

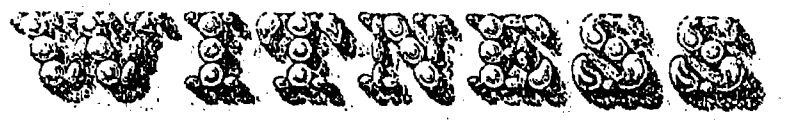
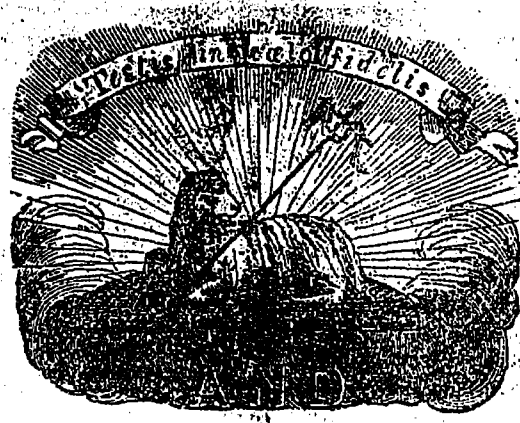
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# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. III.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1853.

NO. 37.

## PANEGYRIC ON ST. PATRICK, DELIVERED BY HIS EMINENCE THE CARDINAL ARCH-BISHOP OF WESTMINSTER,

ON THE FESTIVAL OF THE SAINT, IN ST. PATRICK'S, SOHO, ON MARCH 17, 1853.

"For I think that God hath set forth us apostles, the last, as it were, men destined to death; because we are made a spectacle to the world, and to angels, and to men."—1 Cor. iv. 9.

The constitution, the very aspect of the Church, my brethren, has been the same from the beginning, and will continue unaltered until the end of time. The same government, the same trials, the same successes, the same virtues, the same conflicts, the same characters, have continued from the first moment, and will continue to the last, to distinguish her from every other religious body, from every other institution, and from whatever cannot claim, like her, to be the work of God. The first ages saw the same succession of Pontiffs, the same Hierarchy of Priests, the same communities of Religious, the same orders of sacred virgins as we see distinguishing the Church in the present hour. And if we read the history of one century and compare it with the similar events of another, we find how little change, even in the smallest feature of the Church, is to be traced from age to age. But how can it be otherwise, considering that on her age and time can have no effect—that even after she has run through ages of her course, she is the same spouse of Christ, in her freshness, without spot or wrinkle, without marks of the vicissitudes, the sufferings, the alienations, and even the times through which she had to pass.

Then, whoever at any time of the Church's existence, at any moment of her unending course, is called to the sublime office of the Apostleship—whoever receives the commission first given to the Apostles, and by them transmitted through the succession of ages and delivered into the hands of chosen individuals—whoever has any share directly or indirectly, in that command to go and preach the Gospel to all nations, to carry the word of God where until now it was unknown, to break down the barriers of error and of infidelity, and instead of the desert place which is around them, to make the earth produce the beautiful flowers and the sweet fruits of Christianity, and turn it into the garden of God—whoever receives a part in that commission to launch his bark at once into the deep, and then throw forth his Apostolic nets, will be found to resemble the Apostles to whom these Divine commands were first addressed, not merely in the splendor of their success, not merely in the power of their works, not only in the eloquence and effect of their words, but still more in whatever of humiliation, and persecution, and trial, and inward bitterness was their portion, while they were scattering their seed in sorrow, and going tearfully along those furrows which with the sweat of their brow they had made, until they became likewise partakers of that joy which shall be granted only when they gather in their harvest to the eternal repositories of God!

If then, my brethren, the Apostle whose great annual feast is celebrated this day, and for which you have now met, is truly an Apostle of the Lamb—if he had a commission, not from man, but from God, to go to a distant country, a country dear to many hearts here to-day, and which beat warmly and fervently with love and reverence towards Him—if, like St. Paul, he received his Apostleship from God, he may well have said of himself, and no doubt in his humility he did apply the words to himself, that he too appeared as the last of men, as one of those men not merely destined to slaughter, but one who, in various ways, had become, in spite of himself, "a spectacle to the world, and to angels, and to men." It is this characteristic of the Apostleship, as applied to the blessed Saint Patrick, which I wish to place before you, and to show you that the characteristics which Saint Paul here claims for himself must likewise be considered as having belonged to him.

We are made, says St. Paul, first, a spectacle to the world. And what is this world of which the Apostle speaks? You know well, my brethren, how familiarly it is spoken of in the Gospel, and particularly in the Epistles of Saint Paul, as "the enemy of God." The world comprises within itself that vast multitude of men of every age, of every class, and of every country who may well be said to be in a conspiracy against the propagation of whatever is holy and whatever is divine. The world is that vast multitude of mankind who will not believe in the existence of a truly Christian and disinterested work—who cannot understand that any person would do anything, and still more, suffer anything, for Christ—that multitude to whom the cross is foolishness, and they who follow it are but fools. If they see a man who has devoted himself to what he considers and knows to be God's work—if they see one who gives himself no pleasure in the things and enjoyments of this world, who keeps himself aloof from its allurements, who keeps on in his own silent path doing good, who

by these means accomplishes in some manner that which he undertakes, is successful in propagating the truth, has fruit in bringing sinners to repentance—and if in doing so he is in the least honored, respected, and esteemed by others, the world is sure to find that there was plenty of selfish motives, ambition, self love, or some other mean and paltry feeling at the foundation of all he did—that it was such feelings that administered the sap to what may seem to have grown and flourished. They cannot understand the possibility of any one loving his Saviour more than this world, and doing His work purely for His own sake, and for his reward. The world believes not, in fine, in the spirit of sacrifice which is the very groundwork of the Apostleship. And when it sees the great things done for God, and hears of God rewarding what is done for Him; when it is told of an Apostle who has gone forth to the distant ends of the earth, without the provision necessary for his existence, leading a poor and wretched life, and converting nations, and when it is told that God is pleased to favor the work by wonderful signs and gifts supernatural, the world smiles upon it all, and discovers abundance of rational motives why such should have been the case, and sees clearly that the Apostle had his full reward in the honor bestowed upon him. This is the world to which the Apostle becomes, in the first instance; a spectacle.

Can you not easily imagine to yourselves that when St. Patrick was in his captivity, when he was a poor slave feeding the flocks of a strange master—if he ever related to those by whom he was surrounded, who shared the same fate, and whose thoughts were still grovelling among the things of earth—if he ever said that, poor boy as he was, engaged in that servile occupation he looked forward to a day when he should preach the Gospel to a barbarous nation, and convert it to Christ—if he ever told them that in his sleep he had seen a man of Ireland approach him, and ask him to go to that country, and teach the doctrines of eternal life—do you think that that little world which surrounded him did not look upon him as the brethren of Joseph when they heard his dreams, and say, "You to be the Bishop, the Apostle, the Priest of a nation?" And when they saw him, in that spirit which alone could feel such thoughts, passing whole nights in prayer, praying to God in the midst of the sorrows of captivity, forgetting his own home and the dear ones that were in his thoughts of the future home which God was preparing for His Disciple, and still more that blessed home to which alone he aspired as his reward—did they not mock him as the hypocrite who was seeking for favor by his piety and his psalms? Did they not consider that it was either a foolish delusion or a cunning artifice of which he was making use for some earthly purpose? That was the world which surrounded him; and, no doubt, he was a spectacle to that world which could neither understand nor appreciate the sublime thoughts which filled his breast.

And when in after life this roaming youth left his grovelling occupation, after the flower of youth had withered away, he still adhered to those same thoughts, and devoted himself to those studies which were necessary for the work before him, how much had he to encounter, how much had he to suffer from those who may have been made acquainted with his long-cherished thoughts, with his dearest intentions? And when at last his work is done, he comes before his Sovereign Pontiff, and asks for this mission for Ireland, into which scarcely a ray of the Gospel has broken, of which the nearest shores were scarcely known to the Roman conquerors of Britain, of which the language and its different dialects were not probably spoken by one single man either in Rome or in the extent of the Roman dominions—an uncouth jargon both to the ear and mind, and almost beyond the power of civilized man to learn—when he asks at once to be sent thither, without having gone through what may be considered the usual preparatory course, without having given any extraordinary proofs either of future success or of his Apostleship, without having shown any evidence of that zeal and intense feeling which Divine inspiration alone can give, he boldly asks to be sent thither, and undertake what might appear a hopeless task for even an army of Missionaries, do you think that that portion of the world who heard of this extraordinary desire, of this ambition to be so glorious in the Church, did not consider it a mere act of deceit and presumption, and perhaps spoke of Patrick in words neither kind nor friendly? Is it not probable that to the Sovereign Pontiff himself, who was thus solicited, there came wise, and grave, and holy men to tell him to beware of what might prove an adventurous scheme, and not trust the foundation of a new Church to one who was not a Bishop, who was not known, but might rather be said to be unknown in the Church.

But while he was thus made a spectacle to the world, God was watching over him, and directing the

wiser counsels of Him whom He had appointed to rule over His Church. His desire is granted; he is, to the amazement of many, now raised to the dignity of the Episcopacy; he is sent forth to undertake the conversion of that country and establish there a Church in communion with the See of Peter. To him may be said to have been at once committed the fulness of the Church's power; for he was left to name sees, and to arrange the whole system of Ecclesiastical government in conformity, no doubt, with the pattern which already existed everywhere in the Church, but, at the same time, with the free use of his own sound and holy judgment as to the manner in which these laws should be adopted.

And now, after the world has ceased to look upon him, to wonder, and to speak of him—after the world has lost sight of him, he has committed himself to the frail bark which shall throw him, like the shipwrecked Jonas, upon that desert coast, and he ceases to occupy any longer even their passing thoughts, he begins instead to be a spectacle to the Angels of God.—They in their turn now begin to watch with lively interest what is about to take place, and to follow step by step with wonder and with delight the course of this great Apostle. Then fly from the battlements of Heaven those angels who have watched over that country, and have been praying for its conversion—those angels with kingdoms, of whom we read in the Book of Daniel, who watch over the fate of entire nations, who fight for them, when necessary, against evil spirits; those Angels who have been holding up their hands to Heaven, and entreating the Lord of Mercy to look down upon a country whose inhabitants were shrouded under the dark clouds of idolatry, but still showed symptoms of hope, and manifested precious and favorable dispositions for receiving the truths of life; those Angels now behold that their request has been heard. They have seen in the Vatican the youthful Apostle prostrate before the footstool of the Apostles Sts. Peter and Paul, and then received from the hands of the Sovereign Pontiff himself the commission to go forth and preach the Gospel. They now watch over his progress, lest he should dash his foot against a stone. They have taken in hand the vessel in which he has embarked, and led it safely to the shores of that country. He lands, and they surround him as an impregnable host. They have turned to him as the means by which God is to carry into effect their supplications. They exult for joy that the light of salvation hath appeared in the midst of that darkness, and that the first ray of its brightness has now burst on that land. They now become the spectators of the scenes which are about to ensue. Do you not think that these Angels rejoiced as they watched, step by step, the progress of the Gospel through the whole of that land, that they shouted for joy when for the first time the waters of Baptism were poured forth, and went, as that stream which Ezekiel saw issuing from the temple of God, deepening and swelling in its course until it became as the waves of the ocean, in which all were immersed, and from which all the inhabitants came forth clean, and pure, and holy—a royal Priesthood, and a people renovated and sanctified by God? How did they rejoice when for the first time there was raised up in that island the Bread of Life to be adored, when the Victim of Salvation was glorified for the first time in that infidel land? How were they gladdened when the Apostle went from town to town, everywhere leaving behind him the symbol of Christianity, the Cross planted in the midst of every village; and when they saw the humble church or chapel erected in the midst of the poor inhabitants that surrounded them, and beheld the towers, that perhaps remain to this day, raised to attest the truth of Christianity? How did they still more increase their adoration and their canticles of joy, when Bishops were consecrated and Priests ordained, and when in the course of a few years that land, which before was but one of darkness and ignorance, became so brightly enlightened by the rays of that truth which Patrick was the first to impart, that it brought from the whole world the extraordinary appellation of the "Island of Saints," and was considered the instructor and teacher of other nations, to which men came from Italy itself to learn more deeply the truths of religion? How did Angels joyfully watch the progress of his holy work as communities rose on every side, and men were easily found to fill the new structures in which from morning to night the praises of God were sung—when, even at midnight, they would hear ascending to their own heaven the canticles which those blessed recluses sent forth without intermission, succeeding one another from place to place, so that throughout the whole of the land there was an unceasing, continued course of praise to God in psalms, and hymns, and holy canticles, as there was among the whole of those celestial spirits themselves—when trains of holy virgins following the precepts of that first Apostle of the island filled the houses that were

prepared for them, and there began that edifying course which has been uninterrupted until the present day of simple prayer and contemplation, and afterwards, works of charity and mercy which have filled the whole of that land with a peculiar odor of sanctity! how, in fine, when in the course of our man's life they saw the whole kingdom converted; its king, its Priests, its people, its soldiers, the whole of that immense nation speaking but one tongue, not merely by the lips of the body, but of the understanding; all united as one body and one soul in the power with which they embraced this love and unity of the truth.

Thus, my brethren, did St. Patrick continue through the whole course of his life to be a spectacle to Angels, who rejoiced as he went forward, who comforted him in all his works, and who, at length, when the hour came in which he had to depart to Him that sent him, formed a joyful choir around him to keep him safe from the assaults of the enemy of souls, to breathe into his heart thoughts of confidence and of love to sing around him those familiar songs which they had often mingled with his own praises of God, and thus to let him know that they were near to protect him, and to conduct him to his reward. And Angels watched that life as it was ebbing and fast going away; those Angels who considered themselves his very debtors for what he had done in behalf of souls dear to them, and committed to his charge. And when at last that blessed spirit was separated from its body, they bore it away as a companion of their own—as one whom they loved, and one with whom they had themselves long associated.—Each seized some memorial of his work to bring before him around the throne of grace—the praises of thousands of souls converted by his preaching, the memorials of his zeal and piety scattered everywhere over the whole land, his own prayers and mortifications, and the innumerable deeds of his holiness and devotion. The whole army of those blessed spirits can scarce suffice each to bring before the tribunal of God the record and evidence of some great and mighty work which he had performed for God's sake.

Such a soul as that needed not to fear, but was sure to be at once received into the embrace of Him who welcomes His faithful servants, and who, because they have been faithful over a few things, makes them rulers over many things. And may we not believe that if to Patrick was given also, what we so familiarly attribute to the Angels and Saints of God, some mission and interest in this lower world—if to him who was faithful in a few things was not only given the joy of Heaven, but also a more especial rule over many things—may we not most piously believe that it was his own peculiar country, the country of his adoption, the country of his labor, the country of his successes, the country wherein he so faithfully discharged his Apostleship, which was given to him to be under his perpetual guardianship, to be watched over by him with that tenderness and care which he manifested to it during his life, to continue the growth and consolidation of that work which he had been called to nurture in its immaturity and its infancy.

It was then that Patrick began to be that spectacle to men which, during his life, he had been to angels, when men began to think and know his glories, when his work began to be contemplated in the Church, when not only within the limits of that country which had been the special scene of his labors, but over the whole world became known what he had done for God—what he had achieved for the Church—what he had accomplished for the salvation of men, when he began to be truly valued and considered. And when, as age went after age, his work was found to be confirmed, his praise, his glory increased. He became more loud and frequent in the mouths of men; he became one of the Saints of the Calendar; he became the Patron Saint, most justly, of that country which he converted. The place of his burial became honored, and a pilgrimage to it most dear to those who had been benefited by his apostleship; and year after year, without diminution even to the end of time, will be sacred and dear to millions, some of whom are at the very extremities of the earth—some of whom dwell on this very day in those countries that are in darkness when we have day. Millions scattered in the west, and those—found in whatever condition, whether prosperity or adversity, in every part of the globe—will unite this day in singing his praises, and proclaiming him the Saint to whom they owe the knowledge of the truth and of eternal life. And is not this sainted Apostle a spectacle to the whole world, when there is not a spot hardly, or a portion of the globe, or the small island in the heart of the ocean, from which there is not some eye turned towards him, now in glory in heaven, in which some mouth or other speaks not of him in accents of love, and in which there is not a breast but is adorned, if possible, with his well known badge, wearing it in token of his reverence to St.

Patrick, and as a symbol of his evergreen and unfading religion. This is truly to be made a spectacle to men, but does not diminish that honor and reverence which he receives in those heavenly hosts that surround him, those heavenly Angels that took part in his ministry, and who recall with pleasure and delight all they had in common for the salvation of so many poor souls.

Then he has indeed that distinctive characteristic which the Apostles describes as being peculiar to all that share his apostleship. He is to be made a spectacle to the world, and such he was when he undertook, rashly and foolishly, as the world thought, the apostleship. He has been a spectacle to Angels during the time he was engaged in his ministry. And he is now a spectacle to men in every part of the globe, wherever the blessing of his ministry has reached a single soul.

Then, he was an Apostle according to God's own heart, because His own choice. He was not one chosen by men, but one sent by God, and sent, as the Apostle tells us, as "the last of men." It is true that he did not receive that mark of the apostleship which St. Paul here unites to that upon which I have dwelt. He was not a man destined to death, but he was sent forth as one destined to death; for it has been the usual lot of the Apostleship to see this as the result of their preaching. We may compare the Apostle to those who undertake to mount the breach of a city stormed and carried by assault. Those who first mount the ruins of the bulwarks, and plant the banner of their nations on the summit, are men destined for slaughter. And so the Apostle who first rushes forward, and who directs towards himself the fury and rage of infernal enemies, the prejudices and the passions of the unbelieving multitude, may be said to have made up his mind fully to death, and to be one intended by God to meet that fate. So the true Apostle, though he may not actually receive the crown of martyrdom, may be sure necessarily to have received its spirit. He must have made up his mind to encounter death in the cause which he undertakes. And if in this case God was pleased to make a glorious exception, there can be no doubt that it was for the special purpose of leaving to the Church one single example of a kingdom converted without a persecution. It is a proud prerogative, the privilege to which so many of you, my dear children and friends, belong to claim Saint Patrick as your protector and friend in Heaven.

Then think how you likewise may honor him, and may be looked down upon by him this day, and all days with complacency and love. He is dear to you. You desire to look up to him to contemplate his glory, to beg of him earnestly to make you partakers of it; then remember the particular gift which he brought to your land. The seed which he cast there, the great gift which he wished and intended to be multiplied, and grow, and increase, and remain ever rooted there, was the true orthodox faith of the Catholic Church. It is this that gives a peculiar character to the conversion of that land, that whatever storms may have passed over it, whatever efforts may have been made, they have never succeeded in rooting up from the hearts of its people that thorough, perfect attachment to the true Faith of the Catholic Church in which they not only now preserve, but in spite of what may be said or done, promise to persevere faithfully to the end.

Let me then exhort you to honor this glorious Saint by the love of that holy religion which he planted among you, by a faithful adherence to all its doctrines and to all its precepts, by not allowing yourselves to be seduced or led away by any temptations, by any promises, by any threats, by any efforts that may be tried. Ever keep in direct and close communion to the Church, and what she teaches, and what she commands. Watch over your children especially. There is danger to you and yours. See that they swerve not for a moment from the teaching of St. Patrick. See that they receive instruction only from those whom you know will give it them in that same spirit, and sow in their tender minds that same seed of God's truth which St. Patrick scattered over your land. In this way you will honor him. And I trust you will not merely honor him on this day, but you will continue to do so through your lives. You will be careful that you adhere to the Church in the use of her Sacraments by having recourse to the means of grace which she administers, not merely by calling yourselves Catholics and Irishmen, but by living as Catholics should do, and all those who claim Saint Patrick as their pattern for life.

Beg of him to assist you this day by his powerful intercession. Beg that he will look down upon your country, that he will remedy its evils, and cure its faults; that he will obtain for it still increasing graces, fidelity to God and to his Church, the preservation of those virtues which have become so strongly its characteristic—that charity especially which may now be said to be a marked feature in the character of that country. Beg of him that its Priests may go forth in every direction spreading the Gospel of Christ, and becoming the Apostles of others—that they may be found at the extreme bounds of earth, attending the sick and instructing the poor; that there may be peace, and happiness, and union among all classes, and that we may always have no thought but that of promoting the honor and glory of God, the salvation of those souls that are so dear to him, and that are dear also to your glorious Apostle, who this day, no doubt, joins in praying that God may shed his love upon you all, you and yours, here and absent, so that all may continue to be his faithful children, united to God in that Faith and in that spirit of love which he came to preach on earth, and which now in Heaven he desires much more to see propagated among men, that so all may come to enjoy the happiness of God with him hereafter in Heaven.—*Catholic Standard.*

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

We read in the *Toulonnais* that a commission, composed of their Eminences the Cardinals Antonelli, Fornari, and Andrea, has been named by the Holy Father to examine and prepare the documents previous to adjudication on the subject of the condemnation of the *Univers*, by the Archbishop of Paris, and the letter of appeal addressed by M. Louis Veuillot to Pius IX. The *Debats* states that M. Louis Veuillot, before taking leave of the Sovereign Pontiff, in order to return to France, received from the hand of Cardinal Antonelli a magnificent mosaic, and a book of very great price.

On Holy Saturday, his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin conferred the order of Priesthood on the Rev. Mr. Bowles, and Minor Orders on 14 of the other students of All Hallows College.

It is rumored that information has been received by recent Letters from Rome, that the Pope has changed the title of the Catholic See of New Brunswick, and that Dr. Connolly, who was consecrated last year as Bishop of Fredericton, is now Bishop of St. John, the latter being declared the Episcopal See.—*Acadian Recorder.*

CONVERSIONS.—On Easter Saturday, Mrs. Frances Arnold, of Lismore, was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. John Sheehy, R.C.C. of that town. A short time previously her two daughters, the Misses Mary and Frances Arnold, were received into the Church by the same Rev. gentleman.

On Easter Sunday evening, Mrs. C. A. Kavanagh, of Graigue House, Carlow, was received into the Catholic communion, in the church of the Presentation Nuns, Carlow, by the Rev. the Dean of the College of St. Patrick.—*Dublin Freeman.*

On Sunday, March 13th, W. T. P. Wait, Esq., an Undergraduate of Oxford, residing at Newbury, renounced the errors of Protestantism, and was publicly received into the Catholic Church by the Very Rev. Canon Dambrine, at St. Joseph's Catholic Chapel, Newbury.

The Rev. Mr. Crawley and the Rev. Mr. Rooke, both of Leeds, and lately Clergymen of the Established, have been received into the Catholic Church, and were ordained Priests a few days ago by the Rev. Dr. Hogarth, at Ushaw College.—*Catholic Standard.*

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.—I am happy to have to inform you that on Easter Sunday last, in St. Mary's Church, in this town, Mr. William Fox, Mrs. Fox, and their four children, and on the Sunday following Miss M'Dedigan, were publicly received into the bosom of our Holy Mother the Church, by our most respected pastor, the Rev. E. O'Connor. The number of converts here during the ministry of this zealous and indefatigable clergyman for the last three years, is about thirty.—*Cor. of N. Y. Freeman's Journal.*

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE TENANT LEAGUE.

The gentlemen who had been selected by the Tenant-Leaguers of Ulster to proceed to London as an accredited deputation, to watch over, and carefully scan the doings of the committee of inquiry into the merits of the two rival land bills, have returned to head-quarters in Belfast; they thus speak of two of the most prominent members of the Parliamentary committee:—

"Among members of Parliament connected with the Government, the deputation have had special interviews with Sir John Young, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and with Lord Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State for the Home Department. Of the conduct, and kindness, and uniform condescension of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the deputation feel bound to speak in terms of unqualified praise. Be the practical issue of our mission what it may, it is simple justice to say that Sir John Young acted admirably throughout, and in a manner which strongly impressed us with a conviction that, whatever may be the views of others, he, at all events, is in earnest in his professed desire of seeing the tenant-right question fairly settled. The Chief Secretary, of course, stated no opinions committing the Administration to any specific course—we could merely gather from his expressions a general disposition to accede to an equitable adjustment between the two competing interests, together with an assurance in our own minds of his sincerity in this respect. This latter circumstance is one of no slight importance, as the tenant-right question has never before been in the hands of statesmen who had any serious intention of dealing with it practically. Had Sir Robert Peel been providentially spared to Ireland and to the British empire, he would certainly have placed our whole land economy upon a reformed basis, but, with the exception of that unequalled statesman, not one of the political characters who formerly professed to take up the subject had any idea of its application to other than objects of sectional expediency on the one hand, or of party embarrassment on the other. The urbanity and attention experienced by your deputation during their interview with Lord Palmerston are entitled to special acknowledgment, while his Lordship admitted the importance of the topics submitted for his consideration, and seemed impressed with the justice and expediency of dealing with the question in a liberal spirit; but how far this impression may extend when practical legislation shall become a matter for Cabinet discussion it is impossible to say. As Lord Palmerston is the only member of the Cabinet in the select committee, and as much will, in other respects, depend upon his lordship's final opinion, the deputation strongly feel the importance belonging to his position.

"In the select committee Mr. Napier acts with all the tenacity of a professional agent of the landlord in opposition to the tenant classes, and in this course he is sustained by an organized band of retainers, consisting of Mr. Whiteside, M. P. for Enniskillen; Mr. Davidson, M. P. for Belfast; Sir R. Ferguson, M. P. for the city of Derry; and Lord Naas, M. P. for the borough of Coleraine. There are others occasionally active in the same service, but as the gentlemen mentioned represent northern constituencies, we

deem it right that the community who have sent them to Parliament should know their behavior in reference to the tenant question, and if they approve of it they will of course say so; if they do not, it is exceedingly necessary that public opinion should be expressed on the subject. The people of Belfast, Derry, Enniskillen, and Coleraine, ought to be called upon, in the name of the tenant-farmers of Ulster, who, under Mr. Napier's bills, would be exposed to wholesale robbery, to demand from their so-called representatives, an account of their stewardship in this important matter."

The conclusion which they draw from these unfavorable omens is thus summed up:—

"From the composition of the select committee, the landlord influences at work in it, and especially from the understood sentiments of a probable majority of its members, the deputation feel bound to state, in all candor, that a satisfactory measure of tenant-right compensation may not be embodied in its concluding recommendations; and for this possible issue the agricultural community of Ulster ought to be prepared. There can be no harm, but, on the contrary, uniform advantage, in being prepared for disappointment, as all the proverbial perils of a false security are thus avoided, while popular rights cannot be voted away before the parties interested have leisure to awaken from their primary surprise. The government, it is true, are not bound by the report of the committee, but the authority ostensibly belonging to this document cannot be overlooked; and if it shall contain such recommendations on the subject of tenant-right valuation as those which are now currently discussed about the lobbies of the House of Commons, it is the duty of the deputation to tell the people of Ulster that they ought to hold themselves in momentary readiness for a simultaneous, united and energetic exhibition of provincial opinion on this subject."

THE IRISH EXILES.—We have sincere pleasure in recording an episode of unusual interest, which recently varied the proceedings of the Galway Board of Grand Jurors:—Mr. Gunning rose and said that a requisition had just been put into his hands for the purpose of bringing it under the notice of the Grand Jury; and he was sure that when he told them its object was to have a public meeting convened, to memorialise the Government for the liberation of Smith O'Brien and his brother exiles, that they would all willingly sign it. No man with a heart in his bosom, but, above all, no Irishman, could be indifferent to the sufferings of Smith O'Brien and his fellow exiles. It was the duty of every father and every patriot to use every legitimate exertion to have those men restored to their country and relatives. He was, therefore, sure there would be no difference of opinion amongst them when he moved that the requisition which he held in his hand should be signed by the members of the Grand Jury. Mr. G. Murray said he felt great pleasure in seconding the motion of Mr. Gunning, with whom he fully concurred in every word and sentiment which he had expressed on the subject. The motion being unanimously carried, the requisition was then signed by all the members of the Grand Jury present. This is the requisition alluded to in the above paragraph.

"To Edmond O'Flaherty, Esq., High Sheriff of the County of the Town of Galway.

"Sir,—We, the undersigned magistrates, grand jurors, clergy, gentry, and other inhabitants of the county of the town of Galway, hereby request that you will convene the county of the town on an early day, for the purpose of requesting her Majesty's Government to liberate Smith O'Brien and the other political exiles, who have already endured so many hardships in Van Dieman's Land."

Here follow the names of the most influential inhabitants of Galway.

The High Sheriff has thus responded to the requisition—

"In accordance with the above highly respectable and influential requisition, I shall convene a meeting of the county of the town of Galway, on a day hereafter to be named, of which due notice will be given, for the purpose contained in said requisition.—Edmond O'FLAHERTY, High Sheriff."

The *Northern Whig* has published a document, originally printed, not for publication, but to be circulated among the members of the Land Committee of the House of Commons for their private use. The document is short, and it runs thus:—"The following propositions were agreed to by the Committee, with a view to indicate the principle on which amended clauses of the Bill should be prepared for future consideration:—Leasing Powers (Ireland) Bill. That the improvements for which compensation should be provided by means of agreements, should be divided into two classes—first, those which are removable and separate from the soil; secondly, those which are not removable or separate from the soil. The improvements made by the tenant in the first class shall be compensated for by making those improvements the property of the tenant. That improvements in the second class shall be compensated for by compensating periods of years."

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION BUILDING.—It is truly astonishing to behold the rapid strides this beautiful structure is making towards completion. Every day the result is apparent, and the few persons who are allowed the privilege of witnessing the progress of the work must feel delighted and astonished at the change which has taken place in the appearance of the structure within the past week.

IRISH RAILWAY PROPERTY.—The following is extracted from the commercial report of the *Belfast Mercury*:—"In the point of value, Irish railway property has advanced considerably during the last three years; that value, of course, being proportionate to the current success attendant on the working of the several lines. Recent returns have shown that the principle of safety to life and limb has attained a very high standard on all the railways at work in this country; and that result forms one very valuable feature in the history of Irish railwayism."

In a letter received by a friend in Limerick, from Mr. John Egan, formerly of the firm of Egan and M'Cormack, formerly of that city, the writer says:—"My old friend T. B. M'Manus, the convict, has been of great use to me here (San Francisco). He is a noble hearted fellow; he gives more than half of his income to distressed Irishmen coming in here, either from the old States or British Colonies.—*Limerick Paper.*

DECREASE OF THE "DUBLIN EVENING HERALD."—The *Evening Herald*, the special Dublin organ of the proselytisers, has "shuffled off the mortal coil," and ceased from its labors.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE IN GALWAY.—It was mentioned in the *Times*, at the period of the occurrence, that a student of the Galway College having, with another young gentleman, also a student, been convicted before a bench of magistrates of an assault and of "hissing" the National Anthem, he was in consequence very properly deprived of his scholarship and subjected to a 12 month's rustication. Against this sentence the delinquent appealed to the college visitors, who after a full investigation, have unanimously decided that no grounds exist for disturbing the decision of the council. The visitors have declared that Mr. O'Feely's participation in the act of hissing the National Anthem was fully proved at his trial, and that it entered largely into the merits of the case.

The president of the Queen's College at Galway has just issued his annual report; he complains of the "want of cooperation" and actual "opposition" of the priesthood. He points out, regretfully, that the Catholic Dean of Residence, whose duties were solely confined to superintending the spiritual interests of the Catholic students and affording them religious instruction, and the Vice-President, also a Catholic, who at the same time was Professor of History, have retired from their posts.

At a meeting of shareholders in the Wicklow copper mines, held in Leinster Chambers, on Thursday, a communication was read from Mr. Barnes, the local director, announcing the discovery of a new lode of sulphur and copper.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.—The *Galway Packet* mentions, as a strange revolution in the affairs of Ireland, that cattle of every kind are being imported from England and Scotland to different parts of this country and adds, that upwards of twenty graziers in the neighborhood of Galway are about to proceed to the next Chester fair to purchase a number of Calves.

SHIPWRECK AT RATHLIN ISLAND.—The American brig Merrinac, between three and four o'clock on the morning of Monday the 14th instant, ran on shore at Usher Point, Rathlin, while the wind was blowing from the south-east with a thick fog; all hands saved. The vessel will become a total wreck. She was bound for Boston, from Ardrossan, with a cargo of 270 tons pig-iron. The captain—a fine cut of a seaman—it appears, missed his course, the fog being very thick. It is feared the cargo will be lost as the brig is fast breaking up. The waves are running very high.—*Banner of Ulster.*

THE CATHOLIC CLERGY AND THE WHIGS.—The following impudent paragraph is taken from a leading article in last Tuesday's number of the evening organ of the Castle:—"We are free to admit—indeed it is quite notorious—that intimidation of the most disgraceful kind had been practised at several of the Irish elections, and not alone by the Orange party; for nothing could have been more intolerable and atrocious than the tyranny exercised by the partisans of the League press-gang, especially in the borough of New Ross, and in the counties of Meath and Wexford. In these cases freedom of election was rendered a mockery by the clamor and violence of excited mobs, just as effectually as the free agency of the tenantry had been attacked in other places by the threats and coercion of Tory landlords; and the evil was aggravated by the fact that a handle was afforded to the calumniators of the Catholic Clergy, in consequence of the part taken by some of that body in connection with the three elections to which we have alluded."

COMMUTATION OF THE SENTENCE OF DEATH.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has commuted the sentence of death, passed at the late Lifford assizes, on Jane Carland, for the murder of her illegitimate child, to that of transportation for life.

The *Dundalk Democrat* states that a serious row has taken place amongst the "Jumpers" of Carrickakelly; and that one of the juvenile imps has inflicted wounds on his father by striking him with stones. This dutiful son is now in the hands of the police, waiting trial before the magistrates of Carrickmacross, who, no doubt, will deal leniently with so hopeful a scion of Exeter Hall.

A Clonmel "Souper," named Maurice Jennings, who was a short time since won over by the Soup Theology, was so zealous to proceed on a mission to enlighten his former associates, that he became a constant visitor for instruction, at the house of the Protestant minister, Rev. Mr. Drury. After a short time, various household articles were amongst the missings, the pious convert having "converted" them—to his own use. The police put an end to his religious career, by sending him for trial to the next assizes.

COUNTY GALWAY.—John Walsh was indicted for the wilful murder of Bartholomew Flaherty, on the 5th of September last, at Taylor's Hill, about a mile from the Town of Galway. The deceased, it appears, had been drinking, at a public house in Galway, with the prisoner and his brother, and had some dispute with them. Evidence was produced to prove that the Walshes followed him and overtook him at Taylor's Hill, and beat him with a heavy iron tongs and sticks, so that he died the evening following. The jury were dismissed without agreeing; and the prisoner, John Walsh (the other parties having escaped,) was held over to the next assizes.

DECREASE OF LITIGATION.—The most remarkable feature connected with the spring assizes circuits, now nearly completed, is the very great decrease in litigation, and the corresponding diminution in the professional emoluments of barristers and attorneys. This applies to all the Irish circuits, at which not one half of the ordinary business has been transacted. On the entire Leinster circuit there were not more than twenty-one records, twelve of which were entered for trial in Clonmel and most of those were settled by the parties out of Court. In former years, the average number of records on the circuit has been upwards of sixty, and the minimum about forty. Many of the barristers who went to the circuit did not get a single fee in the Record Courts, and the criminal business was much lighter than heretofore. On the other circuits a change equally disastrous to the legal profession has taken place, whilst the number of Civil bills at the Quarter Sessions Courts, at which the assistant barristers preside, has fallen off to an extent that must have seriously affected the incomes of the attorneys, who are the principle practitioners in those country courts, but for the increase of fees, as fixed by a recent statute. It appears to be the general impression that the contemplated measures of law reform for Ireland will have the effect of still further diminishing the emoluments of the legal profession, and of considerably lessening litigation in the Superior courts in Dublin.—*Dublin Correspondent of Morning Chronicle.*

**The Exodus.**—The *Clonmel Chronicle* states that on Thursday last, in the midst of the snow, which was then falling heavily, one of Bianconi's cars, capable of holding 18 persons, took its departure fully laden with "Americans"—the distinguishing appellation lately assumed by the Celtic population—for Waterford, where its passengers were to take shipping for Liverpool, there to embark for their future country.—The emigrants were accompanied by an Irish piper, who cheered the spirits of the travellers by playing along the route the well-known air of—

"O'er the hills, and far away."

According to the *Ballinasloe Star*, the drain which for some time past has been decimating the industrial population of that district is somewhat abated: "There are still, however, large numbers leaving the country, and we have heard of several respectable parties who are at present making preparations for Australia, others for the British American colonies. The effect on the labor market is already being felt. Large sums of money have been received by the farming classes residing in the neighborhood of Whitegate, Scariff.—One man received £120, and out of about 50 remittances, the smallest sum forwarded was £5. All the communications give an earnest invitation to go to the Australian fields of promise."

A Cork paper says:—"So great was the rush to emigrate from Cork on Saturday to Liverpool to take shipping for New York, and the gold fields of Australia, that the steamer of the Cork company was unable to afford accommodation, and as the number of passengers are limited to the tonnage about three hundred were left behind. There could not have been fewer than 500 persons on board the steamer when she left Penrose's quay. It was stated that had the Cork company been aware of the numbers that intended to avail themselves of their steamers for conveyance to Liverpool, they would have put on a second rather than have the parties disappointed." An Athlone paper says:—"Emigration from this neighbourhood not only continues undiminished, but actually seems increasing. Every train that leaves here conveys hundreds out of the country. The appearance of the emigrants denotes them to belong to the class of respectable farmers, and it would grieve any one really anxious for the prosperity of the country, to see such a healthy, athletic, and seemingly independent population, compelled to leave it. We have heard some of the gentry in this neighbourhood complain that they cannot procure laborers to attend to their spring work."

A Roscommon paper, the *Journal* says:—"Laborers are very scarce in this neighborhood. In fact an able-bodied workman is not to be had for any money."—Again, the *Clare Journal*—"The paupers in Ennis workhouse are reduced to 2,250. In consequence of the scarcity of labor in the union, and as the farmers are obliged to come to Ennis to obtain laborers, and cannot get them, although they offer 8d. per day and three meals, a committee of the board was formed to examine every male inmate in the house over the age of fifteen, likely to be of service in agricultural purposes, and to be discharged. At an adjourned meeting of the Ennis Board of Guardians, held on Saturday last, 40 able-bodied young men were discharged to look for work."

The *Guardians of Gort* union complain of the great scarcity of laborers throughout the county, and demand the immediate expulsion of all the able-bodied paupers in the workhouse. The *Anglo-Celt* thus chronicles the Exodus from the "Gap of the North":—"The rush of emigrants from all parts of the county of Cavan is really astounding. Every day the coaches are loaded with persons fleeing from the land of their nativity, as if it were a doomed spot. Three coaches leave Cavan daily for Dublin, and they are insufficient to meet the demands for seats. The great majority of the emigrants direct their course to the United States, some few to British America, and others, who have means to defray the heavy charge for passage, go to Australia." From Mayo, we hear the same tale. A *Ballina* paper informs us that "many persons from this neighborhood have already departed this season, for America, and hundreds are preparing to follow them."

It seems that the voluntary emigration of the people does not satisfy some individuals in the western counties, especially in Galway and Clare. In the former county we are informed that, for some months past, notices have been frequently served upon relieving officers under the poor law, apprising them that tenants were to be evicted from their holdings. In Kiltush, and other unions in Clare, where such vast numbers of the peasantry had been exterminated in the famine years, there are symptoms of a revival of the clearance system. The *Munster News* contains a copy of a long ejectment notice, issued from the Court of Queen's Bench, at the suit of Colonel Crofton Moore Vandeleur, of Kiltush House, respecting which that journal remarks, that this "truly fearful document extends to three baronies in Clare, and names between fifty and sixty persons, heads of families!" No particulars are given regarding any of the cases; nor is it stated whether any ulterior proceedings have yet been taken upon the notice, which is dated the 13th January last.

The Irish journals of Saturday were full of accounts of "the rush of emigration." The *Galway Packet*, noticing the departure of 40 persons from that town on Saturday, states that those who hasten off are "all persons well enough to do in the world." The *Waterford Chronicle* records the farewell of 320 emigrants, some of whom were not very "well to do." One said, when asked why he was leaving—"Sure I must go, when I could get only twopenny a day for my labor, and my fill of Indian meal stirabout; and sure I ought to thank God that I had a friend in America to send for me." Most of these emigrants are supplied with funds from relative in the United States.

Numbers of stout, able, young people are flocking into Sligo for the purpose of emigrating to America.—Many of them go from Sligo by steamer to Liverpool, from which they take the passage; others prefer taking their passage from this port direct.—*Sligo Champion*.

With the return of spring emigration has increased in this district—namely, in the counties of Louth and Down, and the number who take shipping at the ports of Newry, Dundalk, and Drogheda, are almost incredible, many of them the better class of farmers, and some in a truly wretched condition.—*Louth Pilot*.

**REMITTANCES FROM AUSTRALIA.**—The *Galway Indicator* says,—"The success which attends emigrants to Australia may be inferred from the fact, that two poor girls who emigrated from this town about nine months since have sent £10 to their brother, who is in the employment of a gentleman in this town; and they have also promised to forward a larger remittance very shortly."

**THE MURDER OF MR. BATESON.**—The *Belfast Mercury* says:—"The two men recently transferred from Armagh to Monaghan gaol are charged as principals in the case, on the evidence of a man named Patrick Nogher, an approver, at present in custody in Armagh gaol. There are five or six other prisoners also confined in Monaghan gaol on a charge of having conspired to murder Mr. Bateson. In the latter gaol a second approver, named Grant, is in custody. This man is not to be confounded with the prisoner Bryan Grant, transferred from Armagh to Monaghan gaol.—So far as the evidence of Nogher, the approver, has transpired, it would appear that he, Neil Quin, and Bryan Grant were the three persons engaged in the perpetration of the murder of Mr. Bateson."

**THE CROPS.**—The early-sown wheat is reported to have suffered a good deal by the recent frost, and is rather sickly. In many districts the early-planted potatoes have been totally destroyed by the severity of the frost, and several parties are preparing the ground for a renewal.—*Cork Reporter*.

Almost all the early crops of potatoes which had been sown are so much injured that they will have to be replaced by other seed. In the county of Longford where the potato is much earlier than in Roscommon, a gentleman says, "that all the early potatoes planted in that neighborhood have been ruined by the frost penetrating the earth to such a depth as to come in contact with the seed."—*Roscommon Journal*.

The potato crop in the neighborhood of Galway, is stated to have sustained considerable injury from the frost, which penetrated to the seed, and completely destroyed it. One grower had an entire acre of early potatoes so injured as to render it necessary to have fresh seed put down.

It is the opinion of experienced farmers that the late snow will be productive of much benefit; they confidently anticipate a good potato crop this season. Agricultural laborers have been carried on without interruption during the week, the only obstacle being the scarcity of laborers, which is severely felt.—*Kilkenny Journal*.

On Thursday evening a poor widow, named Catherine Healy, employed in the milling concerns of Mr. James Bannatyne, near Mountkenneth, was accidentally dragged between two rapidly revolving wheels (one perpendicular, the other horizontal), while engaged screening upon the ground floor. Her head was literally shattered to pieces.

GREAT BRITAIN.

**THE REINFORCEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.**—The reinforcements to Vice-Admiral Dundas's fleet in the Mediterranean have at length taken their departure.

**THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.**—It is stated, in the West end, that the Conservatives are about to make some strenuous efforts to regain the power which they have lost; and certainly the following circular, which has been addressed to each of the members of the House of Commons, who acknowledged Lord Derby as their chief, gives countenance to the impression:—"Important.—Your attendance is particularly requested at a meeting of the Conservative party, at the Earl of Derby's house, in St. James' square, on the 4th of April, at twelve o'clock." It is to be presumed that Lord Aberdeen, after this circular meets his eye, will forthwith summon all the supporters of his government from the country to town.—*Morning Advertiser*.

**THE LATE FIRE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.**—It has been ascertained that the fire originated from the chimney of a hot water apparatus for warming the dining-room, situated in the basement below that room.

**THE LABOR MOVEMENT.—WORKMEN'S STRIKES.**—One effect of the emigrating drain has already begun to show itself in workmen's strikes for higher wages in several parts of England. The first strike of moment has been by the porters, breaksmen, shipping clerks, and others in the employment of the goods department of the London and North-Western Railway Company, who yesterday refused to go to work unless demands were complied with.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

**THE LAW OF DIVORCE.**—Lord Redesdale has published a statement of his opinion on the report of the commission, and of the reasons why he cannot entirely concur in it. He says that before he was appointed on the commission he held the opinion that the text in St. Matthew's Gospel not only permits the putting away of a wife who is guilty of fornication, but allows both parties to marry again, but that the attention he has since given to the subject has forced him to change this opinion. The only Apostolic injunction on the subject, that of St. Paul (I. Cor., vii.) is opposed to divorces, and his lordship goes on to say—"That which appears to be the true doctrine was generally accepted by the Church, that if a woman is guilty of adultery the husband is justified in putting her away from him, but that the marriage, nevertheless, remains indissoluble." After this admission, he most unjustly accuses the Catholic Church from having "held the sound doctrine as to the indissolubility of marriages, but made the Word of God of none effect by its traditions," but, on the other hand, with regard to the Reformers, he says:—"It is remarkable that men who professed in all matters to take the Scriptures for their guidance should in this have gone quite beyond what is therein sanctioned, and allowed divorces a vinculo for other causes than adultery. It is hardly possible to conceive a stronger proof of the danger of admitting the principle of such divorces, or of the certainty that, when once admitted, it is sure to degenerate into more extended abuse." On the whole, Lord Redesdale concludes:—"For these reasons I am unable to concur in the report agreed upon by the other commissioners in all that relates to divorce a vinculo, as, in my opinion, it is expedient—that the law of England, which now holds the marriage tie to be indissoluble, should remain unaltered; and that the practice of passing unexceptionable laws in favor of particular cases should henceforth be discontinued."

**SINGULAR CASE OF ABDUCTION.**—A novelty in this way has just occurred at Worcester, the person abducted being an old gentleman between fifty and sixty, and the object of the forcible capture being to compel him to marry a widow nearly his own age. Mr. Davies, a farmer of Broadwas, a few miles from Worcester, went to the market in that city, and put up his horse at a farmer's inn—the Green Dragon—in New-wood Street. In the afternoon, a messenger brought him the intelligence that his horsekeeper had been taken dangerously ill, and that his presence was required at home. He at once got into a fly, which had been provided for that purpose, and his capturers (Messrs. Dohney and Wilson,) instead of taking him home, conveyed him to an inn at Ombersley, a vil-

lage in a contrary direction. Here he was detained until next day, when, after much research, he was discovered by the police, just as he was about being forced—according to his own account—into a marriage with Dohney's mother. A license had been procured, and to induce him to consent to the match threats and entreaty had been used, and a pair of handcuffs had been exhibited. He has been delivered over to his friends.

**THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.**—The departure of the screw-steamer Isabel, for Behring's Straits, furnishes another proof of Lady Franklin's devotion to her husband and his companions, and of her zeal in carrying out measures for their rescue. It is due to the Admiralty to state that they have rendered some assistance in the equipment of the Isabel, and that this vessel will be towed by a Government steamer as far as the Isle of Wight. The heavy expense, however, of provisioning and storing the vessel with the pay of the crew, fifteen in number, is defrayed by Lady Franklin. The Isabel is provided with every requisite for her long voyage. Mr. Kennedy hopes to reach Vancouver's Island with his stock of fuel. There he will take in a fresh supply; that island having valuable coal-mines on the north-eastern side, about fifty miles from the chief settlement of Fort Victoria. He will also take in a stock of dried beef and vegetables. His provisions include an abundance of various anti-scorbutics, and preserved meats and vegetables. Mr. Kennedy will sail on temperance principles, taking only such a quantity of spirits as may be necessary for medicinal purposes. His first object will be to communicate with Commander Maguire at Point Barrow, which is 600 miles beyond the entrance to Behring's Straits. If he succeeds in effecting this, he will, should the sea be sufficiently open, make his steam-power available in any manner that may be deemed most desirable for prosecuting the search for Sir John Franklin, and for Captains Collins and McClure. To this paragraph we may add, that the enterprising Arctic traveller, Dr. Rae, leaves Liverpool this day for New York, from whence he will journey as fast as possible to Lake Superior, and thence by canoes to the North American shores. He hopes to be able by dint of long marches to effect his proposed exploration this summer; and if he discovers, as we think he will, a continuity of water between Bellot Strait and the passage between America and Wollaston and Victoria Land, he will have discovered a north-west passage; not in all probability a passage practicable for ships, but a water communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans to the north of the American continent.—*Athenaeum*.

**SOUP KITCHEN PIETY.**—Often and often we have heard the cry from the far West of Ireland, that the Protestant try to save souls by "souping" the population; and whether the charge be true or false as regards the wilds of Connemara, the thing certainly is carried on in the wilds of London. The headquarters of the Soup Brigade is in Leicester Square, and its operations affect all the surrounding districts from Temple Bar to Hyde Park Corner. They have an advertising service; men parade the streets with slung placards, and the whole affair has the characteristics of Moses and Son. The plan is this. Poor people are told to come unto the Leicester Soup Kitchen before they go to church, and meals shall be given unto them. Then, "the Committee" (who are the Committee?) conduct these pauper Christians to the nearest Church, where they can be conveniently stowed away. The next course is to advertise the fact in the *Times*; and on the strength of having fed and carried some hundreds to church,—thus making the professed worship of God a consideration for a breakfast,—the Committee appeal to the public "for the means to purchase such apparel as is absolutely essential to maintain health, decency, and common comfort among the poor, as well as to preserve greater propriety during public worship." When they hold out such premiums as these, is it a wonder that the lazy, the improvident, and the vicious, make "unusual demands" upon their "greatly reduced funds"? The Soup Kitchen Apostolate finds strange converts, as our police report shows. During the week ending March 19, we are told that 3522 men and women have been relieved at the Kitchen, and 6179 at their homes. Now, which of these classes is it that obtains a stock of tickets under various pretences, and sells them to buy gin with the proceeds? We see that one single man got a "family" ticket twice; and that the same fellow carried his insolence so far as to assail the benevolent Curate who bales out the Soup! Apart from the religious or irreligious aspect of the proceedings of this institution,—which may be philanthropic but is certainly not wise,—there is another thing to be considered. Either the administration of the Poor-laws is very lax in these West-end and City parishes, or else the Soup Institution relieves those of equivocal life, and not the deserving indigent, as it pretends. We are not concerned to show which. Clearly, the Soup-administration of the poor is an irregularity. Some persons in great straits may be relieved; but experience shows that the pushing, the talkative, the sham pious, and the drunken, are those who get most relief from irregular charity everywhere; while the industrious, who have self-respect and no talent for courtiership, have to fight the domestic evil or go to the parish. Besides, the Police have testified that around the doors of these Kitchens property is in great danger, and that there the children of misappropriation most do congregate. The remedy for these seeming palliatives, but actual irritants, would be a just and wise administration of a just and wise poor-law, giving to those who need, instead of a free brotherhood institution for those who beg. "Panem et circenses" grew to be the watchword of the Roman people: Leicester Square and City Hospiere are creating a public formidable to the Police, under the rallying cry "Soup and Church."—*Spectator*.

Mr. Bingham, the Marlborough Street Magistrate, was led to condemn the useless or evil effects of "soup-kitchens" from three cases that came before him on Tuesday. A woman was committed to prison for stealing a pair of boots; she stole them from a woman to whom she had sold soup-tickets; and when this thief was arrested she had in her possession tickets from three soup-kitchens. A fellow was sent to prison for begging and assaulting the police; this worthy was provided with low soup-tickets for as many different establishments. John Ellis was committed for a month for assaulting the soup-distributor at Leicester Square; Ellis, a single man, got "family" soup-tickets; and then sold the soup thus obtained at a penny a quart; when he presented a family ticket on Monday last his claim was rejected, whereupon he assailed the distributor.

**FEAST OF ST. PATRICK IN ST. ANDREW'S, DUMFRIES.**—Since the evil times when John Knox and his tumultuous followers destroyed the four parish churches that in Dumfriesshire and the adjoining county of Kirkcubright, were dedicated to the great Apostle and patron of Ireland, the Catholics of Dumfries have never witnessed a day that ushered in more real gladness than the late 17th of March. It was a day when the ruins of years were, to a certain extent, repaired—when the patronage of St. Patrick was again publicly invoked in a district where he had been so long honored and revered by the piety of our forefathers—when the sentence of attainder, passed by an usurping bigotry against our heavenly patron, was set at naught, and the homage of the heart gave itself expression in a grand public act of religion in his honor.

**DRUNKENNESS IN GLASGOW.**—Mr. Hume moved last session for a return of the number of drunk people picked up by the police in London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, respectively, during a series of years. We have got a return, showing the number of drunk people taken into custody in London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, in each of the twenty years ending with 1851. It is a painful document, so far as Scotland is concerned—not complimentary to Edinburgh, awfully condemnatory to Glasgow. We may confine our view to 1851, as being the most recent year, and having the most complete returns. In London, with a population of 2,526,693, the number of persons taken into custody for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was 24,203—or about 1 in 106. In Edinburgh, with a population of 166,000, the number was 2,793—or about 1 in 60. In Glasgow, with a population of 533,657, the number was 14,870—or about 1 in 22! Stated positively, every twenty-second person in Glasgow is once a year taken drunk to the police office. Stated comparatively, Glasgow is three times more drunken than Edinburgh, and five times more drunken than London!—*Scotch Paper*.

**DRUNKENNESS IN DUNDEE.**—From the prison and police statistics of Dundee, just published, it appears that, during the past year, 1151 persons—713 being males, and 438 females, were taken into the custody of the police for drunkenness, and 1744—of whom 907 were males, and 837 females—for disorderly conduct. The *Dundee Advertiser*, in commenting upon the returns, remarks:—"It is surely deplorable that no less a number of persons than 2,895—or about 1 in every 28 of the population, including man, woman and child, and even mariners not enumerated in the census—should have been apprehended for drunkenness." "I regret," says the Superintendent, "to have to say that drunkenness, the obvious source of crime, still remains undiminished, 1744 persons having been apprehended and brought to the police office, accused of disorderly conduct, chiefly arising from drunkenness, and 1151 for being drunk and incapable of taking care of themselves—making in all 2,895 during the past year, being only six persons fewer for disorderly conduct than in 1851."

A writer in *Chambers* affirms that in the 40 cities and towns in Scotland, every 149 of the population support a dram-shop; while it requires 981 to keep a baker; 1067, to support a butcher; and 2271, to sustain a bookseller.

INCREASE OF CRIME IN ENGLAND.

**NORTHERN CIRCUIT.**—The criminal calendar contains the names of 120 prisoners, one of whom is charged with murder, eight with manslaughter, one with assault, one with shooting at with intent to murder, four with rape, five with cutting and wounding, eighteen with burglary, thirty-four with robbery and violence, seven with bigamy, seven with forgery, three with coining, and the rest with minor offences. The cause list is not yet published, but it is said to contain an entry of 90 causes, which is a large entry.

**WESTERN CIRCUIT.**—The calendar contains the names of 76 prisoners, among whom there are 2 for murder, 2 for manslaughter, 5 for maliciously wounding, 7 for arson, 4 for assault and robbery, 7 for burglary, 11 for rape, 1 for perjury, 1 for stealing post letters, 1 for uttering a forged check, 1 for obtaining money under false pretences, 2 for bestiality, 1 for escaping from transportation, and 2 for endeavoring to conceal the birth of a child.

**OXFORD CIRCUIT.**—Mr. Justice Talfourd, who had deferred during the assizes passing sentence on any of the parties convicted of cutting and wounding, now passed sentence upon them, observing that the offence was rapidly on the increase in this county.

**SOMERSETSHIRE.**—At the Spring Sessions for the county of Somerset, which commenced on Tuesday at Wells, the Chairman, Mr. W. Miles, M. P., in his charge to the grand jury said:—"The longer he sat in that court the less could he account for the cause or progress of crime. From the general ease and contentment which prevailed among all classes throughout the country he had expected to have found the calendar decreased in point of numbers, but such was not the case." The number of prisoners for trial are 84, of whom only two are set down as properly educated.—*Times*.

**DISCOVERY OF TWO CHILDREN IN A JAR.**—On Wednesday an inquest was held at Limehouse, on the bodies of two newly-born children, male and female, found under the following extraordinary circumstances.—J. Haggis stated that last Saturday morning, while standing on the towing-path near the Britannia-bridge, Limehouse, he had his attention directed to an earthenware jar, which was floating on the surface of the water. Witness got it on shore, and found that it was tied round the top with brown paper and cord, which he took off, and, to his great astonishment, discovered the dead bodies of two small children. The jar was similar to those used for pickling, and was marked on the side with the figure "two." The bodies were quite naked, and there did not appear to be any marks of violence on them. Mr. Spinks, surgeon, said that he had examined the bodies, which had apparently been placed in spirits, as the skin of both was much hardened. There were no marks of mutilation, and the bodies could not have been long in the jar. The jury returned a verdict of "Found dead in a jar floating in the river Lea; but how or by what means they came there they had no evidence to show."

**EVANGELICAL PREACHERS.**—How many the preachers who seem to imagine that man's religion, like his life, depends upon his nostrils, or who deem that length of visage is a measure for piety and power, and who mistake, a compound of clamor and cant for eloquence, or who confound the mere phraseology and technical theological language of our ancestors with their living fire and solemn earnestness!—*London Eclectic Review*.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

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

HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., St. Sacramento Street.

Montreal, March 1853.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON,

At the Office, No. 3 McGill Street.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1853.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Parliament resumed its labors on the 4th inst. It is more than hinted that there are great differences of opinion upon several important measures, amongst the members of the Government; that Sir W. Molesworth cannot agree with his colleagues on the Canada Clergy Reserves question; it is also expected that the readjustment of the Income Tax will be attended with great ministerial difficulties; rumors are in consequence afloat of a design on the part of the Derbyites to make another bid for office. The Times asserts that the Ministry are prepared with some great and comprehensive scheme for National Education; Lord J. Russell was to have introduced it as soon as possible after the meeting of Parliament. The humble petition of the British Merchants to the French Emperor, deprecating hostilities, and humbly imploring peace at any price, has excited some very severe censures both in, and out, of Parliament, against its signers and presenters. In the House of Lords, Lord Campbell called the attention of members to this singular, and certainly on the part of Englishmen, not very dignified proceeding; His Lordship denounced it as an interference with the prerogatives of the Crown, and a violation of the Constitution. Mr. Evans has given notice in the Commons, of his intention to move for copies of all correspondence between the governments of Great Britain, France, Spain, and the United States, on the Cuba question. The attention of the Ministry having been at last aroused by the well grounded remonstrances of the Continental powers, it is said that the London Police have been instructed to prepare a list of, and to keep a strict look out upon, the foreign refugees who abuse the protection afforded to them by British laws.

The Nation publishes a long address from Smith O'Brien, dated Sept. 14th, 1852, from New Norfolk, Van Dieman's Land, in which that gentleman vindicates his conduct from the reproaches cast upon it by the late Viceroy of Ireland, and scolds the idea of imploring mercy as a criminal, whilst his own conscience assures him that he has been guilty of no crime, unless a too devoted love to his native country, and too keen a sense of her wrongs and sufferings be criminal; the unfortunate gentleman writes in good health and spirits. His friends in Ireland intend to renew their efforts for his liberation, and it is to be hoped that, this time, these efforts may prove successful.

An amusing controversy is going on in the Scotch papers, as to the respective claims of Edinburgh or Glasgow to be considered the most drunken city in Scotland, and, consequently, in the world. The Lord Provost of Edinburgh has taken an important part in the controversy, and has, if figures may be relied upon, established the fact that Edinburgh is a trifle more given to liquor than Glasgow, and is four times more drunken than London. At a meeting of the Town Council, this great civic authority asserted that, "one public house in the Canongate had more sitters of a Sunday, than six of the Established Churches of the city, on the same day."

The day for the coronation of the French Emperor has not yet been fixed upon. Most contradictory reports respecting the intentions of the Sovereign Pontiff are prevalent; at one moment it is positively asserted that he intends to honor the ceremonial with his presence; at another it is given out that his Holiness has decided not to visit France. The man who was put upon his trial upon the charge of having assassinated the late Archbishop of Paris, has been acquitted upon the graver charge, but condemned as having taken an active part in the insurrection. The Madiais were expected at Paris.

In Lombardy, the civil power was about to resume its sway; a general amnesty was expected to follow. Though Mazzini has managed to sneak away from the troubles he had excited, the agents of this cowardly miscreant are still busy throughout the Italian States. A soldier was lately assassinated in the streets of Palermo, evidently by one of the Mazzini gang; to the poignard with which the victim was stabbed, was attached a piece of paper bearing the inscription—"Vengeance of Mazzini." Great excitement prevails at Naples.

In spite of her pacific professions, and denials of any hostile intentions in the mission of Prince Mentzchikoff to Constantinople, Russia is recruiting her armies; and her fleet, in the Black Sea, under the orders of the Grand Duke Constantine, is held in readiness for immediate service. In a note addressed to Vienna, the Russian Government has disclaimed any designs against the integrity of the Ottoman empire.

The Arabia brings news that Queen Victoria has another son; mother and child are, we are happy to see, both doing well. No political news of any importance telegraphed.

THE MONTREAL PROVIDENT, AND SAVINGS' BANK.

The affairs of this institution are, it seems, again about to be brought prominently before the public. On the one hand, a number of the unfortunate depositors, in a petition to the Legislature—accuse the Directors, and Trustees, of the defunct Bank of involving, by their maladministration, caused, and aggravated, the losses inflicted upon the depositors—and pray for a special Legislative enactment, in order to enable them—the said depositors—to recover, from the Directors, the sums of which they have been defrauded. On the other hand, we have a petition signed—"John Greenshields, and fifty-six others"—denying the allegations of the former petition, and insisting upon "the fact that the large dividend of eighteen shillings in the pound has been realized, and paid" by the said Bank: on our eighth page also, will be found an advertisement, in which this statement is reiterated. As the secular press of Montreal have, from prudential motives, declined entering upon any discussion, into the affairs of this bankrupt institution—of the causes which led to its failure—and of the manner in which, since its suspension, its operations have been carried on—and as these are matters in which the whole public are, or ought to be, deeply interested, and on which it was, by the publication of its Report, evidently the intention of the Legislature that they should be well informed—we will do our best to supply that information, which our secular contemporaries have hitherto most unaccountably withheld.

The failure of a Savings' Bank is a matter in which all classes, but especially the poorer, and therefore the more helpless classes of the community, are concerned. An ordinary bankruptcy is a mere commercial speculation, a smart trick by which a few clever rogues manage to realise very handsome profits, at the expense of their creditors. But far more serious is the desolation occasioned by the failure of a Savings' Bank. The amount of injury inflicted upon society by the bankruptcy of such an institution, cannot be adequately expressed by any formula of £. s. d. To say that the sum lost to the depositors is forty, or fifty, thousand pounds, gives but a vague idea of the amount of evil and suffering, moral, as well as physical, thereby inflicted. Not only is the loss aggravated, because it falls almost entirely upon the class least able to sustain losses, or to recover itself after a fall; not only in a pecuniary point of view, is the loss more serious than that which falls only upon the wealthier portions of the community; but, on account of the moral evils thereby entailed, the failure of a Savings' Bank, or Bank of Deposit for the accumulated earnings of the poor man, must be looked upon in the light of a great social calamity.

The mere pecuniary losses may, if not repaired, at all events, soon be forgotten. Little does society care for the ignoble sufferings of the poor widow or her starving children, who have lost their little all: what right have they to obtrude their sorrows upon the notice of the wealthy, and sanctimonious, authors of that wretchedness? Death will soon put an end to their impertinent clamors, and a pauper's grave will hide the sorrows of the poor from human ken, until that great day when the secrets of all hearts shall be revealed, and the Lord Himself shall appear to execute vengeance, swift and terrible, upon their oppressors, and upon all who, by fraud, have kept back the hire of the laborer. The mere pecuniary loss is as nothing; it is the moral evil, which the failure of the poor man's Bank engenders, that renders its failure so important to society. A Savings' Bank honestly and prudently conducted, may be made a powerful moral agent for good; for it acts as a stimulant to habits of industry, frugality, self-denial, and sobriety. By its means the reclaimed drunkard may be encouraged to persevere in the paths of temperance; the dissolute, and spendthrift husband may be induced to renounce his dissipated habits, and to lay aside his earnings for the support of his wife, the embellishment of his home, and the future education of his children. But just in proportion as the advantages of a poor man's Bank, properly conducted, are great, so also are the evils great, which must result from its mismanagement, and consequent failure. Confidence in these institutions is destroyed, and once destroyed, can hardly ever again be restored. Never again will the laboring man hand over, on the Saturday night, his week's earnings to his wife, to be, by her, added to the little stock already accumulated in the bank. No; in all probability, he will return to squander it in his ancient haunts, and will endeavor to drown amidst the shouts of his pot-companions, the memory of his losses, and the wailings of wife and little ones, clamoring for food. We may calculate to a fraction, the pecuniary loss inflicted by the failure of the Montreal Provident, and Savings' Bank; but who can tell the amount of desolation it has brought upon many a happy domestic hearth? Who can count the widows' tears, or reckon up the groans of the pitiful children?

It is therefore of the highest importance that the causes of the failure of the Poor Man's Bank should be investigated, and made public; it is of the highest importance that the poor man should be made to see that, if a Savings' Bank has failed, and he thereby has been robbed of his little earnings, the fault is not necessarily in the Savings' Bank; that his losses do not proceed from any unforeseen casualties to which all monetary institutions are liable; but that the failure of the Bank, and all the unfortunate concomitants, are due solely, to the maladministration of its affairs, and the dishonesty of its Directors. It was for this purpose, doubtless, that the Legislature ordered its Report to be printed, and published; a purpose however which has been almost completely defeated by the pains that have been subsequently taken to suppress it. In consequence, little is known by the

public, of the causes which led to the disastrous suspension of payments in full, by the Montreal Provident and Savings' Bank on the 14th July, 1848.—We are told that, it was owing, to the pressure of the times, to the commercial panic of '47 and '48, to the rush made by the depositors, and perhaps to fifty other causes besides;—we are told too, that since its suspension the Bank has paid its creditors a dividend of eighteen shillings in the pound. We propose examining into the truth of these allegations.

It may be premised that we draw all our information, not from any *ex parte* statement made by interested parties, but from the Official Report of the Legislative Assembly—a document to whose truth, and impartiality, the highest authority in the land—the Legislature of Canada itself—is guarantee. The Report having been received, and ordered to be published by—is to all intents and purposes the Report of—the Legislative Assembly of Canada.

To any man who has read this official document, three things are perfectly clear:—

1. That, the stoppage of the Bank was caused by the gross mismanagement, and reckless dishonesty, of its Directors, who not only invested the funds committed to their charge without any regard to the interests, and security, of the depositors, but made use of the said funds for their own private ends, employing them for the advancement of their friends and families, and the furtherance of their own peculiar objects.

2. That, the losses so incurred were greatly aggravated, by the gross partiality of the Trustees to whom was entrusted the charge of winding up the affairs of the said Bank; and by the refusal of the Directors to repay the sums which they had abstracted from its coffers, and for the repayment of which, either as principals, or as securities, they were, in the language of the Report, "responsible on every principle of honor and integrity."

3. That, the Montreal Provident and Savings' Bank has not paid to its depositors a dividend of eighteen shillings in the pound. We pledge ourselves to establish every one of our propositions.

The first is, that the failure of the Bank was caused by the gross mismanagement, and reckless dishonesty, of the Directors, who, in the words of the "Report" were exempted by an Act of Parliament from pecuniary liability, in consideration of their strictly conforming to rules and regulations which they should themselves promulgate in conformity with the law, and who were therefore bound in honor—if such a word has a place in their vocabulary—to see that these rules and regulations were, in all cases, strictly adhered to. To show how these rules were observed, it is enough to mention, that the Actuary, who should never have had in his hands one single sixpence of the funds of the Bank, was allowed, to appropriate to his own use, the sum of nearly £10,000. By chance! in 1848, it was discovered that the said Actuary was a defaulter to the above amount—p. 30. But this is a trifle to what follows:—

The Act of Parliament—4 and 5 Vic., cap. 32—above alluded to, as conferring certain immunities upon the Directors, and the Rules and Regulations of the Bank, expressly prohibited lending, or investing, the funds of depositors without taking proper security. On the 4th February, 1843, at a meeting of the Directors, it was resolved, and carried unanimously:—

"That the Montreal Provident and Savings' Bank discount no bills, or promissory notes, without ample security in the shape of stocks or mortgage being deposited with the Bank."—p. 36.

And yet on the same page, we find that from May of the same year, to May, 1843, the Directors of the Bank authorized discounts, on personal security only, to the amount of £16,256 0s 7d. But even this is a trifle when compared with the other, and grosser, instances of maladministration which we have yet to produce.

We say nothing at present about *sons*, and *sons-in-law*, of Directors obtaining large sums from the Bank, without any better security than the mere *bons* of the parties; and, sometimes, strange to say, without so much as the knowledge of their *Papas-in-law*!—we will confine ourselves to the exposure of the careless manner in which the funds of the Bank were invested. And for this purpose we will take the case of the High School Loan, as a fair specimen of the "mismanagement" of the Directors, begging our readers to bear in mind the unanimous resolution of the Directors on the 4th Feb., 1843, against discounting "without ample security." It is want of space alone that compels us to restrict ourselves to this one instance, for it is, by no means, a solitary one.

To understand what follows, it must be premised that our Savings' Bank Directors, in their times, played many parts. To say nothing of their spiritual offices, or of their dignities in Bible Societies, Tract, Missionary, and other Evangelical Societies, they appear before us in the "Report"—sometimes as Directors of the High School, and sometimes as Directors of the Savings' Bank; sometimes as borrowers, borrowing from, and anon, as lenders, lending to, themselves. As Directors of the High School, we find them making proposals for loans to themselves as Directors of the Savings' Bank, and then, as Directors of the Savings' Bank, graciously acceding to the requests made by them in their other capacity. By means of this commercial "log-rolling" the Directors of the High School, managed to obtain, in '45, from the Directors of the Savings' Bank—without any security whatever being given, or anything of the transaction appearing in the books of the Bank, before 1847, beyond the entry in the Cash book—the sum of £3,700; besides this, a previous loan of £660 had already been made by the Savings' Bank to the High School's, Directors. This debt was allowed to accumulate interest; no precautions were taken, or securities given for its repayment, until the autumn of '47, when it amounted to £5,270 13s, when for the first time reference is made to it in the minute

book of the Savings' Bank"—p. 53. But how, it may be asked, was the transaction kept concealed so long? seeing that, in the interim, two annual statements of the affairs of the Bank had been made by the Directors. The answer is simple—the Directors made up false statements to deceive the public; the depositors were kept in the dark, and "the violation of the law was studiously concealed" (p. 11) in this instance as in many others. Charles Freeland, Esq., of Hamilton, U. C., after having been duly sworn, thus testifies:—

"I found many and great irregularities in the books of the Bank. Although a balance had been struck every year, as shown in the annual statements, it appeared evident that IT HAD ALWAYS BEEN FORCED"—p. 237.

But the best of the joke is, that, if their statements may be believed, not one of the Directors of the Savings' Bank authorized the loan to the Directors of the High School; they knew nothing, positively nothing, about it, until upon the "Inquiry" the Commissioners managed to refresh our friend's memories by producing certified copies of the cheques upon which the sums were paid over to Mr. Davidson, Secretary of the High School, but who had nothing to do with the Savings' Bank. Upon examining these cheques, it appeared that they were all drawn up, and signed as follows:—

July 25 . . .	£1,200,	Signed J. Redpath.
Aug. 30 . . .	£1,200,	" J. Ferrier.
Oct. 4 . . .	600,	" W. Murray.
Dec. 4 . . .	700,	" J. Ferrier.

£3,700.—p. 51.

And yet, strange to say—although the last three names are the names of Directors, of the High School, as well as of the Savings' Bank—of the borrowers as well as of the lenders—they all, upon their examination upon oath before the "Commissioners of Inquiry," treated the loan as an event of which they had no knowledge when it was contracted.—p. 49. We must conclude for this week, with the comments of the "Report" upon this extraordinary transaction; but we have yet something to say about the manner in which the affairs of the Bank were conducted after its suspension of payment:—

"The plea of ignorance, set up by the Directors of the Savings Bank, cannot avail them, since the connection of one or more of them with every stage of the progress, is so distinctly proved. Mr. Director Murray was one of the Committee originally appointed to negotiate a loan. Directors Ferrier, Redpath, and Murray, respectively, signed the cheques for the amount of loan; and Directors Lunn, Ferrier and Murray, repeatedly attended the meetings of the High School, when these loans again and again formed the subject of discussion. To suppose that any one of these gentlemen was ignorant of these loans at the time of their being contracted, almost passes credibility, and it is a matter of certainty that all of them (except Mr. Director Redpath, who left the city shortly afterwards, and was absent some time) were informed of the loans very shortly after they were made. They knew, moreover, very early, that the proper security had not been taken for the repayment of these loans; and being the guardians alike of the funds of the borrowing, and of the lending institution, it surely was their duty to take active measures to compel the former to indemnify the latter. But the case is even stronger: the loans were actually made by themselves, to themselves; they were taken from moneys, the little property of the poor man, or the hard earnings of the mechanic, deposited with them for safe keeping, and applied to the benefit of themselves, with other wealthy co-proprietors, in purchasing property and rearing a costly edifice. On every principle of honor and integrity, then, they were responsible for the punctual repayment of the moneys so appropriated.

One of the extraordinary facts connected with this extraordinary loan is, that no record should have been made of it in the minutes of the Board of Directors, for fully two years after it was made; another, that after the refusal on the part of the proprietors of the High School to become personally responsible for the debt, the matter should have remained in abeyance, without, so far as we can find, any trouble being taken to secure the Bank for upwards of a year and a half. No valid reason that we can imagine could be given for such negligence, nor has any cause whatever been attempted to be assigned.

There cannot be the least doubt that all the Directors of the High School, and still more particularly such of them as were Directors of the Savings Bank, were under the strongest moral responsibility adequately to secure the latter institution from loss by the loans; nor have they ventured to deny that responsibility, since they distinctly admit their duty to set an example to their co-proprietors by subscribing to repay the sum borrowed. It is a pity, however, that they did not strengthen the example they appeared so anxious of setting by actually paying back into the chest of the Savings Bank some portion of the sums they were the means of abstracting therefrom, to put into the coffers of their own institution, the High School. Their philanthropy and love of justice, however, unfortunately for the depositors of the Savings Bank, did not carry them so far.—58.

(To be continued.)

THE CATHEDRAL OF MONTREAL.

In pursuance with the Resolutions adopted on the 12th inst., a large meeting of the Catholic citizens of Montreal, to the number of five or six thousand persons, was held on the afternoon of Sunday last, in front of the ruins of the old Cathedral.

J. Viger, Esq., opened the proceedings by proposing his Honor Judge Mondelet as Chairman, and Mons. R. Bellemare as Secretary, of the meeting.—This having been unanimously agreed to, the President addressed a few words to the numerous assembly he saw before him, indicating the objects of the meeting, and insisting upon the obligation that the Catholics of this rich and populous diocese were under, not to allow their Bishop to carry into execution his design of seeking in Europe for that pecuniary assistance which they were able, and were in duty bound, to afford him. This was repeated in English for the benefit of those who did not understand French; and

the eloquent remarks of the hon. gentleman elicited from the audience lively demonstrations of applause. The proceedings of the preliminary meeting of the 12th were next read in both languages, as was also the "Address to His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal," founded upon the Resolutions, then adopted, and subsequently ratified by the approbation of the present meeting. A deputation, composed of His Honor the Mayor, MM. J. Viger, C. S. Cherrier, and A. M. Delisle, having been instructed to wait upon His Lordship, and inform him of the proceedings of the meeting, the Bishop of Montreal, attended by several members of the Chapter, appeared upon the platform. After a few touching remarks from the President, the Address was presented, to which His Lordship made the following reply:—

Having thanked the meeting for their kind intentions towards him, and assured them how deeply he felt the sympathy which they expressed with him in his misfortunes, His Lordship continued that he would read to them the reply which—after mature deliberation, and actuated by the ardent desire to promote—as Bishop the spiritual interests of his diocese, and, as a good citizen, the advancement of his Episcopal city—he had carefully prepared, and committed, contrary to his usual custom when addressing his children, to writing.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have read, with the most lively interest, the Resolutions of your meeting of the 12th instant, and have recognised therein the goodness of your hearts. To an address based upon these Resolutions, it behoved me to reply in writing, in order that that reply might be subsequently published, and thus be made generally known. I speak frankly; I speak openly: it is my intention, as it is my duty, to do so."

His Lordship then touchingly alluded to the sufferings caused by the calamity of July last, and expressed in lively colors how profoundly he was moved at the sight of a distress which, unable to alleviate, he desired only to partake of in common with his beloved children. Having before his eyes the example of his predecessor, Mgr. Luriguin, like him he desired to mourn with those that mourned, and to mingle his tears with the tears of those that wept. To him the interests of the city of Montreal were always dear; and especially was he attached, by many a fond recollection, by many a sacred association, to the spot on which he stood, and to the ruins of those buildings which he was now requested to restore. To none in Montreal could that site, could those ruins, be the objects of more affectionate solicitude.

"Nevertheless"—continued His Lordship—"it is my duty, in this case, to withhold nothing from those who have this day given me such proof of their sympathy. I have felt—not for the first time to-day—that the destruction of the ancient buildings offered to me a providential opportunity to make the Episcopal establishment of Montreal, the noblest of its kind in the city. In my eyes, the interests of religion, and the honor of Montreal, alike demanded this of me. At all events, I felt myself urged to make every exertion possible to carry out this design: God only knows if the result will equal my expectations."

But I clearly see, that in merely building up again the ruins of the old Cathedral, it would be impossible to have a building worthy of its high destination. For you are aware, gentlemen, that the Cathedral should be to the diocese, what the Parish church is to the Parish; it should represent the expression of the religious zeal of the whole diocese. See now, how many splendid churches there are in this city, and in the diocese, of Montreal; should the Cathedral yield to them in magnificence? Even our separated brethren expect from the pompous announcement, that some great work is about to be achieved. What would they think of us if, after all our parade, we were to confine ourselves to the mere rebuilding of a church whose proportions, even before the fire, excited the sneers of the beholders?

Yet the wording of the Address, gentlemen, restricts me to the rebuilding of these ruins; from which it would appear that your idea is, that the present site should not be abandoned, and that the opportunity which now presents itself for reconstructing the Episcopal establishments, upon a more becoming scale, and on a more eligible site, should be thrown away. Yet it, to-day, private interests throw such obstacles in the way of the projected change, how much more serious will not these difficulties become in a few years? how impossible will it not be then, when the Cathedral shall be surrounded by churches far superior in splendor, to give to it that pre-eminence which it should possess over all the other churches of the diocese.

"It cannot be the wish of the Catholics of Montreal that you, gentlemen, should build a church as the Cathedral of the diocese, of which you, of which I, would be ashamed in the eyes of the stranger, and thus place me in the situation of a dear friend, the Bishop of Marseilles, who used to say to strangers visiting him—'I cannot ask you to look at my Cathedral.' It cannot be that Catholics seriously entertain the idea of dictating conditions to their Bishop, or of putting restrictions upon his freedom of action"—(loud and long continued cries of "No, no.") His Lordship then mentioned that he had been generously offered a most eligible site for a new Cathedral, upon the *Coteau Barron*, which, on account of the many, and great, advantages which it presented, he had determined to accept—that nevertheless the religious interests of the neighborhood of the old Cathedral would not suffer. There was the chapel of the Providence Convent close at hand; and within a trifling distance there were the churches of St. Pierre, and Bonsecours, and the chapel of the Jesuits. In leaving the old site he did not intend to forget, he would not become indifferent to, the welfare of his former neighbors; and it was his intention to devote the site of the ancient buildings to schools for the use of the populous Faubourg St. Jacques.

In conclusion, his Lordship manifested his willingness to postpone his projected visit to Europe, and perhaps to put it off altogether, should it appear that the people of his diocese were ready to make a vigorous effort to supply him with the means necessary for carrying his designs for the re-establishment of the Cathedral, in a becoming manner, into execution. He would not be burdensome to his people; he looked not at his own personal interests, but at the interests of the diocese of Montreal; and he would not allow, in so far as he could prevent it, that the interests of that diocese should be sacrificed, whilst they were intrusted to his hands.

The cheers of the meeting testified to the satisfaction with which his Lordship's reply was received. When the applause had somewhat subsided, A. M.

Delisle, Esq., explained the substance in English; after which, at the request of the President, his Lordship gave to the assembled multitude his Episcopal benediction, and the meeting separated. Whatever difference of opinion, as to the most eligible site for the new Cathedral, may have prevailed, before the decision of his Lordship was made known, we trust that these differences may now be forgotten, and merged, in the hearty co-operation of all classes, to carry out his Bishop's intentions into execution. To him has been entrusted the charge of the interests of the diocese: he is responsible for them, and doubtless he knows best what those interests require. The business of the city is very simple—to accept his decisions, and heartily and cheerfully to second the designs of our Chief Pastor, each man according to the best of his abilities; by so doing, we may look forward to Heaven's blessing upon our labor, and will best approve ourselves worthy of the name of Catholics.

PERSECUTION IN THE U. S. ARMY.

Our readers may recollect the case of the lad Crotty which we laid before them a few weeks ago; and how he, an Irish Catholic, was compelled—under the penalty of being flogged, if he refused—to learn Protestant Scripture lessons, and to assist at Protestant religious exercises. This statement, as it appeared in the *True Witness*, the *N. Y. Freeman's Journal* reproduced; and the consequence has been that the conduct of the military authorities of Governor's Island, New York, has been inquired into, and that, at his own request, the lad Crotty has obtained his discharge. From the lad's own account, since his return to Montreal, it would appear that Major Sprague, the Commanding Officer, on the receipt of the intelligence, endeavored to persuade Crotty to retract so much of his letter as related to the "threat of flogging" if he refused to attend Protestant worship, and to learn Protestant lessons. This the lad refused to do; and he assures us—THAT THERE ARE STILL ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND TWENTY OR THIRTY CATHOLIC LADS, MOSTLY IRISH, WHO ARE SUBJECTED TO THE SAME TREATMENT, AS THAT OF WHICH HE COMPLAINED, and from which he has just managed to effect his escape—and that threats of corporal punishment are held out to those amongst them who refuse to attend a worship which, as Catholics, they know to be damnable, and to learn lessons which they look upon as, for the most part, a pack of lies. These things take place, not in Tuscany, not in priest-ridden Florence, but in Protestant America, and in the pre-eminently religious-liberty-loving city of New York. But a few weeks ago, the journals of that city were full of accounts of the Madiai meetings, and of denunciations against the tyranny of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, for inflicting a few months' confinement upon persons convicted of sedition against his government—an imprisonment so little rigorous, that the prisoners were allowed almost unrestricted communication with their friends outside, and besides, permitted to treat them, when they called, to a good glass of wine. Great was the indignation of the smiling hypocrites; incalculable the amount of nasal vituperation which the emating tribe poured forth upon the unfortunate Grand Duke. And lo! the whilst! at their very doors, almost as one may say under the very noses through which they were drivelling their puritanical trash, Catholics, for no other crime, real, or imputed, than their religion, were threatened with the lash, and liable to be scourged like dogs, because they would not apostatise to please a Major, or damn their souls at the bidding of a non-commissioned officer.

Our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to our cotemporary of the *N. Y. Freeman's Journal* for the interest that he has taken in this affair. To his exertions, to his remonstrances, and to his influence, is the lad Crotty indebted for his release. As long as these acts of persecution can be perpetrated on the sly, they will be persisted in. But, fortunately, there is an influential and vigilant Catholic press in the United States, which keeps too bright a look out to allow these persecutions, and attempts at proselytism, to pass unnoticed. We hope that the indignant remonstrances of our Catholic cotemporaries will not be hushed, until justice be done to the "twenty or thirty Catholic lads still on Governor's Island;" until all these attempts at religious persecution be put an end to, and the United States army be redeemed from the foul reproach of being little better than an American Branch of the "Jumping and Souping" establishments of Ireland.

Mons. Cauchon was reported in the public papers as having, some weeks ago, during the debate on Mr. Drummond's "Ecclesiastical Corporation Bill," asserted that the ranks of the prostitutes of London were chiefly recruited from amongst the poor Irish girls. When this report first met our eyes, we at once concluded that Mons. Cauchon had been misrepresented by the press; for we could not bring ourselves to believe that a gentleman of his position in society, would give utterance to such an unwarrantable assertion. That amongst the beggars of London, amongst the homeless vagrants who tread the streets, of the metropolis, and the other large cities of the British Empire, numbers of poor Irish, of both sexes, may be found, is undoubtedly true; but hardly can their poverty, or their beggary, be imputed to them as a crime, seeing that it is British rule, and Protestant ascendancy, in Ireland, that have driven her people forth as outcasts and wanderers on the face of the earth. To argue, however, from their poverty to their immorality, and to conclude that because the Irish vagrants are destitute of food, they are therefore also without chastity, is an absurdity, which even many English Protestants—especially Sir F. Head, and Mr. Henry Mayhew, the author of "London Poor"—have amply exposed. The chastity, the incredible chastity, of the Irish women, under all circumstances has frequently extorted the tribute of admiration even from the bitterest enemies of Catholicity and of "Ould Ireland." Thus, Mr.

Mayhew, speaking of the beastly immorality of the lower orders of Scotch and English women in London, makes an exception in favor of the Irish:—

"Their women present two characteristics which distinguish them from the London Costermongers: they are CHASTE, and very seldom form any connection without the sanction of the marriage ceremony. They are, moreover, attentive to religious observances."

Just as gravity is said to be the characteristic of the Spaniard—quick intelligence of the Greek—shrewdness in bargain-making of the Scotchman and of the Yankee—so is purity the national characteristic of the Irish girl,—so is chastity the one thing which always honorably distinguishes her from the corrupt associates, natives of other countries, with whom her poverty compels her to mingle. That Mons. Cauchon should be ignorant of this fact, or that knowing it, he should wilfully have misrepresented it, we could not bring ourselves readily to believe.—It was therefore with no small pleasure that we found in *McKenzie's Weekly Message* for the 14th inst., the following formal denial, by Mons. Cauchon, of the language attributed to him:—

"In conversation with Mr. Cauchon, the other day, he assures us that the press at Quebec reported his remarks respecting Irish Catholic females in London, incorrectly, and that we are in error in copying their report, for that he used no such language, nor any words of the like meaning. Mr. Cauchon is a man of veracity and candor, we therefore hasten to correct the statement made in a former number."

The numerous friends of Dr. Brownson, in this city, will be pleased to hear of the arrival amongst us of the learned gentleman, and that he has been prevailed upon to favor us with a lecture on Monday evening next. Subject—"the Mission of the Irish Race."—See advertisement.

The ice has completely disappeared from our harbor; and several steamboats and schooners have already arrived at our wharfs. On the 15th, the *George Frederick* from Brockville with 2000 lbs. of flour. The *Iron Duke* commenced on the 16th to ply between the city and Laprairie. The *Rowland Hill* left on Wednesday evening for Quebec, heavily freighted and with her full complement of passengers. The *Quebec* arrived from her winter quarters on the 20th; she leaves to-morrow for Quebec.

THE GRADES OF MARY: OR INSTRUCTIONS AND DEVOTIONS FOR THE MONTH OF MARY.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Sadler & Co., a copy of this new work, which is destined to be, if we are not mistaken, the manual of the devout servants of Mary. It is re-published from the English edition, with the sanction of his Grace, of New York, and comes highly recommended to the Catholic public. It contains the devotions for the Month of Mary, several Novenas, and many other prayers for different occasions; the examples appended to the various devotions are nearly all of recent occurrence, and the whole plan of the work is different from anything of the kind ever before published. We are quite sure that it will have an immense sale, as we sincerely trust it may, for it is a well-known fact that wherever the glorious Virgin is most loved and honored there does religion and virtue flourish. There is little danger of the introduction of Mormonism or any other *ism* amongst the faithful servants of Mary, nor will the *Spiritual Happings*—the latest development of the modern devil—worship—ever disturb the repose or unsettle the minds of those who have recourse to her who is all—powerful with the Most Holy Trinity.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Quebec, M. Enright, £5; Lochiel, P. Dody, 5s; Huntington, P. Flynn, 10s; Pakenham, J. Levy, 6s 3d; Perth, J. Doran, 12s 6d; St. George, Rev. Mr. Campean, £1 5s; Cavan, J. Knowlson, 12s 6d; Williamstown, J. McDonald, 10s; St. Mary's, C. O. Rolland, Esq., 15s; Bellamy's Mills, J. McKay, 12s 6d; T. G. Dixon, 12s 6d; Vankleek Hill, J. Maguire, 6s 3d; St. John's, E. Gethins, 18s 9d; Centreville, Rev. B. J. Higgins, 10s; St. Andrews, H. B. McGillis, £1 5s; Isle aux Noix, J. Sheridan, 10s.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

SIR—A sad and mournful calamity has recently befallen this parish. It has pleased God to deprive us of our meek and pious, highly-esteemed Parish Priest, the Rev. Alexander McDonnell, who departed this life on the 4th inst., in the 38th year of his age, and in the 8th of his ministry. He had been about two years pastor of Alexandria, and well and truly had he fulfilled the duties of the good shepherd. From his knowledge of the English, French, and Gaelic languages, (all three being spoken in the parish), he seemed special destined for the people over whom he had been placed, and who look upon his death as a most grievous and irreparable calamity. He had been long suffering from severe indisposition; but to the very last he faithfully performed his duty, and continued to administer to the spiritual wants of his congregation: often when scarcely able to stand before the altar, would he feebly and forcibly expound to us the beauty of our holy religion, & its soothing & sustaining influence on all who attend to its divine inculcation. During his last illness his residence was literally crowded with his parishioners, whose prayers ascended day and night to the throne of God for their beloved pastor. Having received the Sacred Viaticum the previous evening, on Tuesday his soul ascended to his God, accompanied by the prayers of his parishioners. His funeral was attended by the clergy of the adjoining parishes, and the almost entire adult male population of Alexandria; and feeling indeed was it even to behold the sorrow and grief of our bereaved people for their beloved pastor, whose equal, we fear, we shall never see here again.—Yours, &c.,

A PARISHIONER.

Alexandria, April 8th, 1853.

On Sunday, the 10th instant, the new and beautiful church of St. Mary's, Toronto was opened for divine service. In the absence of the Bishop, High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Mr. McLachlin who also preached a solemn and impressive sermon. This new church, probably the handsomest in the diocese of Toronto, is of Gothic style and chastely finished. The number of Catholics to whom it will afford the advan-

tages of Religion averages between 2000 and 3000. A convent adjoining the church is in a forward state, and will be occupied by the ladies of the House of Loretto. It is "retreating" as our friends of the conventicle would say, to observe the prompt and generous co-operation of the Catholics of Toronto in aiding their venerable Bishop in all his undertakings for the good of Religion. No city in North America, has accomplished so much, in so short a time as Toronto; churches, convents, colleges, seminaries and schools—and towards their erection all have munificently contributed. They are worthy their excellent Bishop, and that, we believe, is the highest praise that could possibly be bestowed upon them. Rev. Mr. McLachlin, lately of the Cathedral, has been appointed pastor of St. Mary's.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

After a long and animated debate, in which Mr. Brown, and Messrs. Hincks, Morin, and Cauchon, took a distinguished part—the first named gentleman for, the latter against, the measure—Mr. Cameron's "Liquor Law" was rejected by a small majority. No doubt, encouraged by the smallness of the majority, the friends of the measure will make fresh efforts to place it upon our Statute Book. Yet, when we bear in mind, the late Presentation of the Grand Jury of Montreal, and their statement of the fearful extent to which perjury prevails in our community, we do sincerely hope that a Law, which exposes the dwelling-house of every private citizen to the domiciliary visits of the Police, upon the oath of any scoundrel of a common informer—"entitled to vote at the Municipal elections"—may never be enacted. Spouting on this very subject in December last, we remarked, that in Montreal, "perjury was openly carried on as a profession; that the false witness unblushingly plied for hire at the Court House door;" and we quoted the ordinary market price of perjury—"oaths, 2s 6d. and first-rate affidavits for three-quarters of a dollar." It will be seen that the Presentation of the Grand Jury fully bears out the statement of the *True Witness*.

The Grand Jury deeply lament to state that in investigations on indictments before them, the evidence brought out the alarming fact, that there exists in our city a band of men who make a sort of business of suborning perjury, and obtaining witnesses to swear falsely; and that, for trifling sums, witnesses have been obtained who have learned by heart the contents of depositions written and furnished to them, and afterwards appeared in Court to testify to the same, without any knowledge whatever of the pretended facts they attempted thus to prove."

With perjury so fearfully prevalent, would it be safe, we ask again, to place such fearful powers in the hands of the common informer, as are conferred by the VI clause of Mr. Cameron's Bill? We have every confidence in the goodness of the hon. gentleman's intentions; but we cannot but rejoice that a measure, so arbitrary in its provisions, so inimical to personal freedom, and so direct an incentive to the already too common, crime of perjury, has been, by the good sense of our Legislature, rejected.

On the 19th, Mr. McKenzie moved for a committee of the whole, to consider the resolution for an address to Her Majesty, praying for the restoration to their country of Wm. Smith O'Brien and his Irish colleagues, now in exile for having taken part in the political troubles of a less tranquil era than the present. Mr. McKenzie spoke at great length in support of his motion, contending that the House ought to manifest sufficient sympathy for Mr. O'Brien and his colleagues to pass this address. He dilated at length on the history and misery of Ireland.

Mr. Hincks, while expressing sympathy for Mr. O'Brien and his colleagues, thought it was inexpedient to pass this address.

On Friday last, in answer to Mr. Mongemais, Mr. Drummond said that it was the intention of the Ministry to pass a bill to define the line between Upper and Lower Canada; also bills to reform the municipal laws, and read laws of Canada East.—*Herald*.

DR. RAE.—We understand that this distinguished Arctic traveller leaves Lachine, this morning, for the North-West territory. He again visits the arctic regions, for the purpose of completing his explorations of that section of the globe.—*Herald* of Tuesday.

TORONTO CITY POLICE.—A case of rather an unusual character came under investigation by the Police Magistrate lately. Mr. Lublin, who represents himself as a converted Hungarian Jew, has been soliciting aid for a mission at Vera Cruz, and visited this city a few days since with that object. There was notice given that he was to preach in several of the churches in Toronto on Sunday last. In the meantime however, Dr. Burns, of the Free Presbyterian Church, having from some private communications which he had received, reason to suspect that Mr. Lublin was not exactly what he professed to be, laid an accusation against him, and had him arrested on Saturday, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. Mr. Lublin however, gave bail, and was able to preach on Sunday as advertised. The case came up for investigation on yesterday morning. There were several witnesses examined, and there appeared to be certainly some grounds for suspicion, but no sufficient direct evidence was brought out to warrant the further detention of Mr. Lublin, and his Worship stated that he should dismiss the case. Dr. Burns, however, made affidavit that he had good reason to believe that he could, within a week's time, procure further evidence, material to the matter, and the case was remanded till Monday next.—Mr. Lublin giving bail for his appearance at that time.—*Toronto Patriot*.

Married.

At Penetanguishene, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. A. Charest, Mr. Wm. Baxter, to Miss Catherine Hundy, youngest daughter of Mr. Israel Hundy.

AT THE REQUEST OF A NUMBER OF GENTLEMEN, DR. BROWNSON, (who is on a visit to the city,) has consented to deliver

ONE LECTURE AT THE ODD FELLOW'S HALL,

GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

ON MONDAY EVENING, April 25th, at EIGHT o'clock.

Subject—"The Mission of the Irish race." Tickets 1s. 3d. each—can be had at Sadler's Book-Store, and at the door. April 21.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

The Budget is increased by about 800,000f. The reduction in the War Estimates is about 19,000,000f. The effective force of the army as regulated by the Budget of 1853 was 408,450 men, and 86,442 horses; in 1854 the effective will be 358,518 men and 83,343 horses. The navy estimates are increased by 1,700,000f.

**THE LONDON DEPUTATION AND THE FRENCH EMPEROR.**—The Emperor received on Monday morning the deputation of London merchants charged to express the desire of their fellow-citizens for continued friendship with France. Sir James Duke introduced the members of the deputation, and previous to presenting the numerous signed document with which he was charged, addressed the Emperor in the following terms:—

"Sire—We have the honor and gratification to appear before your Majesty, for the purpose of presenting to your Majesty, and to the French nation, a declaration from the commercial community of the metropolis of the British empire, embodying the sentiments of amity and respect by which they are animated towards their brethren of France.

"The circumstances which have called forth this declaration being fully stated in the declaration itself, bearing the signatures of upwards of 4,000 of the merchants, bankers, and traders of London, we have only to add the expression of our conviction that this document conveys at the same time a faithful representation of the feelings of the people of England at large.

"In conclusion, Sire, we beg to express to your Imperial Majesty our fervent hope that, under your reign, France and England may be always united in a friendly and mutually beneficial intercourse, and that from the friendship of these two great nations results may ensue favorable to the peace of the world and the happiness of mankind."

Sir James then read the address. His Majesty thus replied in the English language:—

"Gentlemen—I am extremely touched by this manifestation. It confirms me in the confidence with which the good sense of the English nation has always inspired me. During the long stay I made in England, I admired the liberty she enjoys, thanks to the perfection of her institutions. Nevertheless, at one period last year I feared that public opinion was misled with regard to the true state of France, and her sentiments towards Great Britain. But the good faith of a great people cannot be long deceived, and the step which you now take is a striking proof of this.

"Ever since I have held power, my efforts have constantly tended to develop the prosperity of France. I know her interests. They are not different from those of all other civilized nations. Like you, I desire peace; and to make it sure I wish, like you, to draw closer the bonds which unite our two countries."

In the absence of political action in Paris, the formation of a camp at St. Omer, as if menacing Belgium—the movements of the fleet at Toulon, and the general appearance of activity for no avowed object—keep uncertainty alive. The language of the French newspapers contributes to the feeling of doubt. Those which appear to reflect the opinions of the government are now arguing that England is actuated by jealousy of France in the East, and that the advancement of Russia does not bear injuriously upon French interests; the whole aim of these semi-official writers being to intimate that at headquarters in France there is the most friendly feeling towards Russia.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says, that a rather unpleasant effect had been produced in Paris by the announcement of the reinforcement sent from England to Malta, and also by the rumor that orders have been sent to Admiral Dundas to have his fleet ready to sail on the arrival of that reinforcement. On the 24th the English squadron was still at Malta.

## PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, MARCH 26.—A conspiracy has been discovered. Twenty persons have been arrested, eighty houses searched, and arms and ammunition found.

## SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council of Berne adopted, on the 22nd ult., the note in reply to the grievances of Austria against the government of the canton of Ticino. The council denies that there is foundation for any of these complaints, and expresses a hope that Austria will revoke the measures to which she has had recourse with regard to the canton in question.

## SPAIN.

The Spanish Government has achieved a *coup d'état*, not in Madrid, but in the West Indies. It has decreed final freedom at five years' date, to its "Emancipados" or Negro apprentices, with a fixed term for the final freedom of other apprentices hereafter. Thus the freedom of the Negro in Cuba is put in fair train for completion.

## AUSTRIA.

The leader in the *Times* of the 12th, on the conduct of the Austrian military authorities in Italy, has added fuel to the fire which threatened to consume Englishmen residing there. "E. W.," of the *Lloyd* informs the lieges that the "well-informed" English journal speaks as if some thousands of persons had been executed in Italy instead of 16—that is, 13 at Milan, and three at Mantua. It is further roundly asserted, that the *Times* knows as little about the sequestration question as it does about the Ticino matter.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes: "Should the French and English fleets enter the

Dardanelles, Austria would probably at once occupy Bosnia and the Herzegovina; but in case of an amicable partition of the Turkish empire, this government would most certainly try hard for Bosnia, the Herzegovina, Servia, and Albania. It is not yet forgotten here that by the 6th article of the treaty of Passarowitz a great part of Servia was secured to Austria."

## ITALY.

A proclamation from Field-Marshal Count Radetzky, appears in the *Milan Gazette*, to the effect that the prosecutions for high treason at Mantua had been abandoned, his Imperial Majesty having been convinced that the persons most implicated in the revolutionary plots had confessed their crimes with repentance, and had suffered severe punishment in consequence of their guilty acts. His Majesty has further ordered, that all persons in prison unsentenced on the above charge, shall be immediately set at liberty, without any distinction whatever. None are excluded from this amnesty but those who have been already sentenced, taken to flight, or are under prosecution by default. This act of mercy has afforded the greatest satisfaction. Mantua was splendidly illuminated upon the occasion, and the same manifestation of rejoicing was expected to take place on the following evening at the theatre of La Scala, Milan. The Archduke Albert will take the place of Marshal Radetzky in Italy.

The *Parlamento* of Turin of the 22nd ult., announces that the project of law, granting supplementary allowances to the Sardinian Clergy, which had given rise to long and warm debates in the Chamber of Deputies, was approved on the 21st by the Senate, without any discussion, by forty-seven to two.

Letters from Florence of the 13th state that it was in consequence of a humble petition addressed by M. Madiati and his wife to the Grand Duke, that their punishment had been commuted.

ROME.—I hear from a very good source that his Holiness has declared to M. de Rayneval, the French Ambassador, his determination of going to France for the coronation of the Emperor, and that M. de Rayneval has communicated this acceptable intelligence to his government. The opposition to the Pope leaving Italy will, however, be very strong in the College of Cardinals, where Austrian and Russian sympathizers are in a majority.—*Times Correspondent*.

The French court-martial at Rome has just condemned a woman, named Santa Manganeli, to five years' imprisonment in France, for attempting to kill three French soldiers.

**THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD.**—Mr. Charles Bianconi, who is at present in Rome, writes to the *Telegraph*, saying that he has found there the heart of Mr. O'Connell in the same condition in which it was deposited by the hands of the Rev. Dr. Miley. Nothing has been done with respect to the erection of a monument in Rome to this relic of the deceased, and accordingly Mr. Bianconi, the "alien," declares, that if none others will take upon themselves to accomplish something worthy of the man, he will, at his own expense, raise a monument to perpetuate the memory of Mr. O'Connell in Rome.

## TURKEY.

The events that are openly taking place in Turkey are of a kind to create more alarm than the covert assurances in this country can allay. That Turkey is approaching the very crisis of her fate, becomes a deeper conviction in the public mind at the receipt of the news every week; while each successive assurance that the difficulty has been got over—the misunderstanding with France, or with Austria, or with Russia, has been "amicably" arranged—becomes a commonplace that cannot engage our trust at all. To speak plainly, we do not believe it. The facts are inconsistent with any such belief. The Russian Ambassador, the most extraordinary of envoys, makes his appearance in Constantinople attended by a retinue of a studiously aggressive character; generals, admirals, and military officers swelling his train. The arrangements at the embassy are such as to enable the Christian population of Constantinople and its neighborhood to join in rendering the arrival of the Russian Ambassador a demonstration of the Greek Church and its flock. While Prince Menschikoff ostentatiously insults the Turkish Minister so that he feels compelled to resign, the Greek population of Constantinople parades its newborn impunity of insolence in the face of the outraged Mussulman. Amongst the demands which Prince Menschikoff has made upon the Porte, is said to have been the right of way for the Russian fleet through the Dardanelles; a concession which would in itself violate the European arrangement, upon which the Turkish empire, at present subsists.—*Spectator*.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the Calcutta we have received intelligence respecting the termination of the war at the Cape, which cannot fail to give general satisfaction.

General Cathcart was making preparations for holding the Amatolas as a settlement, with military posts in strong positions, within the distance of a mile, besides offering to resident settlers allotments of arable ground on the condition of residence and readiness to act with the military for the general defence. This involves the exclusion of natives and Caffres, and the maintenance of a considerable and watchful force among the mountains.

Sandilli had abandoned his hopeless contest with the British power, and, agreeably to the requirements of the Governor, had retired from Caffaria. He had announced this fact, acknowledged his defeat, and signified his submission. By the last advices he was beyond the Kei, together with Macomo, Anta, and Tola, so that the Caffre war to all appearance was closed. The Governor, on Feb. 14, proclaimed that "Peace and amity" had been restored between

Her Majesty and her faithful friend Kreili, who on his part promises to be true and faithful to all his engagements, and to regard the rivers Indwe and Kei as the boundary between Her Majesty's territories and his own. Reductions in the various forces hitherto engaged in the war were immediately to take place.

## INDIA AND CHINA.

Ambassadors from Ava, accompanied by two missionaries, had reached General Godwin's camp.

The Emperor of Ava was besieged in a small fort by his younger brother, who had the whole army on his side; he was sure of reducing the fort, and desired peace with the British on any terms.

In consequence of orders received from Ava the Burmese troops had evacuated the province of Pegu, and General Steel had occupied all the strong positions in the district.

The province of Bassein had been cleared of the enemy by Captains Fytch and Rennie, but an expedition sent against a robber chief, near Donabew, had been repulsed, with a loss of two guns and 88 killed and wounded.

Among the officers killed were Captain Loch and Lieutenant Kennedy, R.N., and Captain Pryce, 67th Bengal Native Infantry. Among the severely wounded were Lieut. Bushnell, R.N., and Messrs. Hinde and Wilson, Mates of the Winchester.

The rebellion in China was growing more and more serious every day.

## AUSTRALIA.

**LUCK AT THE DIGGINGS.**—The *Melbourne Herald* vouches for the following:—A man went to the Ovens gold fields, about seven weeks since, arrived with a pick, tin dish, two blankets, a scanty allowance of personal attire, and seven and sixpence in hard cash. He returned to Melbourne on Thursday with seventeen pounds weight of gold, and declares the precious metal was so abundant, that he would never have come back but he wanted a clean shirt!

**HOW THE LUCKY DIGGERS BEHAVE THEMSELVES.**—The following drunken, or rather mad scene, is stated by the *Herald* to have occurred at Melbourne. A party of lucky gold diggers dispising a simple four in hand, were amusing themselves by driving through the city a drag drawn by ten horses, postillions being mounted upon the near side prads of the two foremost pair. Nearly all the mad frolics and so-termed amusements prevalent in California appear already to have reached us, and in a short time will, in all probability, perfect the resemblance. Verily, if mines of coal instead of gold had been discovered and worked in the colony, really comfortable and happy fire-sides might have been more prevalent amongst us than they now are.

Arrived at Melbourne, Nov. 30th, ship Epaminondas, from New York; Dec. 5th, William Frothingham, do.; 20th, Ocean Eagle, do.; 23rd, brig Australia, from St. John; 28th, Australia, (so reported, but probably the Amelia), do. At Sydney, Dec. 5th, ship Revenue, from New York.

## UNITED STATES.

**MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.**—THE URSULINE CONVENT.—In the House of Representatives on the 8th inst., the special assignment—the bill "relating to the sufferers by a mob at Charlestown"—was taken up. The bill provides for the appointment by the Governor, of three commissioners, with power to adjudicate on all claims, "by any individual or association, for actual loss of property by the acts of the mob," at Charlestown. The bill was ordered to a third reading—yeas, 124; nays, 81; absent, 63. The House soon after adjourned. In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, there was another debate on the bill to indemnify the owners of property destroyed on the occasion of the burning of the Ursuline Convent, growing out of an attempt to associate extraneous matters with the act. The discussion ended with a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to a third reading. On Monday, the motion to reconsider vote of indemnity passed by a vote of 117 to 108, and was discussed up to the adjournment. The debate is to be continued on the 13th inst.—*Boston Pilot*.

Spring, the Philadelphia murderer, has again been convicted of homicide in the first degree.

The New Orleans *Delta* states that Santa Anna has been formally declared President of Mexico.

The *New York Herald* reports the progress of the Maine Law in the different States as follows:—Four States—Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont—have adopted the Maine Liquor Law; and on the other hand, those advantages are counterbalanced by simultaneous checks. Illinois has tried the law, and repealed it. It has been lost in the Legislatures of New Hampshire, Wisconsin and Michigan.—Up to the present moment, the attempts which have been made to introduce it into New York have failed. It is rendered a dead letter in Massachusetts by the decision of the Courts against the right of search, and the licenses to sell liquor previously granted by the City Corporation of Boston.

A contemporary learns that a "contribution box" is placed in one of the bar-rooms in Boston, where people can deposit for the benefit of the house; but the landlord declares he will sell no more liquor—he is going to try the experiment of giving it away!

**CONVERSION OF MR. BAKER.**—The talents and character of Mr. Baker have caused his conversion to produce a wide and profound impression in Baltimore. It is seldom that so young a clergyman has acquired such a high reputation as a preacher as he enjoyed among the Episcopalians of Baltimore. His rare qualities as a man had gained him universal love, and an esteem bordering on veneration. For some years he was the Assistant Minister of St. Paul's, the principal Episcopal church of Baltimore, and a quasi-Cathedral of the Protestant Bishop. So highly was he esteemed by the congregation, that it was their general desire that he should succeed to the Rectorship, after the death of the present aged incumbent. For two years he has had a small congregation called St. Luke's church, and was building a church at the time of resigning his place. The temporary room occupied for the services was always crowded by those who were drawn there by his fame as a preacher. The

intelligence of his conversion caused the most universal grief amongst his congregation. According to the report of a secular paper, men and women were seen weeping over the loss of their pastor. At St. Paul's, also, groups of persons, assembled for morning prayers, were observed conversing together and weeping over the loss of their minds, melancholy event.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal*.

**PADRE GAVAZZI.**—The *Phil. C. Herald* says—that this eccentric genius is not likely to benefit the Protestant cause much. Several of the secular papers of New York have already denounced his lectures, as utterly unworthy of encouragement by the lovers of social order and harmony. The sectarian papers are also beginning to express their fears. The *Episcopal Register* of this city (Philadelphia) ridicules his performances in the following style:—"Gavazzi is continuing his 'destroying' of the Church of Rome, in New York. He makes his addresses in Italian, and has them translated for the benefit of his American hearers, as he goes along, after the fashion of those preachers who read a line or two of a hymn, which the congregation then sing, and so on till they have got through with it. We notice that there is 'great applause' whenever he hits the aforesaid Church any peculiarly hard knock, such as—'Then I say the Church of Rome is not the spiritual Church of Christ, but an apostate Church!' This assertion certainly has at least the benefit of great novelty!—or 'The chair of St. Peter at Rome—a humbug—document in my possession proving, or nearly so, that this chair was the property of some consular man of the fifth century. Therefore St. Peter never sat in it, as it was not made till five hundred years after his death! This is a mathematical demonstration.' Here, truly, great and very great applause was needed! Seriously, is it not saddening that people can be found willing to listen, and to listen eagerly and applaudingly, to such poor trifling as this? It is, however, we confess it, a new line of argument to us, and a new illustration. Decidedly Saint Peter never was at Rome. This orator was so violent, and in fact profane, in his discourse, on one of his evenings, that even the *Tribune* felt called upon to rebuke him and to counsel a different course of action."

**METHODISM IN WESTERN NEW YORK.**—The following account of the spiritual state of the Genesee Conference is taken from the *Northern Christian Advocate*. As to dollars and cents, and other proofs of physical and pecuniary prosperity, they are uncommonly well off:—"And Yet," continues the writer, with all these marks of prosperity, there has been an actual decrease of more than eleven hundred members during the last ten years. This great declension in numbers is *prima facie* evidence that our spiritual condition is not very good. We are, as a Conference, low in spirituality. There is great want of the power, and even of the form of godliness. In many, and perhaps in most of our charges, probably not one-half of our members are enjoying justifying grace, according to the scriptural and Methodist standard. The discipline is a dead letter. The Bible, where it forbids fashionable vices, and enjoins duties irksome to the carnal heart, is virtually repealed. The conscience is seared. Many living in open violation of God's commands, profess to feel no condemnation. A tide of worldliness threatening to sweep away the boundaries between the Church and the world, is setting in. There must be causes for the existence of this state of things."

**A NEW BIBLE.**—We (*Catholic Instructor*) learn from *Catholic Telegraph*, that the Swedenborgians are about to bring forth a new Bible. Why not? If the old-fashioned bible does not please them, and the many counterfeit or pretended copies in circulation are not exactly in accordance with their religious views, they have the Protestant privilege of manufacturing a Bible that will. One of the preachers of this sect, the Rev. Mr. Stuart, says, of the project:—"It is what all New Churchmen want; nothing will so effectually define our position, as to the word, as a revision of it, and a publication by itself. It will bring on the very war that we need—that we must have—before we can stand out as a distinct Church."

Schism has already begun to work among the Mormons. A party calling itself the "New Church" has sprung up and separated from the original Mormon society. The New Church has appointed seven rulers, answering to the branches of the Golden Candlestick, and the authority descends from one to the other, so it can never cease while one is left.

**THIS WORLD AND THE OTHER.**—For the purpose of keeping pace with the alarming progress of the age, we (*American Cell*), extract, the following sketch of a report written by the Rev. C. Beecher, of Madiai notoriety, on "Spiritual Rappings," from one of our exchanges:—

Rev. Charles Beecher of Newark was some time since designated by the Brooklyn Association of Congregational Ministers to investigate and report upon the phenomena of our day, currently characterized as "Spiritualism," and sometimes as "Spirit Rappings." Mr. Beecher accordingly devoted many weeks to the requisite investigation, and has summed up his observations and reasonings thereon in a Report, which (by reason of the author's recent departure for Europe) was read in his behalf by his brother, Rev. Thomas K. Beecher of Williamsburg, at a meeting of the Association yesterday in Rev. J. B. Grinnell's Church, Fourth street. The report is too long even for columnar example as ours; but its reasoning is compact and forcible, and its conclusion so striking that we are glad to hear the report will very soon be issued in a neat pamphlet by Putnam. Its main conclusions, so far as a hasty perusal has enabled us to apprehend them, are as follows:

1. The idea that these "Rappings," or whatever they may be called, are the product of mere juggler, or intentional imposture, is not to be entertained by any one even imperfectly familiar with facts abundantly verified.

2. The hypothesis that these phenomena have their origin in some hitherto latent action of Electricity, Magnetism, or any other natural and physical force, creates many more difficulties than it overcomes, and is also inconsistent with some of the best attested facts.

3. In like manner, the idea that these phenomena are caused by some unconscious, involuntary mental action of some person or persons still in the body, is equally unphilosophical, equally at odds with the attested facts, and equally open to the objection that it magnifies the marvel it professes to explain. To say that a table which sustains itself on two legs, or one, or none, at the request of some person near it, and responds intelligently to a dozen various questions as they are asked, is impelled so to act by Electricity, or Magnetism, or some mental impulse of an individual

wholly unconscious of such influence, is to assume as true what is incredible, because contrary to the world's uniform experience and to all known laws of causation.

4. The assumption that disembodied spirits cannot communicate with persons still in the flesh, is opposed to the whole tenor, not only of Hebrew and Christian but also of Pagan history. The possibility of such intercourse—nay, the fact that it has occurred, has always been believed by the great mass of mankind. The assumption of the moral impossibility of communication between these we call the dead and individuals still in the body, is fatal to the existence of Christianity as a divinely originated faith, and cannot be entertained by any believers, however lax, in justification of the Scriptures.

5. The phenomena known as Spiritual are really caused by the spirits of the departed, but not by the spirits of the blest. It is essentially one with the demonic possession whereof the Gospels often speak—that is, by the control and use of the bodily organs of living human beings by disembodied human spirits, incorrectly termed "devils" in our English version of the scriptures.

6. The fact of the evil character of these modern spirits is demonstrated by their general denial of the inspiration of the Bible, of the great fundamentals of Evangelical Christianity, their disinclination towards vital piety, &c. &c. We have in the Bible an infallible test of spiritual pretensions, and whatever contradicts any portion of that Book, or denies it the authority and obedience due to the revealed Word of God, is thereby proved false and diabolic.

The Jacksonville (Fla.) correspondent of the *Laur-ensville Herald* sends to that paper a long account of a visit that he lately made to some mediums of spiritual intercourse, on which occasion some very interesting "rapping scenes" took place.—Amongst others "The question was asked 'If the Protestant religion is better than the Catholic, the spirit will rap three times; if not, once.' Three raps were heard!" We have read that the "spirits" elsewhere gave the like answer to all such questions. This must appear strange enough to all Protestants, who believe with Dr. Tyng, that the Evil One is at the bottom of all these rappings. How will they explain this orthodox confession of Satan, or account for his Protestant sympathies?

AN HOUR IN A CONVENT.

What I saw at the Hotel Dieu, when on a visit to Mr. Cameron, now in the hospital there, made me anxious to know more of the lives of those religious women who spend the morning and noon of life in works of unobtrusive but active charity.

The Calvinist (and Calvinism is the creed of the churches of England and Scotland) believes that a benevolent God has "fore-ordained whatsoever comes to pass"—fore-ordained the eternal salvation of millions, elected to Paradise before the world began—fore-ordained, too, the eternal damnation of millions—so that whatever of good or evil is done in this life can in no way affect one's eternal lot, though a disposition to evil or to good may lead to imperfect inferences with regard to our future.

The Catholic, Roman Catholic, or, as others have it, papists, on the contrary, believes that no one will be condemned eternally, except through his, or her, own bad or guilty conduct; and provides a middle place between everlasting happiness and endless misery, a sort of probationary state beyond the tomb, where the troubled soul remains until it is allowed to ascend to the mansions of the just.

Concerning these different opinions or creeds, I offer no remarks; this is not a proper vehicle for polemics; and if it were I am not the man to meddle in such controversies; but all can understand and agree upon, all can readily appreciate works of entire benevolence.

I accompanied the visiting physician to the General Hospital, about a mile and a half from the Legislative Palace, last Friday forenoon; and strange to tell, we went in a sleigh, the face of the earth being covered with snow, which not even a warm April sun has had strength to melt. The Convent buildings are extensive—more so, perhaps, than the Asylum west of Toronto—and very ancient—they are close by the little river St. Charles—the Convent chapel, ornamented with beautiful pictures, is by far the oldest Church in or about Quebec.

In a ward of great extent; well lighted; and which for cleanliness, neatness, and the sweetness of the air one breathed in it, left nothing to be desired; I found, on the ground floor, many persons—old, decrepit, bed-ridden; the frail, the sickly, the infirm, the helpless; those who had none to care for them—none to aid them—not a few to whom life must surely be a burthen, and a message for eternity a desirable relief.—Some of their beds were in the same ward, and neatly curtained; the dormitories of others were up one and two stairs, in the main house.

The lady who presides over the Convent is called the Superior; she was accompanied by six of the Religious Ladies called Nuns; they allowed me to see the several wards; answered my questions frankly and in good English; showed me the school, where there are forty-eight young pupils, boarders, receiving their education within the convent. They had, in one of the rooms some ten or twelve pianos. The nuns, and the lady superior, were dressed in pure white, and they cannot at any time pass without the Convent or its garden walls; nor could I enter the school. To see them flitting about among the poor and the infirm, whose pains and privations their lives are spent in lessening, was to me a really pleasant sight. If their charity is not active Christianity, what does the term mean? We of Upper Canada are getting a bill passed here (Mr. Hincks) to give the townships leave to assess themselves to relieve the necessities of the infirm, the blind, the halt and the lame. At the General Hospital I saw some of the finest women in America, who had abjured the world and its allurements in the morning of a blissful existence, and are constantly employed either in devotional exercises, or in spreading contentment among the dependent class whom misfortune sends to seek the shelter of their hospitable mansion. There was an air of contentment and resignation among the aged boarders that spoke volumes as to the treatment they get—and to this the sole exception was a narrow ward where the insane are kept, one of the patients in which was rather restive, being in one of the paroxysms incident to a mind diseased.

This charitable establishment has stood 160 years, and was in charge of another religious society before that, but for how long I was not informed. There is no respect of persons shown; the Protestant is as welcome to its comforts as the Catholic; the African as the Caucasian; in houses like this the feeble, the

forlorn, and the wounded in spirit have the words of kindness and compassion; the sick are cured and, cared for, the dying comforted.

As I left the house I could not help asking myself why it was that in the fair and unclouded morning of their fondest hopes, maidens lovely as a vision of celestial spirits, with eyes so bright and lustrous, that no sparkling gem from Golconda's mine ever emitted such heavenly rays of life and light, had freely chosen to leave this gay world of ours, and all its enchantments, for the wearisome sameness and perpetual seclusion of a convent and its hospital—bringing with them, too, as I was told, handsome fortunes, in not a few cases? It is to me incomprehensible—an unfathomable mystery!

Upon the important question of whether it is better to take one mode or another of comforting the bowed down, and healing the sick, I do not choose to enter. My impressions may be erroneous, but they were decidedly favorable to what I saw last week at the General Hospital and Hotel Dieu. Were I taken seriously ill here—far from home and its comforts—to one of those excellent asylums would I desire to be carried—for I have faith in this that better nursing and gentler nurses could not be found in Christendom. Before Mr. Brown shall begin to talk glibly about my "pandering to papists," than which nothing can be more untrue, he should visit, as I have done, the institutions of which he speaks.—Quebec April 4th.—*Mackenzie's Weekly Message.*

Kossuth and Mazzini are seeking to accomplish, in every Catholic country in Europe, that which Luther effected in Germany; Henry VIII., in England; and Voltaire, at a subsequent period, in France. They would cover the fair face of Catholic Europe with massacre and blood—they would let loose the passions and the cupidities of hell upon every Catholic church and Catholic institution—and they would, if they could, hand over civilised society to the despotism of Deists, and the lusts of Atheists. Their policy is a policy of demons, and they would carry out that policy in one place in the name of "liberty," in another of "nationality," in a third of "Parliamentary Government," and, in a fourth, of "propagating the pure reformed religion of the Church of England, as by law established." The fact is, that there is, at this moment, a great conspiracy carrying on, in all parts of the world, against Christianity; and the main object of the attack is, "the visible head of the Church on earth." That conspiracy has its instruments and its dupes everywhere, but its head-quarters are in London; and when an ardent, enthusiastic, greatly-gifted, but half-instructed, young man, like Mr. Meagher, declares himself an admirer of Kossuth, and gives to such a charlatan the advantage of his unpurchaseable eulogy, he is only acting the part of a dupe, of a despised dupe, to that Anglican policy which first im-meshed him in a violation of the law, condemned him as a traitor, contemned him with banishment, and now describes him (in the *Times* of March 16th) as "an Irish convict who had broken his parole." If we would fairly judge of that policy, we must look to the diabolical deeds it has done, and the truly diabolical means to which it has recourse, for the purpose of making our religion, and all who sincerely profess that religion, odious in the eyes of their fellow men. In the course of the present year we have seen the Mazzini's of Milan plunge their daggers into the backs of Austrian soldiers, engaged at their devotions, whilst in Vienna the Kossuth assassin, with the name of the traitor on his lips, coward-like sought to deprive the unprotected, unsuspecting, generous, and youthful Catholic Emperor of his life. And then, if we look around us here—even in our own land—we find the admirers of Mazzini, and the eulogists of Kossuth, circulating libels on our faith, our priesthood, and our nuns—seeking to bribe the starving out of their sole hope of salvation—and, failing in that attempt, persecuting them to the death, and effecting "clearances" whilst quoting Scripture, and exclaiming against "the persecution of the Madiais!"—*Phil. Catholic Just.*

A CHAPTER ON HOUSEKEEPING.—I never could see the reasons why our smart housekeepers must, of necessity, be Xantippes. I once had the misfortune to be domesticated during the summer months with one of this genus. I should like to have seen the adventurous spider that would have dared to ply his cunning trade in Mrs. Carrot's premises. Nobody was allowed to sleep a wink after daylight beneath her roof. Even her old rooster crowed one hour earlier than any of her neighbors. "Go-ahead" was written on every broomstick in the establishment. She gave her husband his breakfast, buttoned him up in his overcoat, and put him out of the front door, with his face in the direction of his shop in less time than I have taken to tell it. Then she snatched up the six little Carrots, scrubbed their faces up and down, without regard to feelings or pug noses, till they shone like a row of milk-pans. "Clear the track" was her motto, washing and ironing days. She never drew a long breath till the wash-tubs were turned bottom upwards again, and every article of wearing apparel sprinkled, folded, ironed, and replaced in the drawers of their owners. It gave me a stitch in the side to look at her! As to her "cleaning days," I never had courage to witness one. I used to lie under an apple-tree, in the orchard, till she was through. A whole platoon of soldiers would not have frightened me so much as that virago and her mop. You should have seen her in her glory on "baking days," her sleeves rolled up to her arm-pits, and a long, check apron swathed round her bolster-like figure; the great oven glowing, blazing, and sparkling, in a manner very suggestive of a lazy sinner, like myself. The interminable rows of greased pie-plates; the pans of rough and ready ginger-bread; the pots of pork and beans, in an edifying state of progression; and the immense embryo loaves of brown and wheat bread. To my innocent inquiry, whether she thought the latter would "rise," she set her arms a-kimbo, marched up within kissing distance of my face, cocked her head on one side, and asked, "If I thought she looked like a woman to be trifled with by a loaf of bread?" The way I settled down into my slippers, without a reply, probably convinced her that I was no longer sceptical on that point. Saturday evening she employed in winding up everything that was unwound in the house—the old house clock included. From that time till Monday morning she devoted to her husband and Sabbath exercises. All I have to say is, it is to be hoped she carried some of the fervor of her secular employments into those balcyon hours.

COOLNESS OF CAPTAIN DUNNE.—The grenadiers commanded by Capt. Dunne suffered a severe loss; but he, with immovable coolness, walked up and down

in front of his company. When a man fell, he would turn round and ask his sergeant the name of the soldier struck down. At last a round shot passed through the ranks, and carried off the heads of two of the grenadiers. "Who is that now?" asked Dunne.—"Cassey and Dumphy," was the reply of the sergt.—"I am sorry for both, particularly for Dumphy, he was in debt to the amount of £4 15s 10d."—*Adventures of the Connaught Rangers.*

FESTIVAL OF BAAL.—The late Lady Baird, of Fern-tower, in Perthshire, told me that, every year at "Bellane" (or the first of May), a number of men and women assembled at an ancient druidical circle of stones on her property, near Crieff. They light a fire in the centre; each person puts a bit of oat-cake into a shepherd's bonnet; they all sit down and draw blindfold a piece of cake from the bonnet. One piece has been previously blackened, and whoever gets that piece has to jump through the fire in the centre of the circle and to pay a forfeit. This is, in fact, a part of the ancient worship of Baal, and the person on whom the lot fell was formerly burnt as a sacrifice; now, the passing through the fire represents that, and the payment of the forfeit redeems the victim. It is curious that staunch Presbyterians, as the people of that part of Perthshire now are, should unknowingly keep up the observance of a great heathen festival.—*Notes and Queries.*

CONJUNCTION AND AGREEMENT.—In a lesson in parsing, the sentence, "man counting the capacity of bliss, &c., the word counting came to a pert young miss of fourteen to parse. She commenced hesitatingly, but got along well enough until she was to tell what it agreed with. Here she stopped short, but the teacher said, "Very well; what does counting agree with?" Ellen blushed and hung her head.—"Ellen, don't you know what that agrees with?" "Ye—ye—yes, sir." "Well, Ellen, why don't you parse that word?" "What does it agree with?" Blushing still more and stammering, Ellen says, "It agrees with all the girls, sir."

SPRING CLEANING.

BY A SUFFERER.  
The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year, Of cleaning paint, and scrubbing floors, and scouring far and near; Heaped in the corners of the room, the ancient dust lay quiet, Nor rose up at the father's tread, nor to the children's riot; But now the carpets all are up, and from the staircase top, The mistress calls to man and maid to wield the broom and mop.

Where are these rooms, these quiet rooms, the house but now presented, Wherein we dwell, nor dreamed of dirt, so cozy and contented? Alas! they've turned all upside down that quiet snobs of rooms, With slops and suds, and soap and sand, and tubs and pails and brooms, Chairs, tables, stands, are standing round at sixes and at sevens, While wife and housemaid fly about like meteors through the heavens.

The parlor and the chamber floors were cleaned a week ago; The carpets shook and windows washed, as all the neighbors know; But still the sanctum had escaped—the table piled with books, Pens, ink, and paper, all about, peace in its very looks— Till fell the women on them all, as falls the plague on men, And then they vanished all away—books, paper, ink, and pen.

And now when comes the master home, as come he must o' nights, To find all things are "set to wrong" that they have "set to rights." When the sound of driving tacks is heard, though the house is far from still, And the carpet woman's on the stairs, that harbinger of ill, He looks for papers, books, or bills, that all were there before, And sighs to find them on the desk or in the drawer no more.

And then he grimly thinks of her, who set this fuss afloat, And wishes she were out at sea, in a very leaky boat, He meets her at the parlor door, with hair and capawry, With sleeves tucked up, and broom in hand; defiance in her eye. He feels quite small, and knows full well, there's nothing to be said, So holds his tongue, and drinks his tea, and sneaks away to bed.

MONTREAL MODEL SCHOOL, 45 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT TEACHER in this School.—None need apply except those whose character and abilities will bear the strictest investigation. Apply to W. DORAN, Principal. April 12, 1853.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &c. &c.

FRESH TEAS, very Superior JAVA COFFEE, PICKLES, SAUCES, HAMS, BACON, and a good assortment of other Articles, for sale at No. 10, St. Paul Street. JOHN PHELAN. Montreal, August 20, 1852.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)



Wm. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the above-mentioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship, and on terms that will admit of no competition. N.B.—W. C. manufactures the Montreal Stone, if any person prefers them. A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, Bleury Street, near Hanover Terrace.

WANTED ON THE OTTAWA, TWO OR THREE GOOD ENGLISH TEACHERS. Application to be made to J. J. ROONEY, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Aylmer, Ottawa.

WANTED,

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

WILLIAM HALLEY, TORONTO, C. W., GENERAL AGENT FOR CATHOLIC LITERATURE, Including Newspapers, Periodicals, New Publications, &c. W. H. is Agent in Canada for the *Metropolitan Magazine*, which can be forwarded by mail to any part of Canada. W. H. is also agent for the *True Witness* for Toronto and vicinity.



EDWARD FEGAN Has constantly on hand, a large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CHEAP FOR CASH. ALSO, A quantity of good SOLE LEATHER for Sale, 232 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Mrs. REILLY, MIDWIFE. The Ladies of Montreal are respectfully informed that, in consequence of the late fire, MRS. REILLY has REMOVED to the house occupied by Mr. JONAS LOUGHRAN, as a Paint and Colour Store, opposite the HOTEL DIEU NUNNERY Church, No. 164, ST. PAUL STREET. Montreal, July 3, 1852.

P. MUNRO, M. D., Chief Physician of the Hotel-Dieu Hospital, and Professor in the School of M. of M., MOSS' BUILDINGS, 2ND HOUSE BLEURY STREET. Medicine and Advice to the Poor (gratis) from 8 to 9 A. M. 1 to 2, and 6 to 7 P. M.

H. J. LARKIN, ADVOCATE, No. 27 Little Saint James Street, Montreal.

JOHN O'FARRELL, ADVOCATE, Office, — Garden Street, next door to the Ursuline Convent, near the Court-House. Quebec, May 1, 1851.

DEVLIN & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, No. 5, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

THOMAS PATTON, Dealer in Second-hand Clothes, Books, &c. &c. BONSECOURS MARKET, MONTREAL.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, BY M. P. RYAN & Co.

THIS NEW AND MAGNIFICENT HOUSE, is situated on King and William Streets, and from its close proximity to the Banks, the Post Office and the Wharves, and its neighborhood to the different Railroad Terminals, make it a desirable Residence for Men of Business, as well as of pleasure.

THE FURNITURE Is entirely new, and of superior quality. THE TABLE Will be at all times supplied with the Choicest Delicacies the markets can afford.

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

NOTICE. The Undersigned takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous Friends, for the patronage bestowed on him during the past three years, and he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. Montreal, May 6, 1852. M. P. RYAN.

FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, REGISTRY OFFICE, AND FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME, 13 ALEXANDER STREET.

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

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

REMOVAL. DYEING BY STEAM!!! JOHN McCLOSKEY, Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer, (FROM BELFAST.)

HAS REMOVED to No. 38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street, begs to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the kind manner in which he has been patronized for the last eight years, and now craves a continuance of the same. He wishes to state that he has now purchased his present place, where he has built a large Dye House, and as he has fitted it up by Steam on the best American Plan, he is now ready to do anything in his way, at moderate charges, and with despatch. He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and Watered. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted. N.B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer. Montreal, July 21.



MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

April 19, 1853.

Table of market prices for various commodities including Wheat, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Rye, Peas, Potatoes, Beans, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Beef, Pork, Butter, Honey, Eggs, Flour, and Oatmeal.

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CONTENTS OF THE APRIL NUMBER:

- ART. I. READING OF THE SCRIPTURES IN THE VULGAR TONGUE.—II. THE MADIAI AFFAIR.—III. SHORT ANSWERS TO POPULAR OBJECTIONS AGAINST RELIGION.—IV. ANTIQUITIES, GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.—V. PROTESTANT EVIDENCE OF CATHOLICITY.—VI. THE RESURRECTION.—(Poetry).—VII. SCIENCE UNDER CATHOLIC INFLUENCE.—VIII. JAPAN—ITS RELIGIOUS HISTORY, with 3 fine Illustrations.—IX. SURSUM CORDA.—(Poetry).—X. ASSOCIATION OF THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH.—XI. LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.—XII. LITERARY NOTICES.—XIII. MISCELLANY.—XIV. RECORD OF EVENTS.

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April 14, 1853.

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