—shame to school visitors, superout the whole Upper Province—shame to myself, if head passing the whole upper Province—shame to school visitors, superout the whole upper prover; against stuch a cruel persecution, and remeating mow, publicly, as I have done heretofore, by all other results, which come to you in the clothing of sheep, but inposels, which come to you in the clothing of sheep, but inposels, which come to you in the clothing of sheep, but inposels, which come to you she her finit, you shall know wardly are ravening wolves; by their fruit, you shall know wardly are ravening wolves; by their fruit, you shall know wardly are ravening wolves; by their fruit, you shall know wardly are ravening wolves; by their fruit, you shall know wardly are ravening wolves; by their fruit, you shall know the upper reduced to the same, and generous conscience; and let every Catholic do the same, and generous conscience, the nor of manticides.

Finally, through the press you have denounced those facts to be good sense of the country, as being; in your sound opinion, the best weapon, after prayer, against Satan and his agents, be best weapon, after prayer, agains

in Lower Canada.

Now, very dear sir, my hope is, that in reward of your dereadness to your most sacred duty of a Catholic father of a
full, your son, the faithful sentinel, shall be, in ten years, by
a divine vocation, a watchman of the sanctuary in this part of a divine vocation, a watermant or the sanctuary in this part of the Catholic Church, where the harvest is so great, and the labors so few; and that all your children will remain worthy of their father, Maurice Carroll.

such is the curnest wish of your devoted servant, and Father † ARM'D, F:M., Bishop of Toronto.

The Toronto Mirror, of the 9th instant, furnishes

us with some further details, illustrative of Protestant liberality, and the working to the Upper Canada. School Law :-

"We have received a second letter from: Mr. Carroll, in which he states that all efforts to obtain liberty for the Catholic children to absent themselves from the religious exercises of the school, have proved ineffectual -that, on the contrary, sentrics have been placed at the door to compel the Catholic children to listen to the pious effusions of the reverend teacher. The letter states that all the Catholic children, to the number of 14, have in consequence been withdrawn from school. It having been remarked, in presence of one of the saints, that all Carroll wanted was that his children should be suffered to grow up unmolested in the creed of their ancestors, the holy man replied-" That if Carroll and his forefathers went to hell that was no reason why his children should be allowed to go there Hence it is manifest that the object is to perrent the children from the creed of their forefathers, and to prevent their following them to Hell!! How very charitable! The divine command: "Judge not, that ye be not judged," has had but little effect on the minds of these scripture-readers!

The affair of Mons. Lecourt-has been for several by the press, and ample materials are now before the world, to enable any unprejudiced person to form a pretty correct judgment upon the true merits of the case. The result has been just what we anticipated from the beginning. Mr. Lecourt has shown himself to be a needy and a disappointed legacy hunter, who, for the sake of venting the spleen consequent upon his disappointment, has not hesitated to calumniate and vilify the memory of a departed relative, with whom, so long as there was any hope, of getting any thing out of him, the complainant pretended to be on terms of most endearing friendship. The Gold and Silver Plate, the Dollars innumerable, and the Bank Notes many, supposed to be locked up in Mons. me susceptible beart of IVI. Lecourt: such an affechad never seen, and of the depth of this affection, the world would be in ignorance even now, but for the racle's barbarous behavior, in giving his worldly goods in the Church, instead of to his loving nephew; and buttlat M. Lecourt must needs come before the public, and pour into their unsympathising ears, the tale of his wes-of delicate hopes, and tender aspirations-of "gentle feelings long repressed, repressed but cherished long." But oh! hard-hearted generation, instead of weeping with him, they have laughed at him, and when he has mourned, they lamented not with him again, nay, but held him, and his sorrows, in derision. Whatever claim to our sympathics he may have had, he has justly forfeited, by his unblushing mendaciousness, in asserting that the will of his deceased uncle, had been obtained by undue influences, brought to hear upon him on his death bed: the detection of this deliberate falsehood, lost Mr. Lecourt any chance he hight have had of obtaining support and encouragement, even from the most deadly enemies of Bishops and Priests; he was such a dirty tool, that no one who had any regard for his own respectability, could soil his hands by using him: too vile even for the Montreal Witness to employ, he has been put on one side, and will soon be forgotten.

However, we cannot dismiss the subject, without flankfully acknowledging the very liberal and gentlemanly manner, in which the whole business has been freated by our Protestant cotemporaries of Montreal; indeed, so fully have they vindicated the Archbishop of Quebec, from the calumnics of M. Lecourt, that it has been almost unnecessary for the Catholic lournalist to say a word. Particularly have we been struck by the sensible and temperate remarks of the Montreal Herald of the 13th ult., upon Bequests for Religious Purposes,; with the broad principles

be restrained from leaving such portion of his property as he has a legal right to bequeath, to whomsoever he pleases, provided the testator he a perfectly free agent, and exempt from all undue influences-all bequests made, at a time when, the testator is not a free agent, or when from sickness, mental weakness. or any other cause, he is unable to exercise a sound act of judgment-should be considered invalid, because contrary to the testator's real intentions. The object of these reservations, as our cotemporary truly observes, " is not to restrain the will; but to prevent the will being swayed;" and the reservations are imposed, not as restrictions upon the rights of the testator, but as safeguards against the cupidity of unprincipled expectants. With the justice of the principle here enunciated, we most fully agree, only we would enter our protest, against the conclusion to which the world so often, but most unjustly arrivesthat the mere fact of a bequest, in favor of the Church, or for religious or charitable purposes, is to be looked upon, if not as a clear proof of, at least as affording strong reasons to suspect, either mental infirmity on the part of the testator, or undue influences fact, that whilst a bequest for any worldly purposefor railroads or bridges-for taverns or brothels-to the deceased's mistresses, or to the companions of his guilty pleasures, should excite no surprise, or suspicion of foul play; the moment it is reported that Mr. So and So has, by his will, given a large portion of his wealth, to build or endow a church, to clothe the naked, to feed the hungry, to found an asylum for the poor and needy, the whole world is up in arms against the testator. Bequests for religious purposes, are in fact the only bequests which are looked upon with suspicion, the only dispositions of poverty, upon which the law places restrictions, as if but one thing were forbidden unto man to do with his wealth-to honor God and to serve his fellow creatures. We do not attempt to solve the problem; the Catholic can at once understand it.

We differ also with our cotemporary, as to the aileged result of the accumulation of land, in the hands of a single proprietor. Facts do not bear out his theory, that this accumulation is always injurious to the interests of agriculture, or that subdivision of land is favorable to good farming, and to habits of industry. There is perhaps no part of the British dominions, where land is more strictly entailed, and more concentrated in the hands of a few individuals, than in the Lowlands of Scotland, in Berwickshire, and the Lothians, and certain it is, that in no part of the world is the earth so well cultivated, or compelled, by art and industry, to render such an abundant increase, in spite of the disadvantages of soil and climate. On the other hand, in France, where the land is divided amongst small proprietors, we find prevailing the most wretched, the most slovenly, the most "lazy and unthinking " system of agriculture in the world, not even excepting Lower Canada, where the farming is certainly bad enough; but then, it must be remembered that the Canadian censitaire is not a tenant, dividing his gains with the proprietor of the land; but is to all intents and purposes, the absolute proweeks before the public; it has been fully discussed | prictor of the land which he cultivates. The explanation is simply this—that small proprietors have not capital sufficient to cultivate the soil properly.

With the summing up of the Herald we entirely

agree:-

"We know no other rules that should govern this subject than these old ones, which have been universally recognized, though not so universally acted upon. If there be no others, it is plain that a disinherited person can have no more claim to find findly, if the property left by his relative go to a Church or a Hospital, than if it goes, to his detriment, to any other person with less apparent pretensions than himself."

We copy from Blackwood's Magazine, for the month of March, the following testimony to the fruits of Protestant Missions in Southern Africa. ci-devant Methodist preacher, as it has since been of the said town of Woodstock, and of the Township Parant's coffre fort, exerted a magic influence upon The author of the work under review, is a Protestant ascertained, being under the impression that his Lordintleman, who, from his long residence at the Cape, tionale nephew, to such a worthy old uncle, the world has had ample opportunities of forming a correct judgment upon the workings of the Protestant missionary system :--

"As to the result of missionary efforts, Mr. Cole estimates it as exceedingly small. There is considerable discrepancy between his statements on this head and the glowing reports occasionally issued by missionary societies, of their successful labors amongst the heathens of Africa. Briefly, but forcibly, Mr. Cole Bishop; summary punishment would have been imshows up the humbug and delusion of the system. From personal experience he declares himself convinced that, out of every hundred Hottentot Christians, (so styled,) ninety-nine have no notion of a future state.

"I have frequently been at the bedside of the sick and dying Hottentot, who has been a constant attendant at some missionary chapel, and I have asked him whether he has any fear of dying! He has smiled, and said.

" None.

"I have asked him whether he expected to go to

heaven? and he has answered,

" No.3

" Where then?" "" Nowhere."

"I have endeavored to explain to him that his minister must have taught him the doctrine of a future state of rewards and punishments. He has laughed and said, that perhaps it might be so, ' for the master, but not for him; he lies down and dies, that is all-that is enough.' This I have heard over and over again from the lips of some of the 'pet' Christians of missionaries—model men, whom they talk of and point out to every 'griffin' in the colony, and write long communications about, to their societies in England.

"Professing Christians abound amongst the Hottentots, for the sake of the temporal advantages. Every missionary station has a tract of land belonging to it on which the Hottentot who attends school and chapel regularly, and assumes a becoming appearance of piety, is permitted to build a hut, and plant a garden. Seeds and tools are given to him; and, with very little labor, he is enabled to pass the rest of his time in idleness.

farmer more seriously than by telling him that a missionary station is going to be established near him.
Visions of daily descrition by his servants, float across his mind's eye.' "

Dr. Brownson's Second Lecture will take place on the evening of Tuesday next.—See Advertisement.

Review, but from want of room, we must content ourselves for the present by a bare enumeration of its contents:-

Natural History of the Soul, as the true Basis of Theology. By William Francis Newman.

Art. II. The Two Worlds, Catholic and Gentile. 1. Encyclical Letter of his Holiness, Pope Pius the Ninth, to the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, and Bishops throughout the World. 2. Letter of the Count de Montalembert to the Catholics of France, on the Presidential Election. 3. Acts of the Synod of Thurles. 4. Speech of his Grace, the Most Rev. Opening of the Catholic Defence Association. 5. Speech of the Most Rev. John Hughes, at the Astor House Banquet. 6. Letter of the Rt. Rev. Michael O'Connor, on the Claims of Kossuth. 7. The Catholic Press. S. Letters from Europe. By Rev. Dr. Baird. 9. Speeches of Kossuth. 10. The Protestant Press, passim.

III. Austria and Hungary. Les Saints Lieux. Pèlerinage à Jérusalem, en passant par l'Autriche, la Hongrie, etc. Par Mgr. Mislin.

IV. Pagunism in Education. Le Ver Rongeur des Sociétés Modernes, ou le Paganisme dans l'Education. Par l'Abbé J. Gaunc.

V. Reason and Revelation. La Raison Philopréchées à Paris dans l'Année 1851, augmentées et T. R. P. Ventura de Raulica.

VI. Protestantism and Government. A Course of Five Lectures, delivered in St. Louis, on Protestantism and Government. By Hon. Hugh A. Garland. VII. Literary Notices and Criticisms.

We have received the first number of the "Life Boat," a Monthly Temperance Magazine, published by Mr. F. W. Campbell, Montreal, at 2s. 6d. per annum. It is handsomely printed on fine paper, containing sixteen pages of reading matter, instructive and interesting to the youth of Canada, to whom it is principally addressed, and to whose generous patronage we cordially recommend it.

#### CATHOLICITY IN UPPER CANADA. (To the Editor of the True Witness.)

Sir,-Embarked as you are, in the same good cause with ourselves, and identifying your interests with ours in the advancement of good order and religion, whilst I have the honor to congratulate the Catholics of Canada on the daily increasing zeal and abilities of our "TRUE WITNESS," I will offer no apology for begging a place in your columns for a brief account of the Bishop of Bytown's first visitation to his Missions

of Packenham and Ramsay. At 9 o'clock, on the morning of Friday, the 6th February, his Lordship, according to appointment, left the palace of Bytown, and was met within eleven miles of the city by a numerous cortège of the Catholics of Huntley, headed by their reverend Pastor. From that time, until his Lordship's departure for the Missions of Sand Point, &c., his progress through these Missions was one continued triumph. All labor was suspended; from every point of the Missions crowds poured in incessantly, to throng the different Churches. The joy of his Lordship's devoted children knew no bounds; it was marred only by the truculent, but thank God, impotent malignity of an Orange miscreant: this controlled, rushed into the very face of the Bishop's horse, and with an unearthly howl, cast his cap into the eyes of the horse, at a point when the least deviation from the beaten track, would have precipitated the Bishop down the Chats bank. Irish blood knows not to brook an insult to the humblest priest. You may easily imagine then, what was the indignation of the people under such an outrage to their beloved

mediately inflicted, but for the prompt interference of the Rev. Mr. Vaughan. But I am anticipating. From Friday until Sunday, his Lordship had not one hour's respite from the labors of the holy tribunal, excepting the few moments that he grudgingly devoted to the secular affairs of the Mission. On Sunday, the Church of Huntley was crowded almost to suffocation, by the people from the surrounding Mission. That nothing might be wanted to gladden the Apostolic heart of his Lordship, he received into the Church, an old man aged seventy, whose desire to be admitted into the fellowship of the Saints was so strong, that during his probation, even at his advanced age, he was for weeks, a constant attendant at one of the Huntley Schools; he received conditional Baptism, and on Sunday he was admitted to Confirmation. On Sunday evening, his Lordship proceeded to Ramsay, where a large congregation was assembled for Vespers. On Monday and Tuesday, the Church of Ramsay was literally crowded from day-light, until long after dark—the Bishop during all the time scarcely ever left the tribunal, except for a few moments to snatch a hasty repast; he almost put to sname, the labors of his younger assistants in the vineyard. Tuesday, his Lordship, assisted by the Very Rev. J. H. McDonagh, of Perth, in Surplice and Stole, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 142 persons.

H. MicDonagh, of Perth, in Surplice and Stole, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 142 persons. This was a day that will not be easily forgotten in Ramsay; though the Church is one of the largest in the back woods, yet it was filled to overflowing.

From this, his Lordship was accompanied to Packenham by the devoted Catholics of Ramsay; here also ham by the devoted Catholics of Ramsay; here, also, the same enthusiasm every where was manifested. most men of all religious denominations. Our co-living at the missionary stations, are the idlest and confirmation. From Packenham, on the same day, most useless set in the colony. You cannot frighten a he was escorted to Fitzroy Harbor; his Lordship seem,

ed very much to enjoy the delightful scenery of the Mississippi. Arriving at the Chats, and while driving rapidly through the village (I say rapidly, for the good Catholics of the Missions were all but franticwith joy, and could not be coerced into anything like an easy trot) the incident occurred to which I have already adverted. Had this ex-disciple of Wesley succeeded to the extent of his wishes, more than his Lordship's life must have been sacrificed. Calm and We have received the April number of Brownson's unruffled by even such brutal conduct, his Lordship's word was still work, and work there was-work enough, to make one fancy that St. Vincent de Paul had "revisited glances of the moon," and in the per-Art. I. The Existence of God: The Soul, her Sorrows and her Aspirations: an Essay towards the Confirmation. After Mass he left for Sand Point, accompanied by the most numerous and respectable convoy it has been my happy lot to behold in Canada. From Huntley-whose neat but unpretending little Church was visited for the first time, by a successor of the Apost'es—to Fitzroy, his Lordship expressed himself delighted with the piety and affection of the good Catholics of the Missions. It needed not language to convince us of his Lordship's holy joy, his mild dove like demeanor, his angelic countenance, on the part of some one else. It certainly is a curious Paul Cullen, Archbishop of Armagh, &c., at the of labors crowned with success. I may and will of labors crowned with success. I may, and will express a hope, that the poor deluded wretch who would deprive us of the blessing of such a godlike prelate, may, through the divine mercy, be brought to see the error of his ways, and like the murderers of Thomas of Canterbury, die a penitent in the bosom of the Catholic Church.—I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant, A: CATHOLIC.

Packenham, C. W., March, 1852.

To the Editor of the True Wilness.

Sir, - As you have from time to time given valuable information to the F. C. M. Society, please inform that body of worthies, that the census for the County of St. Hyacinthe has just been published, and that soplique et la Raison Catholique. Conferences there will be found, that in the Parish of St. Pie, where the missionaries have been so successful, there exists accompagnées de Remarques et de Notes, par le among the body of Protestants six Deists, whereas, in all the other Parishes, not one Deist is there to be found; all the poor habitans have been, and are still (and God grant that they ever may be), under the control of the Catholic Church.

I say that not one Deist is to be found in all the other Parishes: excuse me, Mr. Editor, there is one, in the Town of St. Hyacinthe, and that one is no doubt, a stray sheep from St. Pie. This little incident will go some way to show the value of Protestantism: before the Devil created the F. C. M. Society, not a French Canadian could be found, who did not show obedience to the Church, but as soon as this body of... fanatics commenced its operations, it did not only succeed in making Protestants of Catholics (with money), but has actually made them Deists. Society may glory in this, for Deists are better Protestants than many of our Evangelicals, as assuredly they protest the more.

Yours, truly,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Montreal, April 6, 1852.

CITY COUNCIL, APRIL 10 .- Mr. Starnes moved, seconded by Mr. Larkin,—That a petition, in favor of the Irish exiles, be addressed to her Majesty, scaled with the Corporation seal, signed by the Mayor, and countersigned by the City Clerk, and forwarded through his Excellency the Governor General. This motion was carried unanimously.—Herald.

MR. HINCKS AND MR. VANSITTART.-Mr. Hincks. has commenced the presention of Mr. Vansittart for the alleged libel upon him, by holding the latter gentleman to bail before the Bench of Magistrates, to appear and answer the criminal charge of defaming him. The defamatory matter set out is a handbill containing the alleged correspondence between Mr. Hincks and McNab, and the former gentleman, in the affidavit goes on to say:—

"And the said informant saith that he has been informed, and verily believes that the said handbill, containing the said libellous allegation above quoted, was printed and published by Jno. George Vansittart, of Blandford, in the said County of Oxford, in Upper ship would sit in Mr. Vaughan's Cutter, and hearing Canada, Esq., with a view to vilify, injure and dethat his horse's fiery temper could not easily be fame this informant, and to bring him into public

hatred, ridicule and contempt.
"This informant further saith that neither of the said letters were written or sent by this informant to the said Dugald C. McNab, referred to in the said handbill, nor to any other person; and if letters in the words and to the effect of the said six letters above quoted, and purporting to he original letters written by this informant, signed by him, be in existence, this informant solemnly-swears that such letters and signatures were never written or authorized by him, and are in fact, and in truth-forgeries."-Herald.

Miss McDonald, of Carillon-our Canadian GRACE DARLING.—The courage and gallantry of this young lady, in saving the lives of three boys-their boat having upset in Carillon Bay, on the 26th July, 1850-has not, we trust, been forgotten by the readers of the Heruld. It has, at all events, we are glad to see, been duly appreciated, not only by the friends of the young lady, who have lately presented her with a handsome Silver Tea Service, in token of their esteem and admiration of her conduct on the occasion, but by the Royal Humane Society of London, who, through the hands of Sir George Simpson, have also requested Miss McDonald's acceptance of a Silver Medal, commemorative of her courage and humanity.-Herald.

Birth.

In this city, on the 14th instant, the wife of Mr. John Campbell, of a daughter.

# DR. BROWNSON'S LECTURES.

THE COMMITTEE of the CATHOLIC INSTITUTE have

The Second Lecture will be delivered on Tuesday, the 20th instant, and the Third on Thursday, the 22nd inst.

Tickets for Sale by all the Members of the Committee, and at Salliers' Book Store.

Price for the Course, 58; Single Ticket, 1s. 3d.

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### FRANCE.

No doubt is now entertained that the President of the Republic is seriously disposed to reduce the army. Some persons say that this will be done to the extent of 80,000 men, which would give an annual saving of forty millions of francs, from which about ten inillions would have to be deducted for increasing the gendarmerie by an addition of 10,000 men. Others say that the reduction will not exceed 50,000, which would cause an annual economy of 15 millions of francs. This would not be a very great saving in amount, but the moral effect would be excellent, for it would put an end to all dread of foreign war.

It is known that the President of the Republic intends to deposit with the senate, with all due forms of solemnity, a sealed paper with the name of the person whom he would desire to recommend as his successor. It is much doubted whether any one has as yet been selected, and as his thoughts have recently turned towards a matrimonal condition, it is not unlikely that he hopes he shall be enabled to fix on some name still closer in relation with himself than any other. However this may be, it is a fact that the curiosity of certain parties, more than ordinarily interested in the matter, has of late been much excited. Amongst these is Prince Jerome, ex-King of Westphalia, and now President of the Scnate. No one is more familiar with the mental calibre of the ex-King than his nephew; and it has consequently been remarked with surprise that for some weeks past the influence of the uncle has made advances in the more intimate councils of the Elysée. President is perhaps flattered that he has still an uncle living who has been a king; and that venerable relative is no less pleased at witnessing in his old age the position to which that nephew, not long since a captive, or an exile, has attained. It will not be supposed that Jerome has any thoughts about his own promotion to such a post; but Jerome has a son, and his utmost efforts, said to be seconded by his daughter, are directed to have the name of that son fill up the blank in the important document in question. Yet there is another competitor in the field in the person of Antoine Bonaparte, one of the younger sons of Lucien, and to whom a preference has been shown. The Jerome party, however, have taken care to remind the President of the republican principles of the late Prince of Canino, and that he always had been an obstacle in the way of the Emperor, and they insist that none of the republican blood of Lucien can be trusted.

The Duke of Rianzares, husband of the Queen Mother, Maria Christina, has arrived at Malmaison. It may, perhaps, be said that the matrimonia! projects spoken of before the coup d'état are in some way connected with his journey. The ostensible cause, however, is the railroad enterprise of the agent of the Queen Mother, and the settlement of accounts connected with the Cuban property, and which are so circumstanced as to have required the presence of Duke in Paris.

The Moniteur publishes a decree which settles the relations of the Senate and Legislative Corps with the President and the State Council, as also the form of oath. It is also as follows:-

"I swear obedience to the constitution and fidelity

to the President."

Every proposition modifying the Constitution requires the signature of 10 senators before it be made. The Senate separates on the reading of the pro-

clamation for the prorogation or the closing of the

parliamentary session.

The Council General of the Bank of France, in

June, 1848, has received notice to quit France within cight days. eight days. On Sunday last twelve political prisoners, among

whom was M. Quesne, formerly editor of the Travailleur, were despatched from Nancy to Paris, preparatory to their transportation to Africa.

Three hundred and one political prisoners have been embarked at Hayre on board the steam-frigate Berthollet for Guinea.

M. Gafney, chief editor of the Journal du Havre,

has been expelled from France.

# SWITZERLAND.

The Times' correspondent of Geneva, writing on March 19th, says:-" Of the precise nature of the explanations or concessions by which the present dispute between France and the Confederation has been arranged nothing is yet known here, and the total silence maintained by the Federal Council begins to excite discontent. All the evidence of a settlement of the dispute is indirect and secondary. General Dufour, the Commander-in-Chief of the Swiss army. has received a decoration from Louis Napoleon; and a part of the Paris press avow that the "fugitive" question was but the pretext, and that the object they hoped to secure was the total overthrow of the Liberal party in Switzerland, the restoration of the status quo before 1847, an indemnity to the Catholic party for all it has lost, politically and materially, in several of the cantons, and security against any further diminution of its influence in others, where it is still threatened."

# GERMANY.

An official journal in East Prussia notifies that large supplies of tye are lying on bank of the French from Kowns to Russian Georgeburgh will soon come to relief of distress where dearth is felt. In Berlin corn market there has been a great fall of prices since the thaw which opened canals and facilitated terbury. The Rev. R. Burgess, in addressing himself on transport of supplies.

London, with power to appeal to the Archbishop of Canbridge was convicted of concealment, &c., the child having existing among Protestants, are therefore, gone or fast terbury. The Rev. R. Burgess, in addressing himself on the found dead, and she was sentenced to four going, and their place is to be taken by a law of the this subject to the Rishop of London, with power to appeal to the Archbishop of Canbridge. transport of supplies.

#### MOUNT SAINT BERNARD.

L'Assemblée Nationale has a remarkable article on the subject of the persecutions practised by the Radicals of Switzerland against the Religious of Mount St. Bernard, in which it exposes the sacrilegious conduct of the Government of the Valais, who have seized upon may consider as being its own work and consequently

its own property:—
"If there could be," says L'Assemblée Nationale, "an institution which ought to think itself sheltered against the fury of men, even of the Radicals of Switzerland, that institution would have been the Hospice

of Mount St. Bernard.

"That Hospital, which was established in the year 982, has existed nine centuries, and never ceased to be an object of veneration for the whole world, whom it edified by its miracles of devotedness, self-denial, and Christian charity. There is not a country which did not bring there a tribute of pious gratitude, for there is not one which is not indebted to that Hospice for the life of some of its children, and it could be said that the Hospital of St. Bernard is not the property of a Religious Order, but that of the whole human race.

"Being built upon a neutral soil, at the top of the Alps, that sacred establishment has always been under the protection of all nations; and it seemed that the holiness of its destination, as well as the noble virtues of the Religious body who administer there, and whose life is spent in the service of the poor, the sick, and the traveller, were sufficient to save it from the shock of human passions, and from the ruins which are the

result of revolutions.

"But it is upon that pious foundation which centuries have respected, that the Government of Valois has laid a sacrilegious hand. Scarcely had Radicalism been triumphant in Switzerland, when it thought pro-

ot a dishonored cause!

"It will be remembered, that after the war of the Sonderbund, in 1847, the Grand Council of the Valois suppressed all Religious communities, even those of women. The universal sympathies of which Mount St. Bernard was the object, protected it for some time. The Government, even of that epoch, dared not openly to wound the public conscience; but the Radicals, emboldened by their success, soon returned to their former projects.

"From that moment the Religious suffered every kind of persecution. Their hospital was occupied by military, the gates were forced open, the buildings searched, all the provisions the Religious had gathered (not for themselves, but for the poor and the traveller) were plundered. The Religious were put in prison, and expelled from their houses, whither they were allowed to return only when public indignation compelled the Government to set them at liberty. But their persecutors' hatred was not satisfied.

"By a first decree, in December, 1847, the Hospice of St. Bernard was fined £4,600, to be paid in eight The Superior protested, and in answer to his protest the Grand Council decreed the annexation to the demesne of the State of Mount St. Bernard, including the Hospital of the Simplon, which was founded by France, and which the Government of the Valois had sold for a heavy sum of money to the Convent of St. Bernard, and which, notwithstanding the regularity of the sale, they confiscated to their own profit.

Could France remain indifferent in the presence o such iniquitous acts? No; France, more than any other nation of Europe, had the right of interposing in the question respecting the Hospice of Mount St. Bernard. France occupies the first rank among the benefactors of the Convent. There is scarcely a reign in the history of France, during which the Mount St. Bernard received not some marks of its liberality .-Everything there recalls to France the remembrance of her ancient piety, and that of the first names of her history are there blended. The hospital is called Maison de St. Louis, and at the beginning of the pres-ent century General Bonaparte, then First Cousul, confided to the Religious the mortal remains of General Desaix, who died at Marengo.

"France, then, had the right of intervening, and so she did in 1847, by refusing to pay the annual subsidy for which she no longer was indebted, and which she had promised to discontinue all decrees against the Institution, the Government ordered the sale of the property. They committed that unheard of action without informing the interested parties, and thus rendered entirely useless the conferences they had

accented

"It will be easily understood that the events of 1848 should have diverted public attention from that question, but now the unqualified act of the sale of the property, must attract the French Government's attention, and we hope they will understand the necessity of acting more energetically, since its voice was not listened to. Its own interests are injured, its dignity is attacked, and its influence is despised. France cannot witness with indifference that violation of the most sacred rights, the entire ruin of that work which her Kings have supported, unless she consents to abdicate her rank and deny her history. Since the advices of the French Government have not been listened to, France will be compelled to make use of other means. The Religious of Mount St. Bernard have, by the voice of their Superior, informed the entire world that the Institution was on the point of ceasing to They have done their duty. It becomes France now to do hers."

# THE ANGLICANS IN ROME.

The following article, headed "The English Church at Rome," which appears in the Church and State Gazette of last week, will, we imagine, give great amusement to Catholics in Rome:-

"It is well known that certain members of the English congregation at Rome recently refused to acknowledge the Episcopal authority of the Bishop of Gibraltar, on the alleged ground that in his 'letters patent? Rome was not mentioned, but simply, congrega-tions on the shoves of the Mediterranean.? These members added, that if they owed Episcopal superintendence anywhere, it was by custom to the Bishop of

his Lordship in reply that the custom had been as was ! stated; but that he (the Bishop) had waived all right connected therewith and made over the same to the Bishop of Gibrultar, to whose Episcopal authority he recommended all members of the English Church at Rome to lend obedience, with reserved power of appeal that establishment, which the whole Catholic world may consider as being its own work and consequently states to the Archbishop the substance of the answer forwarded to him by the Bishop of London. The Rev. gentleman then says:—

"It would remove the last support on which the recusants now rest if your grace would allow it to be publicly made known that you neither claim nor will exercise any jurisdiction or authority over the English congregations in Italy other than the appellate jurisdiction which belongs to your Grace as metropolitan. And without touching upon the legal question as to jurisdiction in foreign parts not in her Majesty's domimons, it would in all probability reconcile all parties to the superintendence which is the only one provided, f your Grace would join in the recommendation given y the Bishop of London-viz., that the Chaplain and Managing Committee and the Church of England congregation generally at Rome would submit themselves in all things lawful and honest to the spiritual

authority of the Lord Bishop of Gibraliar.?

"To this application Dr. Sumner made answer as

follows :---

" Lambeth, Feb. 20th, 1850.

" 'My dear Mr. Burgess-I understand that, in the course of the disputes which have unfortunately existed concerning Episcopal authority among the members of the English Church at Rome, it has been said that the laity resident there have been 'customarily subject to the Bishop of London in subordination to the Metropolitan See of Canterbury.' The appellate jurisdicdiction, I presume, necessarily belongs to the metroper to commence the destruction and spoliation of politan; but I do not understand that any of my Mount Saint Bernard. These are the worthy trophies predecessors in the see have ever exercised or claimed any other jurisdiction in Italy; and although I was refluctantly obliged ex officio to pronounce that the Bishop of Gibraltar was not empowered to enforce his Episcopal authority at Rome over those who refused to acknowledge it, I always thought it matter of regret that his authorny nau ever cook my dear Mr. Burgess, very faithfully yours, "'J. B. Cantuar. that his authority had ever been denied .- I remain,

" Rev. R. Burgess." "It remains now to be seen (gravely concludes the Church and State Gazette) whether the recusants will

pursue the abviously proper course recommended to them by such authority.22

#### TEMPERANCE IN CATHOLIC AND PROTEST-ANT COUNTRIES.

"Canty Carl," a very intelligent correspondent of the Boston Transcript, makes the following important admission :-

"In Catholic countries, all the asceticism of the church was centered in the monasteries. The people, however much oppressed politically and religiously, were socially far more free than our Puritans. In all those countries, both church and state make careful provision for the social happiness of the people. Music and dancing is cultivated and encouraged. Holidays and fete days are established and supported. The opera and the drama are assisted. All the libraries and galleries of art, and churches, and gardons and promenades are free to the whole people, so that if they are tempted to stray from home, there are a hundred more enticing places to them than the tippling shop. And it will be found that while every Protestant country in the world has been sinking deeper and deeper in intemperance, that vice is yet almost en tirely unknown in the leading Catholic countries.

There is no such as the intemperance that is known here, known in Portugal, Spain, France, and the States of Italy, while it is making fearful ravages in our own country, Scotland, England, Sweden, Norway and Switzerland. And it will be found that the worst type of intemperance is to be found in those Protestant countries where there is the most of that religious asceticism that sees no religion or goodness in any thing without the accompaniment of a long Scotland, with its old covenanters, and New face. England, with its puritans, lead the van in intempeits sitting of Saturday last, resolved to raise to one hundred millions of francs the amount of its funds to be set aside for advance on French public securities.

M. Clement Thomas, Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of Paris during the insurrection of State of the representatives of the interests of the Council of State of the interests of the Council of State of the interests of the Council of State of the valois and the Rev. Father free to the people but the grog shops. Even St. Paul's lerity as the age of hundrag. We have so far the value of the protestant countries named is could no longer pay to a despoiling Government.—

(From the Crusuder.)

An age of progress this!—It may be known to posterior the entered without a fee. Woods, hills, fields, that does not reveal another humburg. We have so far the value of the protestant countries named is (From the Crusuder.)

An age of progress this!—It may be known to posterior the people but the grog shops. Even St. Paul's lerity as the age of humburg. We have so far the value in minimple.

THE PARSONS AND THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

(From the Crusuder.)

An age of progress this!—It may be known to posterior the entered without a fee. Woods, hills, fields, that does not reveal another humburg. We have so far the value in minimple.

THE PARSONS AND THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW. streams, public buildings, libraries, galleries of art, tried to keep pace with the humbigs, but before we churches, everything but the tap-room is closed fast have time to register the birth of one, another is ushagainst the people without they come with money in their hands.

must temperance be. It will not be won back so a sixth the Maine Liquor Law. These humbigs do much by legal as by social enactments. We must very well so long as one's rights or liberties are not make out happier places for both parents and children than the tippling shops. When from any cause our matter becomes too serious to be trifled with. Our people are tempted to stray away from their homes, we must have public places that shall be more enticing than the bar-room. Till those two things are attended to we shall not establish temperance on a solid basis. Intemperance came in under social strictures, and now it must go out under generous social provisions for the happiness of the people.

#### THE ENGLISH ASSIZES: CRIME. (From the Glasgow Free Press.)

The following are the lucubrations of the Glasgow Examiner upon the subject we have noticed in our moderation in the use of liquor, many who probably article on the debate on Mr. Napier's motion, regarding the Riband Clubs in Ireland. And we present it the pledge, as the only means left to secure admittance to our readers as a specimen of Protestant argumenta-

'The reports of the Southern districts prove crime to be dreadfully prevalent in many districts of England. At Winchester, for instance, two men have been sentenced to be executed for murdering a shopkeeper; and also a person named E. J. Harris was found guilty of stabbing his wife, by attempting to cut her throat, and was sentenced to be transported for life. At Aylesbury, a woman has been convicted of strangling her infant, and for the dreadful crime received promote the peculiar views of Protestantism. only six months' imprisonment. At Newcastle, another woman was tried for poisoning her infant child, and was acquitted on the ground of insanity. At the and was acquitted on the ground of insanity. At the lings by prayer and the closing by benediction (a Midland Circuit, Mrs. Benson, a farmer's wife, near comparatively modern rite with Protestants,) on the Coventry, Northamptonshire, has been contacted to part of procedure of procedure. Coventry, Northamptonshire, has been sentenced to death for the murder of her mother-in-law, the prospect of some money being the motive. At the same court, a young woman, a farm-servant near Lincoln, this subject to the Bishop of London, was informed by months. At Oxford, an Italian had been sentenced to most stringent character, which, should it pass and be

death for the murder of his uncle; and at the same circuit, a person named Carrie was tried for beating his wife, who seems to be an indifferent character, she died of the effects—he received seven years' transportation. These are but mere specimens of many similar crimes. That of child-murder seems to be very prevalent, though some are of opinion that it is not more so than formerly, though crime is now more strictly watched, and facilities for the discovery of such murders hitherto unknown, are effectively brought into action. Increasing intelligence, and increased modes of transit greatly aid the detection of crime, and rogues have now very little chance of escape, especially when they perpetrate the higher classes of crime. In this respect Ireland stands in contrast with England, for there the bloodiest crimes are perpetrated with but little chance of the criminal being discovered. There ignorance, intimidation and malice, all operate in favor of the criminal and against the law, and as long as the people remain in the present state of degradation, there is little hope for a better state of things being secured. Many as are the crimes reported in Ireland, it is to be feared that only a fraction of them are made public, especially in the rural districts, where families live apart and hold but little inter-

This is, we must own, the very bathos of lying logic. It exhibits a perverse ingenuity of misrepresentation, which is perfectly astounding. The assize reports of England disclose a prevalence of crime in that country to which we believe no other country on the face of the globe can supply a parallel, whether for extent, or for the frightful nature of the crimes themselves .-Crimes unknown in Catholic Ireland appear to be quite common in that favored and enlightened country, to which the gospel has been revealed to the exclusion of the entire rest of poor benighted Christendom. The extent of crime in the former country bears no comparison whatever with its terrible prevalence in the latter, and so the Examiner draws the truthful conclusion that crime is more prevalent in Ireland than in England. It would, we own, have fairly puzzled us to conjecture by what possible process of distorted reasoning such an inference could be obtained from such premises, if the writer had not himself enlightened us. It is turning the tables with a vengeance. ment is as follows: The assize reports display an immense amount of crime in Protestant England; but there is an immenser (if we may coin a comparative for the occasion) amount of crime in Ireland, because there erime is undiscovered. A botanical lecturer once informed his auditory that there were six million known classes of grasses, and two million classes as yet undiscovered. Our Examiner lecturer's is a simifar piece of information: there are a great number of known crimes perpetrated in England, but there are five times as many unknown perpetrated in Ireland. This is a pretty mode of discussing solumn questions, truly. Facts will not support our position, so we will make some that will. Mr. Tornkins appears to be a very good man; he gives alms, is to be seen at church daily, attends piously to all his religious duties, never speaks ill of any one, does not exceed in eating or drinking, neither lies nor cheats, and never even writes nonsense. 'But,' objects one who does, 'Mr. Tomkins, I assure you, is a very bad, wicked man; true, he appears to commit no crimes, and to practise a great many virtues. But that proves him to be worse than others, because we cannot find out what wicked things he does.2 Such is the kind of malice Catholicism, and poor Ireland, because she is Catholic, has to contend against. And it is read, and believed too, by the multitudinous victims of the Protestant delusion in these unfortunate kingdoms. Such is the way of reating not only a grave, but a very solemn subject, in a respectably conducted Glasgow paper. We are sorry to observe such mischievous nonsense in the pages of our contemporary. There is a preaching twang about it, which savors more of the tub than of the press; and there is a certain unintentional funniness in the arguments employed, that were it not for its mischievous malignity, and its illiterate composition (a specimen of which we have marked in italies), we should have suggested the columns of Punch as a more fitting place for it than the Glasgow Examiner.

# THE PARSONS AND THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

ered into existence; one is the woolly horse, another the sea serpent, a third Gliddon's modern minimy, a As intemperance was of slow growth among us, so fourth the Aztec dwarfs, a fifth the great Magyar, and very well so long as one's rights or liberties are not matter becomes too serious to be trifled with. Our people may be humbugged out of their money, and occasionally out of their wits, but that they will be humbugged out of the rights guaranteed by the constitution, is something more, notwithstanding their guliibility, than we are willing to give them credit for. The temperance movement has been the great hobby for the Preachers for the last half dozen of years. What a fruitful theme for them to expatiate on! With what glowing cloquence they portrayed the evils of intemperance! Men were brought to believe that temperance was the only cardinal virtue in Christianity. Sober men who never exceeded the bounds of never tasted it, were absolutely frightened into signing into "fashionable" society. To be a member of a temperance society and in connection with the Church, meant almost the same thing. We had also our Martha Westington. tha Washingtonian Societies, where the ladies, who, if not always most prominent, are certainly not the least enthusiastic in promoting every philanthropic scheme, exerted themselves in advocating the cause of temperance. But these temperance societies soon degenerated; the last we heard of them they were playing into the hands of Odd Fellows, or used to always regarded the celebration of temperance festivals inside of ineeting houses, the opening of the proceedpart of preachers, and the presentation of the Bible (not the volgate) by the Daughters to the Sonnies, as very significant facts, and calculated to awaken the suspi-cions of Catholics. The temperance societies, as enforced, will compel men to be temperate by sheer

We are no enemy to the cause of temperance, and decidedly no friend to intemperance, which we are bound in duty to denounce, and whose evils we deplore as much as our neighbors; but we pity the blind as much as despise the canting hypocrisy of those ignorance, we despite as the besetting sin of our race, who seem to regard it as the besetting sin of our race, and who, when as ministers of the Gospel, they have and who had acknowledge themselves powerless to meet the to acknowledge the time to meet the torrent of intemperance, inundate with petitions the halls of the Legislature, invoking its aid to rendermen name of the stand imprisonment. Grant this prayer of the petitioners, and where will you stop your legis-lation? Not until you have resuscitated the whole code of Blue Laws from the grave where they lie code of Inde January There are vices a hundred times more leathsome and damning in their effects times more than intemperance, whose victims are few compared with the numbers that are daily sent to hell by other cimes. The advertising columns of the newspapers comes antest one melancholy fact—that impurity has diffused attest one far and wide. When so many medicine mangers, who profess to remove the terrible effects of that vice, meet with ample patronage, it is a sad com-ment upon public morals. How ready we are to strain ment apon pushed by allow a carnel, is apily illustrated by the zeal with which the Parsons press the passage of this law, and the clamor which was raised from one end of the Union to the other, a few years ago, about the observance of the Sabbath. We fancy we still hear it ringing in our ears. It is melancholy to see nen claiming to be the ambassadors of Heaven, and petending to exercise the holiest of all functions, prositinting their dignity and talents to the advocacy of every humbug and the promotion of the mission of every impostor or adventurer who may be drifted to our shores in the tide of revolution, and trying to secure alitle popularity by catering to the caprices of the mob. Such a sight is humiliating. We had hoped that understanding the unenviable position they had taken in espousing Kossuth's cause, and in their presentation to him of Bible, grape shot and canister. they would keep cool for another year, but Kossuth is barely out of the State, when the Maine Liquor Law, freighted with many a popular subject, is seen looming in the distance, and the Parsons are frantic with glee. When the people won't go to the meeting houses or camp meetings, anything in the shape of a woolly loss, or demi-Magyar, or Maine Liquor Law, to get upa tempest, provided they can get a straddle of it. of the contemplated law we do not intend to say anvthing more. We do not think it will pass, and even in should we don't think it would do much good. The law might be respected for a time, but it would soon pass into dissuetude, and the reaction would be terrible. There is no dog so ferocious when set at illerly as the dog who is always chained. Let men be temperate by all means, but we would infinitely prefer emperance that springs from religious feeling to the forced and sickly counterfeit which the law, by the aid of fines and imprisonment would call forth.

#### PROGRESS OF THE STATE-GOSPEL. (From the Glasgow Free Press.)

The following satisfactory result of his parochial labors is given to us by a minister of the established religion of England, Mr. Stock, to whose competent keeping such of the souls of All Saints, Islington, as choise to be kept by him, is confided by the State. Itappears in the form of "Extracts?" from the memoranda of the elergy and scripture-readers :-

-has been to church twice in eighteen vens, spends Sundays in a beer-shop. Occasionally a Bible is produced, that passages, apparently opposed to each other may be compared. An appeal then is made to the party whether such a book can be from

God, and it is condemned as a "pack of lies."

2. "——says, 'None of our family attend church. We are such a blaspheming set that it would be of no

-would rather wade to heaven through the blood of a bullock than through the blood of Jesus

Christ. -You are too idle to work for an honest irelihood, and so you go about preaching a parcel of memal lies about the greatest impostor that ever lived. -considers religion beneath his notice, a

my-a-boo to frighten weak-minded people with. 6. "-God could not have loved his Son much bave given him to such sufferings. He can't take my heart out of my body and give me a new one. When I die, I shall be put into a box, and there'll be

aread of me. 7. "-had no time for gossip. Be off to those old fools who have nothing else to amuse themselves with than talking about religion. She then slammed the door in my face.

-had been to church twice in his lifesee to be baptised, and once to be married; and he should come but once more, to be buried.

-We poor creatures have too much misery beadure here for God to think of punishing us hereafter. Let us hope that there is no such dismal work s weeping and gnashing of teeth in the next.

-. 'You're so tough you'll never die.' 

llopeful, faithful, consoling Protestantism! Nor is his any unique specimen of that fearful abyss of despair in which it inevitably ends. We ourselves are cognizant of multitudes of similar instances. We confess it is with considerable reluctance we give place to such shocking blasphemy in our columns. e trust, however, the awful warning it affords to lakewarm Catholics will more than counterbalance any evil arising from it. Would that the great imposing of Henry the VIII. imposed as a church upon England, in order to enable him to commit adultery, were put into the box " described by one of its melched victims as his only hope after a life of poverty and toil, and "that there might be an end of it."

The London correspondent of the Baltimore Catholic Minor has the following about the Puseyite Convent of Plymouth:-

"Mr. J. Spurrell, the Protestant Vicar of Great Sheland has given the public an insight into the Puseyite

by her. The community, it appears, is styled 'The Order of the Holy Communion, and is sub-divided into 'The Order of the Sacred Heart,' 'The Order of the Holy Ghost,' and another order, the members of which are styled 'the Black Sisters.' The first has for its badge a pierced heart, and the third a Crucitix. The most absolute submission to Miss Sellon is enforced (who is styled in the rules 'ye Spiritual Mother,) and the three vows of poverty, charity, and obedience, are taken by the 'Sisters.' The phraseology of the rules is of course studiously Catholic; and not a few technical words are used which one would suppose could have no meaning out of the Catholic Church. The use of the Breviary and other Catholic books is prescribed; and no other work is allowed to be read without the formal permission of 'ye Lady Superior.' A chapter' is occasionally held, when the ceremony of washing each others' feet is observed, and the 'Sisters' also confess to 'ye spiritual mother.' One unfortunate sister had to lick the floor of the Oratory as a penance. Rosaries are used, and devotion to the Blessed Virgin practiced; and one of the (gentlemen) confessors gave some very 'special' devotions to our Lady to the sisters. All the Catholic hours are recited; and the commemoration of our Blessed Lady duly made. The Sisters' are expected to stand in the Rev. Mother's presence, unless they are desired to sit down. 'Solemn interviews? with the Superior take place in the Oratory. Miss Sellon being seated in a confessional chair to receive the young ladies, which she does with great dignity. On these occasions there are candles burning before a picture (or image) of the Holy Virgin with which the Oratory is adorned. When you hear me speak, said Miss Sellon on the occasion you shall think it is the voice of Jesus Christ.' The Sisters of the Sacred Heart' never speak except with the Rev. Mother, or by her permission. On the day of their entrance into the society they are required to renounce 'not only the possession, but even the use and disposition of everything they may have.2-On one occasion a young lady was asked why she had dared to comply with her own mother's command. without first asking the permission of her 'spiritual

THE REPLY OF THE SUPERIOR OF THE "SISTERS or Mercy" at Prymouth. -At the request of the Bishop of Exeter, Miss Sellon has published a reply to the tract accusing her of numerous "Popish" tices, written by the Rev. J. Spurrell, vicar of Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire. Miss Sellon acknowledges that she has advised her pupils or "children" to confess, and she states that confession is practised "by thousands in the English Church," and that "the benefit of absolution " is granted by Episcopal clergy men. She does not deny that one of her pupils, as ar act of penance, was ordered to make the sign of a cross on the floor, with her tongue—this was "an act of self-abasement," and she has heard that it has been recommended for sins of falsehood, &., "by one of our bishops and eminent divines." Miss Sellon also washes the feet of her "children" and others, doing it "in obedience to our Lord's command." Her papils also wear "religious symbols" under their dress. She is said by Mr. Spurrell to have used the words "My child, when you hear me speak, you should think it is the voice of Jesus Christ." "The sisters remark that it is so exceedingly unlike my manner of speaking, that it bears evidence to them that these words were not said; I am quite certain that the words were not said as is represented. It might be that I was saying that the directions of a superior ought to be, and were, the will of God for a person, so they are in all things lawful, and so I always teach and believe.\* She also acknowledges to burning candles before a print of the Virgin and Child in her private oratory, and argues in favor of praying for the dead and for the guardianship of angels. There does not seem to be one material allegation in Mr. Spurrell's pamphlet of which Miss Sellon does not profess to be proud, and which she does not recommend to general practice.

In the United States, men of all parties in politics and religion, are becoming sick of Kossuth. The following is from the St. Louis Republican, the leading Protestant paper of Missouri :-

"If he (Kossuth) were content to exercise his talents and influence upon the individual citizen, we should have no objection. But this is not the case. He is not content, after our Government has shown him a marked, we fear, a mistaken distinction, in releasing him from imprisonment, and in transporting him and his family to our shores, certainly with no other idea than that they were releasing him from the thraldom of a Turkish fortress, and that here he would find a home, in the quietude and enjoyment of which his days might be spent in peace and safety. If Congress or the Executive had supposed that in soliciting the liberation of M. Kossuth and his compatriots from the Turkish fortress, and placing a national ship at their disposal, for their transportation to this country, they were introducing a set of new political agitators, a coterie of men, the soles of whose shoes were scarcely soiled with the decks of our vessels or contaminated with the earth of our continent, before they began to dictate terms to our people, and pronounce themselves the missionanes of a new order of things in our Government, they would have paused before the act was consummated. There have been times, in our political experience, when we thought we discerned the height of presumption; but we must confess that these latter days go beyond all their predecessors in such developments. We are lectured and hectored for our adhesion to the advice contained in the farewell address of Washington, the Father of his Country, and the sage opinions of all the great compatriots of his time, and this, too, by one the nation has just imported, at its own expense, and who claims to know our interests, governmental purposes, duties and obligations, much better than we understand them ourselves .-This is decidedly cool, if nothing more. Æsop has a fable of the torpid serpent, and the United States has the illustration of a man, invited by her to her wide steam-packets equal ours in size, power, and speed; borders for a home and an asylum, becoming her instructor in her policy, her duties, and mission. general national politics are not alone sufficient. He descended to the minutize of the schismatic divisions of our social and religious relations, and attempts to

directly or indirectly, affiliated with either. We are Protestant in our sentiments, and as family and domestic athlitations go, we are entirely the reverse of Catholicism. But enough of the personal. We complain, and we think with justice, and without disrespect, that one, invited by distinguished and unusual countesy, to our country, should come here the missionary and promulgator of new elements of discord. Heretofore, Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile, Infidel and Jesuit, have gone along quietly and peaceably together; each taking his own direction, and each disposed to triumph in his peculiar views by the light of reason and truth. This is the glorious element of a free and tolerant country, where men of creeds and opinions are tolerated and protected."

Dr. Brownson's name is a household word with the Catholics of the United States: as a critic, he stands in the very foremost rank of that country; and as a theologian, the formal approval of his labors in the defence of the Faith, signed by the Archbishop of Baltimore, and twenty-three other American Prelates assembled at the Council of Baltimore in the year 1849, give him a status that emitles him, as a public man, to the high respect of Catholics in Europe, and throughout Christendom generally. His writings are extensively known to reading and thinking men in this country, though his name, more from accident than any other reason, has been much less brought before the general public than it ought to have been, considering the breadth of view, the mascaline character of thought, and the power of style which pervade all the essays or treatises which come from his pen. We can only say, in excuse of this, that immense space has a sad effect in checking fame, however easily that space may be traversed by modern appliances. Cicero somewhere reminds the ambitions that the sound of their deeds will not ponetrate to the Ganges; and, in our own day, so it is, that great events take place, and great minds energise at wide distances from us, and are known and talked of by the few, whilst it takes years before they overcome the obstacles of space, so as to be familiar to the public at large. - Tablet.

THE GOLD IN AUSTRALIA. WARNING TO GOLD Miners.—The following paragraph from a Sydney letter, dated a mouth later than the last advices, speeify the recent receipts of Gold from the mines. It appears that 12,000 onnees were brought into Sydney, as one week's supply, and that the Port Phillip contribution was 29,600 onnees in a fortnight. These totals, however, must be presumed to be beyond the average, since they would show a production at the rate of nearly £5,000,000 per annum :-" Dec. 6, 1851. When you hear that by escort from west and south 10,000 ounces came into Sydney and 2,000 ounces by private hands yesterday, and that into Melbourne the ast escort, of the 28th of November, brought in from Balarat and Mount Alexander 13,000 onnees and left 6,000 omices behind, and that for one week's work, you will begin to see, if you had not already believed iny confident predictions, what an astounding thing these discoveries are. It is my opinion that Australia will send to England in 1852 at least £3,000,600 sterling in gold!! This day a nugget of quartz has been sold by auction (having been found one morning at Louisa Creek by a common man named Harbottle) for the sum of £1,155.— Dec. 13, 1851,-40,000 onnees gold, value upwards of £120,000, go home in the Alert. At Melbonne the receipts have been for the last two weeks 13,000 and 16.600 ounces, or 29,600 ounces in 4 days. "- Weekly News.

THE ASSASSIN AT MADRID. - Some circumstances have recently occurred at Madrid, which indicate that Merino was not without sympathisers. A groundfloor, announced to be let in one of the houses in the Plaza del Progresso, was applied for by a person who said he wanted it for a family who would come in a day or two, and, in fact, agreed to take it, depositing an onnce of gold by way of pledge, but taking with him the latch-key. No family made its appearance, and after waiting ten or twelve days, the owner, recollecting that he had a duplicate latch-key, felt desirous to see whether any steps had been taken towards occupying the premises, and tried to open the door with it, but to his great surprise he was unable to do so. His suspicions being roused, he applied to the police; the door being forced, they all entered, and found no one there, but saw lights in one of the principal rooms; on entering they found a coffin, with a death's head and cross-bones, by each side of which wax-lights were burning: and an inscription placed on the coffin, stated that this was done "for the repose of the soul of Martin Merino."- Weekly News.

NEWS FROM EUROPE IN FIVE DAYS .- The authorities of Newfoundland have granted to Mr. H. B. Tibbatts and associates, of New York, the exclusive right to construct and use the magnetic telegraph across that island for the period of thirty years. The grant is designed to facilitate Mr. Tibbatts in his scheme for the establishment of steam and telegraphic communication between New York and Liverpool or London in five days. The telegraph is to extend from New York to St. Johns, from whence a line of steamers is to run to Galway, where another line of telegraph is to commence, extending to London. This latter line will, it is said, be completed during the current year. The distance from St. Johns to Galway is 1,647 miles, or about five days' sail.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

SUPERIORITY OF THE AMERICANS IN NAUTICAL AF-FAIRS .- In a lecture just delivered at the Royal Institution, Mr. J. Scott Russell asserted that the Americans are building better ships than ourselves; that if John Bull do not awake speedily, and take a sound survey of his true position, he will soon find himself hopelessly astern. Twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three miles an hour have been performed, not once, but often, by their river steam-boats. To that we cannot in this country offer any parallel. Their Transatlantic in regularity they are still inferior. "If," Mr. Rus-But sell said, "they continue to advance at their present rate of improvement, they will very soon outstrip us."

# UNITED STATES.

Jenny and Otto Goldschmidt are announced to give three concerts in New York during the latter part of this month, in May next they are to leave for Europe in the Atlantic.

The jury in the case of O'Sullivan and others tried in New York for getting up the Cuban invasion, after being out 9 hours came into court and stated that there was not the least probability of agreeing upon a verdiet, and were consequently discharged.

The Penusylvania House has passed to a third reading, a vote of 55 to 28, the bill from the Senate repealing the sixth section of the act of 1847, prohibiting the use of the jails of that commonwealth for the detention of fugitive slaves.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION. - MANY LIVES LOST. - The steamer Glencove which lately arrived at St. Louis, while making the landing blew up, causing a terrible explosion bursting all her boilers. She had about 150 passengers on board at the time, a large number of whom were killed.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION. - TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE. -The steamer Red Stone, Captain Tete, from Madison, Indiana, for Cincinnati, with about 70 persons on board, including the boat's crew, blew up, as she was backing out from Scott's landing, about 3 miles above Carolton. The force of the explosion was terrifie, and completely shattered the boat, which immediately sank in 20 feet of water. Of the passengers, a large proportion are lost; and of the crew only the captain and clerk are saved. The former is severely if not fatally injured.

Some of the Boston folks are shocked at the visit of Lola Montez to the public schools. Bah! Why don't you shut up your 1,500 low gregeries and 500-brothels that are known to the police, before you talk of Lola Montez.—Newburyport Union.

Chicago is the most rapidly growing city in the Western country. It has now a population of 40,000, (although but 28,900 in 1840) and real estate is selfing at higher prices than can be obtained anywhere

Two married ladies in St. Louis last week met a young man upon the street, and gave him a severe cowhiding. They said he had been enticing their husbands away from home at night, and taking them to doubtful places. Served him right.

FOR MECHANICAL PURPUSES .- A man in Maine applied for two gallons of rum for "mechanical purposes." "For what mechanical purposes?" asked the agent. "For raising a barn," was the reply.

Lynching in California .- Two Americans were hung by the people at Murphy's Diggings, Caleveras County. It appears that they arrived in camp on Tuesday, each on horseback, and it was believed that he animals were stolen. That same night they broke into one cabin and stole therefrom \$400 in quicksilver gold; they then broke into another and found nothing; and they next broke into a Jew's clothing store, and stole a revolver, a diamond pin and \$20. The above articles being missed in the morning, suspicion rested upon the two strangers, who were seen in town on the day before. It appears that early in the morning the rascals left the town; one was seen taking one trail, and the other another. They were immediately followed, and in a short time were captured by the sheriff, Mr. Marshall. On their way back to the camp, one was seen to throw a handkerchief into the chaparral, which, on examination, was found to contain the articles stolen. This was proof positive of guilt, and they were tried before Dr. Vanderslice, and by a jury of the miners. They were found guilty and sentenced to be hung. At five o'clock they were strung up.— They refused to give their names or to make any con-fession. The age of one was about 27, and the other 23 years. Mr. Booth, who arrived in Stockton yesterday, from Murphy's, informs us that the thieves were Sydney men, and there is every reason to be-lieve, formed part of a gang of rascals who are infesting the country. They were two of the most hardened rascals ever seen. The elder one was hung first, and while his body was yet dangling in the air before the eyes of the younger one, the latter said, with an oath, I will make no confession-but understand that I am one of the brothers-put that in your pipe and smoke it." On the following morning, rolled up in the legs of the pantaloons of this man, was found a quantity of money, jewelry, and a letter .- San Joaquin Republican.

AUNT HETTY ON MATRIMONY .- Now girls, said April House

put down your embroidery and worsted work, do something sensible, and stop building nir-castles, and talking of lovers and honey-moons: it makes me sick, it's perfectly antimonial. Love is a farce—matrimony is a humbug; husbards are do-Love is a farce—matrimony is a humbug; husbards are domestic Napoleons, Nerves, Alexanders, sighing for other hearts to conquer after they are sure of yours. The honeymoon is as short-lived as a hucifer match; after that you may wear your wedding dress at the wash tub, and your night cap to meeting, and your husband wouldn't know it.—You may pick up your own pocket bandkerchief, help yourself to a chair, and split your gown across the back reaching over the table to get a piece of butter, while he is laying in his breakfast as if it was the best months should not in the wedder when he get the rest because the last meal he should eat in the world; when he gets through he will aid your digestion, while you are sipping your first cup he will and your digestion, while you are sipping your first cup of coffee, by inquiring what you'll have for dinner, whether the cold lumb was ate yesterday, if the charcoal is all out, and what you gave for the last tea you bought. Then he gets up from the table, lights his eigar with the last evening's paper that you have not had a chance to read; gives two or three whills of smoke, sure to give you a head-ache for the afternoon; and just as his coat tail is vanishing through the door, apologises for not doing "that errand?" for you vesterday—thinks it doubtful if he can to-day—"so pressed with business." Hear of him at 11 o'clock taking ice cream with some ladies at Vinton's while you are at home new lining his coat sleeves. Chikkren while you are at home new mining as coat seeves. Consider hy the ears all day, can't get out to take the air, feel as crazy as a fly in a driun; husband comes home at night, nods a "how dy'e do, Fan," boxes Charley's ears, stands little Fanny in the corner, sits down in the easiest chair in the warmest corner, while the warmest corner, corner, sits down in the easiest chair in the warmest corner, puts his feet up over the grate, shutting out all fire, while the baby's little pug nose grows blue with the cold; reads the newspaper all to himself, solaces his inner man with a hot cap of tea, and just as you are laboring under the hallucination that he will ask you to take a mouthful of fresh air with him, he puts on his dressing gown and slippers, and begins to reckon up the family expenses! after which he lies down on the soft, and were knew through the purpose till a cheloch. the limity expenses! after which be ties down on the soft, and you keep time with your needle while he snores till 9 o'clock. Next morning ask him to leave you "a little money," he looks at you as if to be sure that you are in your right mind, draws a sigh long enough to inflate a pair of bellows, and asks you "what do you want with it, and if half-a-dollar won't do.?" Gracious king! as if those little shoes, and stockings, and petticeats, could be had for half-a-dollar! Oh, girls! set your affection on eats, poodles, parrots, or lap dogs—but let matrimony alone. Its the hardest way on earth of getting a living—you never know when your work is done up. Think of carrying wight or nine children through the measles, chicken pox, rash, Convent? at Plymonth, 'ye lady superior' of which Miss Sellon was so vigorously defended from the attended from the attended from the attended from the same religious order. With proper device, he same the same religious order. With proper device, he same religious order. With proper device, he same the same religious order. With proper device, he same religious order. With proper device, he same the same the same the same the same the same the same time violently assails one of this institution has produced considerable and even Dr. Philpotts has intimated his opinion to Miss Sellon that such statements require to be noticed.

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A full attendance is requested.

By Order,

H. J. LARKIN, Sec.

April 15, 1852.

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The MACHINERY on the Premises, worked by a Pour-Horse Power Steam Engine, for Roasting and Grinding Coffee, is on the most approved plan, the Coffee being closely contined in polished metal spheres, which are constantly revolving and oscillating in heated air chambers, is prevented imbiling taint from Smoke, danger of partial carbonisation of the Bean and loss of Aroma, so important to Connisseurs, which is further ensured by attention to Grinding at the shortest time prior to Sale. To this elaboritic process SAMUEL COCHRAN owes the high reputation his Coffee has obtained through a large portion of the Provinces.

CRYSTALLISED SUGAR (much admired for Coffee), REFINED SUGAR in small loaves, and WEST INDIA SUGARS, of the best quality, always on hand.

A few of the choicest selections of TEAS may be had at the CANTON HOUSE, Native Catty Packages, unrivaled in flavor and perfume, at moderate terms.

Families residing distant from Montreal will have their orders resounded to the context of the context of the state of the context of the state of the

Families residing distant from Montreal will have their order scrupplously attended to, and forwarded with immediatedes patch 109, Notre Dame Street. June 12, 1851.

#### FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT VAULTS 1031, Notre Dame Street.

THIS Establishment was opened for the purpose of supplying PRIVATE FAMILIES, and consumers in general, with GENUINE FOREIGN WINES and SPIRITS, pure and unadulterated, in quantities to suit purchasers, and upon the most moderate terms, for Cash.

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in price.
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Bank Notes of all the solvent Banks of the United State Gold and Silver Coins of all Countries, taken at the AMERICAN MARK. CAN MART. Quebec, 1850.

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