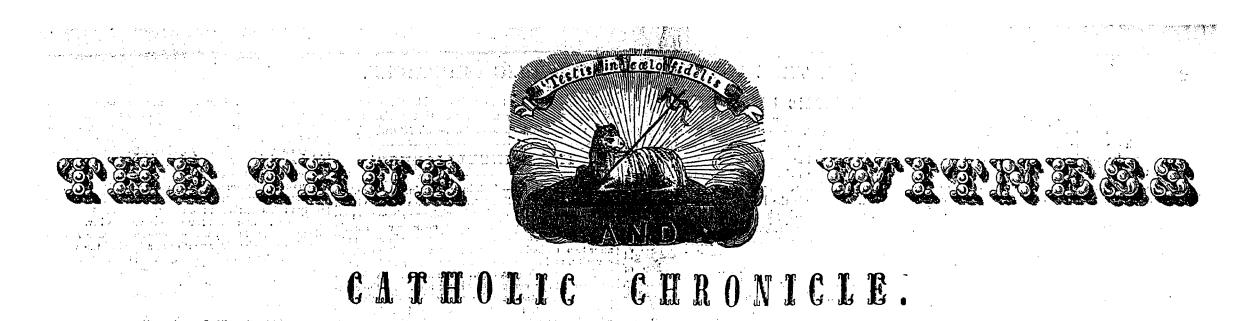
# Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

	Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
	Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
	Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
	Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
	Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
]	Cartes géographiques en couleur	$\checkmark$	Showthrough / Transparence
	Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	$\checkmark$	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
	Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
	Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
]	Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.

Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



# **VOL. III.**

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1853.

# NO. 25.

### DANGERS TO WHICH CATHOLICS ARE EXPOSED IN THE UNITED STATES.

In an admirable article in the January number of Brownson's Quarterly Review, containing a notice of "Father Gury's Moral Theology," the writer points out the danger to which the faith and morals of Catholics in the United States are exposed from the contaminating influences of Protestantism, and indicates the sources from whence this danger flows -Mixed Marriages, and Godless or Infidel Education. We give the following extracts :---

There are not wanting Catholics who would never deny their religion, but who are ashamed of it notwithstanding. It is the religion of the poor; it is not fashionable; its members form a minority of the inhabitants; the prejudices of Protestants are so deeply rooted and so active, that Catholics are per-secuted in every walk of life. Now every Catholic knows well that all these prejudices are based upon falsehood. He knows that all enemies of the Church should be Catholics, and would he if they were sufficiently humble to prefer the authority of Christ to their own private judgment. He knows that, as only the Church can guide man to the other world, so only she can teach him how to live in this. Hence, two modes of action are suggested with reference to Catholic bearing in Protestant society. The first is the defensive, apologetic mode. Through the mercy of do, it is not what I supposed it to be,--it does not tod, Catholics are less familiar with it now than prefer such lofty claims,--it is a mere sect, and J they were years ago. The Church is in possession. No Protestant has a right to attack it. When he does, his action is dictated partly by fear, partly by policy. His own ground is untenable-his own house is tottering; he knows it, and he knows that, when he is forced to stand on the defensive, he must be silent, or fly, or submit. Some Catholics, who do not clearly see this,—although they might if they would but open their eyes and pluck up a little cour-age,—pursue the defensive course. If they would stop here, less scandal had been given. But, in defending Catholicity, they not seldom made it Catholicism,-a term which some of the recent converts from Puseyism prefer to employ. Their preference senting the Church as a receptacle for men too poor of the term is not wholly insignificant. The Church, and ignorant to go elsewhere. Every visit of a Prowere she what some of her children represent her to be, might properly rank as an "isme." To return to our timid Catholics,—they seem, at times, to be Protestantism appears mean and vulgar, as it is, and ashamed of their religion. They wish it to be respectable and plausible in the eyes of heretics, forget-ting that the Church can be so only when she ap-ing small,—are ashamed of their Protestantism, and pears as herself, and that she owes no thanks to those some of them, at times, almost fancy that they are who strip her of her venerable garments, with which quasi Catholics. But there are other "institutions" Christ clothed ker, and present her arrayed accord- in America upon which our enemies rely as means for ing to the tastes of the age. It is a vain effort, for, checking what they are pleased to term the " growth alter all their precautions, the air and gait prove her a being not of this world. These pliant souls lay great stress upon magnificent churches, fashionable tholic labors, of living with Protestants, of hearing preachers, full ceremonies, and fine music, things their language, and of witnessing their example. He ners," and no communication is more evil than that which certainly belong to Catholicity, but not in must be in the world, and yet not of it. Much, if between an unbeliever voked with a Christian be their sense. They do not like to hear of hell, or of any of the four last things to be remembered, heaven exceptd; and this place, according to them, has a second and tolerably wide gate, through which our "Protestant brethren" may enter, on the plea of invincible ignorance. That is to say, heretics wilfully choose the road to hell, but finding themselves, by some mistake, at the gate of heaven, wherefore they must be admitted. The soft-hearted persons of whom we speak do not, of course, tolerate the use of the word heretic, and the doctrine revealed by Christ, and taught by the Church, that he who believeth not shall be damned, is explained by them to mean, that he who believeth not can be saved. All the doctrines of the Church which are supposed to be objectionable to Protestants are either never mentioned, or explained away. Great stress is laid upon those doctrines which are supposed to be like Protestant tenets. Sometimes, particularly in what is called good society, an inquiring and sentimental Protestant lady finds, to her no small astonishment, that she has been a Catholic for years; and that only the outward signs of Catholicity, such as attendance upon the Sacraments and at Mass, and a few other observances, are necessary to bring her within the fold. Coupled with this lubrication of what may here be fairly termed celestial machinery, one finds an excessive tenderness for Protestant prejudices,-a liberal acknowledgment of the inconveniences of the " Catholic system,"-an exceeding candor in admitting the force of many Protestant objections, and in blaming the conduct of Popes, bishops, and priests,-an extreme unwillingness to attack Protestantism, and a perfect willingness to accept, in behalf of the Church, the base and contemptuous toleration of her enemies. of these devices. Otherwise, the plea of invincible riages. Following Benedict XIV. he calls them de-ignorance might be put forward in their behalf. But testable. Benedict, in his decree super Matrimonits minister of the Sacrament. He stands sadly by, an ruins. It will not destroy Catholicity, however.they know well enough, that the difference between Hereticorum, declares to be a most doleful thing, involuntary witness of an aet barely tolerated by the The Church has witnessed the downfall of too many

most ignorant among them are aware of this, although their ideas concerning it may be confused and obscure. They know that it is Catholic doctrine, that out of the Church there is no salvation, and no amount of reasoning or of concession will convince them that the Church will consent, by any possibility, to be ranked with sects. Hence they regard all those who endeavor to hide their Catholicity with suspicion or contempt. For the apostate they have no regard whatever, inasmuch as he seldom, if ever, fails to show, by his conduct, that his apostasy was caused by base motives. They hold what are called "liberal Catholics" in utter contempt also, and if they ever profess any regard for them or for formal apostates, it is only for a season, in order to use them as vile tools in their opposition to the Church. They know well that the Church does not tolerate this " liberalism,"-that she anathematizes it,-and that these " liberals" are taught by her to confess their faith, whole and entire, not only at the loss of their worldly goods, but even at the peril of their life. Neither can Protestants feel much respect for those Catholics who deny certain articles of Catholic faith, or conceal them, or explain them away for the purpose of converting Protestants, or, at least, of securing their good-will. The Protestant may always silence them with this dilemma : "Either you explain the doctrines of your Church correctly, or you do not. If you need not join it to secure heaven. If you do not, I will suspend my judgment until I can meet another Catholic who will not be afraid or ashamed to tell me precisely what his religion is."

Both natural and supernatural causes are at work to make Catholics in America more numerous and powerful. They may, and do, attain a standing in political, civil, and social life. This result, as it becomes more apparent, will abate the anxiety of those who wish to see the Church respectable in a worldly point of view. One obstacle, upon which our enemies relied, will be removed. They hoped to prevent conversion among the higher classes, by repreand ignorant to go elsewhere. Every visit of a Protestant to Europe tends to dispel that notion. Nay, in Catholic countries, the tables are effectually turned. hence Protestants in Catholic countries, if they be not all, that he sees and hears among his generally unbaptized companions, is calculated to estrange him from his Church, and to make of him an infidel,a result quite acceptable to our Protestant enemies, who care not if a man become a demon, provided he be seduced from the Church. The Sacraments, assiduously attended, are the obvious remedy for all Catholics so tempted. Yearly and semiannual communions do not suffice in our times .--The other means upon which our enemies rely are mixed marriages, democratic institutions, and godless schools. Marriages, when between Catholics and infidels, that is, unbaptized persons, are annulled, and when between Catholics and heretics are forbidden, by ecclesiastical law. Mixed marriages are not intrinsically evil, and the law forbidding them does not bind semper et mo semper. Father Gury, hawever, (Vol. II, p. 374,) regards the conditions without which such marriages are inadmissible as founded upon the natural law. The principal conditions are, that the Catholic party shall be in no danger of apostasy, and that the children, without exception, shall be baptized and educated in the Catholic faith. In this country, as we have already remarked, Protestants are rapidly becoming an unbaptized people, and consequently infidels. Hence, in mixed marriages, most of the dispensations are obtained for disparity of religion in a strict sense. Believers are yoked with unbelievers. The danger of perversion, to the Catholic party, or to the offspring, is as great as when the Protestant party is baptized; for infidels, in these times, hold the Church in deeper hatred than even those Protestants sometimes oddly called churchmembers. Father Gury, in a very few words, de- there a medium between a blessing and a curse ?--Protestants, however, are seldom deceived by any clares his judgment concerning these mixed mar- There are no prayers, no sacred rites, and the priest mical to religion, as it certainly is, it cannot destroy

Catholicism and Catholicity is total and eternal. The that there should be found Catholics so shamefully Church. It is one of the most dreary events of his carried away by insanc lust that they will not abstain from these detestable marriages, which Holy Church has always condemned and forbidden (perpetuo damnavit atque interdixit.) The Pontifi goes bishops who deter Catholics, by the enactment and exishes all persons having the care of souls to see to it, by opposing all honest obstacles, that Catholics do not enter upon these marriages, which bring peril or damnation to the soul (in propriam animarum perniciem). This decree was directed to the bishops of Belgium, but it forms a part of canon law.

> These are strong expressions, but no stronger than those which the Church has employed in every age. St. Paul had said, "Bear not the yoke with unbe-lievers. For what fellowship hath justice with iniquity? Or what communion is there between light and darkness? But what agreement is there of Christ with Belial? or what portion hath the he-liever with the unbeliever ?" " This is a prohibition of intimate alliances with unbelievers, and espe-cially of intermarriage."—Kenrick, in Epist. 11. ad Cor., Cap.vi. ver. 14, 15.

We fear that some Catholics are half disposed to consider marriage with unbelievers as the rule, and not as an exception barely tolerated by the Church, unblessed, and tolerated with fear and trembling, seeing that such marriages are too frequently the result of " insane lust," or of some equally vile passion .-It is true that persons afflicted with this disease are in the habit of quoting 1 Cor. vii. 14: " For the unbelieving husband is sanctified by the believing wife, and the unbelieving wife is sanctified by the believing husband, otherwise your children should be unclean, but now they are holy." "The children were lawful. He calls them holy, that is, not unclean."-Kenrick, in loc. cit. It is probable that they were called holy for another reason. It was understood that the conclusion, the offspring, contrary to the logical rule, should follow the better part, the Christian parent, and thus become baptized, holy. It is certain, that, in some mixed marriages, the unbelieving party is converted to God. But it is as certain, that, in a majority of cases, children born of mixed marriages come into the world, live in it, or go out of it, with all the signs of reprobation. So far as our experience extends, the Catholic party and the children are saved, if they be saved, so as by fire. We have yet to see or hear of a mixed marriage which turned out well. Sometimes temporal, and, humanly speaking, most unaccountable misfortunes, befell the family. More rarely, the Catholic party would apostatize. Very frequently the same party would grow remiss in the discharge of Catholic duties,-an almost inevitable result, inascause it may be close, confidential, and uninterrupted. Few Catholics, who have intermarried with Protestants, can say that they have gone forward in the way of salvation. Many have sensibly receded from marriages is the perdition of the children. If the father be an unbeliever, his authority-if the mother, her slow, but sure influence-militates against the life of the child. Sometimes the infant is not baptized. More commonly, the children are suffered to acquire a dislike, which some demon seems to foster in them, of Catholic habits, and they are accustomed to prefer mere Protestant society. They are too commonly reared in such a pagan way, that they hold the Catechism and the Sacraments as of little account,-things well enough for the vulgar, but scarcely necessary for them. If a child, under these circumstances, be sent to a mixed college or school, his ruin is complete, a miracle apart. Indeed, punishment, always visible to the eye of faith, irequently to the common observer seems to be meted out to this sin, even in the present life. Why should it be otherwise? In a great majority of cases, the con-ditions without which mixed marriages are utterly damnable are not observed. There is danger of seduction to the Catholic party, or to the children .-This danger, everywhere possible, becomes in our country probable, in consequence of the comparative liberty claimed and exercised by American children, their early emancipation from parental control, and the pagan nature of the society into which the providence of God has thrown Catholics in the nineteenth century. Yea, why should it be otherwise? Mixed marriages are not blessed by the Church. Is

ministry. He, the dispenser of the mysteries of God, knows well that the exhibition of human passages before him too commonly ends in the ruin of all concerned. He does not assist as a minister of on to praise, in the highest terms, the zeal of those God, for matrimony is a Sacrament of the New Law bringing grace to sanctify the legitimate union of ecution of severe laws, from uniting themselves with man with woman, and to enable them to receive and heretics by this sucrilegious bond. And he admon- to rear their offspring in piety and holiness. These things may be done in mixed marriages, and so may the dead arise.

> Our enemies rely upon godless schools,--state education,-as a means of checking the progress of Catholicity. We must admit that they have laid their plans with infernal skill. The result will not equal their anticipations, however. The attention of the Catholic world has been directed to this subject by those whom God hath sent to rule over us, and a struggle, which will end in a victory for the Church, has begun between Catholicity and the State, to see who shall have the child. We translate a few para-graphs, in which Father Gury, as usual, pithily states the Catholic doctrine-

"Parents are especially bound to procure for their children sound spiritual education. . . . Man hath a most nuble and rational sonl, created after God's image, and for God, his final and supernatural end.-Hence parents are strictly bound to instruct and educate their children for God, their last and only end .--Hence matrimony was made a Sacrament, that the children might be born again to Christ, and become worthy of eternal life. For what saith the Apostle? "If any one have not care of his own, and especially those of his household, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." . . . . Parents are bound, either by themselves or by good masters, to rear their children in good discipline, in the observance of the commandments, in faith, and in all things necessary to salvation. . . . They are strictly bound to procure for them masters distinguished for learning and piety, and to see to it that they be not corrupted by bad companions, discourses, and books .... Parents are guilty of deadly sin, at least generally, who send their children to heretical schools, or who suffer them, for the sake of worldly learning, to sit under an heretical, impious, or immoral teacher."

We refer the reader to the chapter on prohibited books, Vol. II. n. 754. In the first volume, n. 226, we find the following sentences :-

"It is never lawful to print or publish books containing matter against faith and morals, not even when they contain some good matter. Printers should, in all doubtful cases, consult learned persons, particularly their coclesiastical superiors. Such books cannot be indiscriminately sold, let, leased, or given away, . . . Obscene books are to be destroyed whenever they chance to fall into Christian hands. They are not legitimate property, and no man can honestly own or claim them. Like noxious creatures, they should be wholly extirpated."

Among the worst books in circulation are some which were written or compiled for the use of schoolmuch as "evil communications corrupt good man-] children, or for what is humorously called scientific reading. The inanity of many school-books, their multiplicity, and the atheistical character of some of them, are evils which are beginning to arrest the attention of even the Protestant community. Little heed is given to the character of the teachers, and not much to their qualifications. Normal Schools their first fervor. The most common result of mixed | are established for them, with what success may be gathered from the fact, that there are not wanting among them persons who do not know how to spell. What is called Christianity is no recommendation to them; Catholicity is, avewedly, a disqualification for which no degree of scholarship can atone. The consequence is, that the generation now educated by the State will become, not only pagans, but ignorant pagans. The chief aim of those who have the care of youth seems to he to erect palaces for school-houses, to multiply books and ornamental branches of study. Solidity is so generally sacrificed to show, that our school system reminds one of a thing which should he the head of a man, but which turns out to be an empty head, that is worthless except as a hairdresser's sign. Wait a little, and all Protestants who profess to believe in the necessity of religion, and all parents who care for more than the bodies of their children, will become convinced of the rottenness of our system of state education, and they will join us in praying for its restoration to its proper place, as a handmaid of religion. It has played the vagabond long enough. The peouliar institutions of this country are frequently spoken of by our enemies as efficient means for the perversion of Catholics. When they are urged to describe the peculiar institutions upon which they depend for this result, it is usually found that their ideas are indistinct and obscure. State education is one of the first to be mentioned. This institution is rapidly committing suicide, and, if it is ini-

"institutions" planned for her ruin, to fear this empty head with glossy curls. True it has ruined souls, but it will not live to do as much evil to future generations as it has to the present and past. The Church has struck it with her anathema, and she calmly awaits the certain result. Our enemies are already beginning to find, that not Catholicity, but Protestantism, so far as it professes to be a religion, is menaced by common schools with imminent ruin. The Protestant formula includes paganism. State education serves admirably to bring that element into a state of portentous activity.

111111111

all the second second second second

 $\mathbf{2}$ 

Upon questioning our enemies more closely, mixed inarringes turn out to be an institution designed for our extirpation. The inevitable association of Catholics with Protestants in most walks of life, and the contagion of Protestant example, is another institution calculated to undo us. We have already spoken of these. Protestant ideas are naturally obscure and confused in all things which require logical treatment, and which do not concern money, but a patient application of the Socratical method-that of asking questions-gradually brings their notions into objective clearness and distinctness. Another of the hostile "institutions" is the comparative ease with which men may change their original condition, rise above it, and attain to wealth and respectability. Poverty is one of the five mortal sins, according to Protestautism. The other four are chastity, faith, obedience, and humility. Humility, radicitus, includes the other four, as it supplies their formulæ. It is remarkable, speaking of the identity of Protestantism with paganism, that humility, according to the ancient Romans, was a vice. The exaltation of self, so essential to paganism, is recognised by Protestantism as a virtue, and it is accordingly recommended and celebrated in Protestant pulpits. The promise of Satan, who said to our parents, Ye shall be as gods, is faithfully repeated weekly to Protestant audiences. The boast of Satan,-1 will fix my throne above the stars; I will be like unto the Most High,-is, curiously enough, distinctly traceable in most Protestant speculations concerning the destiny of our country, prepared for pulpits, public meetings, reviews, magazines, and newspapers. Whoever takes the trouble to read a common newspaper article recommending annexation and foreign intervention, will find it clearly reducible to the Satanic formula, word for word.

It is very true that our country is vast,--that its resources are more than sufficient to supply the wants of its inhabitants, and that the industrious Catholic emigrant can become wealthy, can hold offices of trust and of profit, and can see his sons sitting in the highest places of the land. It cannot be denied that the poor Catholic, who sees others attain worldly prosperity, and knows that he, too, may change his condition, is liable to severe temptation. But see what hellish inducements are offered to him by the enemies of the Church, that he may renounce her. It repeats the language of Satan to our Lord, and, pointing to the good things of this world, says to the poor Catholic, "All these will I give thee, if, falling down, thou wilt adore me !" "Blessed are the rich," says Protestantism, "for of such is the kingdom."-That there are Catholics who neglect the interests of their souls in the rush for worldly goods is unhappily true, but it is true in every age and country. The peculiar facilities for growing rich without becoming dishonest, are an "institution" which is swiftly disappearing in America,-a fact of which the Catholic discoverers of the country, were they living, would lic profession of the Catholic Faith at the altar of not he likely to complain. Complaints, or rather reproaches, both frequent and serious, are made by Protestants, that Catholics do not grow rich suddenly .---We answer,-1. That voluntary poverty is an evangelical counsel, and there are, happiliy, Catholics Canon Humble, of St. Mary's .- Catholic Standard. left who are willing to follow Christ, his Apostles, and an army of saints, to heaven through this road. 2. Considering only those persons in America who have honestly risen to wealth or to distinction, we believe that, regard being had to relative numbers, as now Religieuse of the Order of the Good Shenherd. many Catholics as Protestants will be found to excel. The Church does not forbid the acquisition of wealth or of honors, but their unjust possession, or an inordinate thirst for them. 3. Catholics, providentially, remember the first chapter of the Catechism better than most others. It contains the following questions and answers : " Which must we take the most care of, the body or the soul? Of the soul. Why so? Because 'What doth it profit a man, if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?'" The maxim that all is fair in business transactions,-the saying, Caveat emptor,-is recognised by Protestantism as law. The Catholic is taught that perjury, lying, and fraud are sins. He is taught that wealth or honors, unjustly acquired, may drag his soul to hell. He knows that, whether he may have injured his neighbor in his reputation or in his goods, he must make whatever restitution may be in his power. Non dimittitur peccatum, nisi restituatur ablutum, is a maxim of moral theology which forms one of the chief rules of Catholic life. Some Catholics may neglect it, but they were not taught to do so. Most Catholics, we trust, endeavor to heed it. The comparative poverty of many is a proof that it is not forgotten. A strange "institution" that, which reproaches Catholicity in that it leaches the necessity of being honest!

# CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE .- On the 29th Dec. the examination for the Chair of Sacred Scripture and Hebrew, vacated by the elevation of the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon to the Primacy, took place in the college. But one candidate presented himself (the Rev. Mr. Gillick, Professor in the Irish College, Paris). The. Rev. gentleman having been examined, was declared qualified .- Freeman's Journal.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF ARDAGH .- With deep regret we have to announce that the Right Rev. William O'Higgins, D. D., Lord Bishop of Ardagh, died at four o'clock on Monday morning, the 3rd inst., at his residence in Ballymahon.-Requiescat in pace.-Tablet.

DEATH OF THE REV. JAMES HANLY, P.P., OF LATIN,-It is our painful duty to record the decease, on the 16th ult., of the Rev. James Hanly, P.P., of Latin, in the diocese of Cashel and Emily, sincerely and deservedly regretted by his parishioners and very many friends.

ST. THOMAS'S, FULHAM.-On Wednesday, the Festival of the glorious St. Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, was celebrated with great splendor and religious zeal in the beautiful church dedicated to the Saint in Fulham Fields, near London. On the altar were exposed for veneration two precious relics of the Saint-a portion of one of his bones, and a mitre worn by him, and now in the possession of his successor, the present Archbishop of Westminster.

THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY'S HUMILITY .- His humility and unaffected simplicity is thus referred to in a letter from a gentleman (Ambrose Lisle Phillipps, Esq., of Grace Dieu Manor), who lived with enjoyed, as he deserved to enjoy, his most unbounded confidence. "God had placed him," he writes, " amongst the princes of his people, but he walked through the gorgeous halls of his glorious palace as few poor men would pace the lowliest cabin. No one ever saw a haughty look or a disdainful smile on his placid face. No one ever heard a discourteous word from his lips. He was all sweetness and gentleness, and in the midst of boundless wealth and magnificence he was poor in spirit, and loved holy poverty. His own apartment was always the plainest in the house, and the simplest in its furniture; and no one could see it, who was initiated in the teaching of Christ's Catholic Church, without feeling his heart moved, and his soul sturred to its veriest depths .--His punctuality, too, was wonderful, so that the chivalrous Castle of Alton resembled rather a Monastery of Cistercians than the palace of a prince. This same punctuality was remarkable in the management of his princely revenues. He kept the most accurate account of the least farthing, and had such horror of debts, that he never let anything remain unpaid, even a few weeks. He never was idle, always doing something. Even when surrounded with company, he would sit at his own little table at the end of the noble gallery, reading or writing for the glory of God; but, every now and then, he would rise from his studies to cheer his guests, and utter a few words that warmed every heart, and made every face beam with joy. Yes, he was a Christian host and a Christian friend."

CONVERSIONS .- On Sunday, the 19th ult., Miss Caroline Mary Ross, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, renounced the errors of Protestantism, and made pubthe Blessed Sacrament in Saint Mary's Cathedral, in that town, and after Vespers on the 26th ult., rereived conditional baptism, and was formally admitted into the Communion of the Church by the Very Rev.

Lieutenant Allen Bathurst, R.N., grandson of the late Dr. Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich, has been received into the Holy Catholic Church at Rome.-Two of Mr. Bathurst's sisters, also converts, are -Tablet.

had contrived and set in motion, and by the constancy of the overwhelming majority of that nation to the holy religion of their ancestors.-C. Standard.

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

FEARFUL STORM.-Dublin and suburbs were, on Saturday morning, 25th ult., about one a.m., visited with a gale unparalleled in its violence since the memorable hurricane of 1839. It commenced shortly after midnight, and continued to increase in force until after two o'clock, a.m., when it was felt in all its severity, and continued to blow with great fury until half-past four o'clock, a.m., when it gradually declined, and totally ceased about six a.m. At the commencement of the gale the wind blew directly from the south-west, but afterwards veered slightly, and when it moderated had shifted round to the north-east. Incalculable injury was done to property, but fortunately, as far as we could ascertain, no lives were lost, but few were injured, and severe fright was experienced by all-many of the inhabitants continuing up the greater portion of the night. When daylight dawned, the streets presented a dismal spectacle, being covered with the debris of the previous night's violence-slates, mortar, bricks, and fragments of glass and tiles strewing the ground in all directions. Nor was the sight afforded by the houses a whit behind hand-tottering chimneys, mangled parapets, disordered slating, and fragmentary chimney-pots meeting the spectator's gaze at every step. These, however, were minor evils, for in many instances other and far more serious traces of the winds's fearful revelry caught the eye-walls blown down, roofless houses buildings with chimneys which had fallen through the different floors, sashless windows, and last, though nor least, tearful friends and relatives anxiously inquiring after their neighbors. Great difficulty must of necessity arise in forming an adequate idea of the the Earl on terms of the dearest intimacy, and who damage done, and it is supposed that some days must elapse before a correct statement can be made out .- Telegraph.

At Dundrum, Roebuck, Milltown, &c., the effects of the storm were not less severe than elsewhere; and we have to record the melancholy fact that three lives were lost at the last-mentioned place. On makng inquiries we have been informed that between six and seven o'clock on the morning of the 26th ult., a large tree was overthrown at the Milltown factory, which, falling at the gate-house attached thereto, carried down the roof, floor, and walls, burying the inmates, six in number, underneath. Three persons were suffocated under the ruins, and taken out dead, namely, Mrs. Ryan, the owner of the lodge, her daughter, Margaret Ryan, and her son, Philip Ryan. The others-two of whom were lodgers, and the third a daughter of Mrs. Ryan's escaped with a lew bruises. -Ibid,

PARSONSTOWN.-By the great storm here on Christ-mas morning, houses have been unloofed, windows broken, chimneys blown down, and a good deal of damage has been done, a considerable quantity of corn and hay having been blown about. In the neighborhood of Roscrea a man was blown into a lime-kiln and before he was extricated he was nearly burned to death .- Saunders.

MULLINGAR.-Two chimneys were blown down through the roof of the poorhouse infirmary by the great storm here on Christmas morning, and six women severely wounded. One died this morning; two more are not expected to recover.

The Lamerick Chronicle, after detailing a myriad of local disasters which followed the storm of Sunday night and Monday morning, says :--- "At Kilrush 11 turf drifted away. At Islevaroo Cliff a schooner was totally wrecked, supposed to be the Margaret, from Sligo to London with mill dust. In Kilkee most of the passage over the new embankment. The poor fisher-men's canoes were lifted off the polished rock flats by sudden gusts of wind, curling about in the eddy, and, falling, were shattered to pieces. The wide scene of desolation was, indeed, awful to contemplate.

LIMERICK .- From Limerick there are reports of injury to the shipping, which is estimated at  $\pounds4,000$  or

significant fact-it is currently rumored amongst those who saw the battle, that the two individuals of the Catholic party who fired most frequently and with most effect, were persons totally unknown to most of those on whose side they had enlisted themselves.-The conflict was for some time doubtful, but at last turned against the Orangemen. As soon as this was observed, a horseman was dispatched to Aughrim and the surrounding districts—the strongholds of the Orange party in this portion of the county—in order to procure assistance. In a short time the town was invaded by about 60 armed men, who commenced a scene of destruction and slaughter worthy of a band of the veriest savages. The windows of Mr. M'Guckian's house, were broken, although that gentleman gives employ-ment to a large number of Protestants, and is justly and deservedly esteemed by men of every shade of politics and of every variety of creed, as an honor to the town in which he resides. Mr. M'Lorinan's house was also wrecked; and I understand that the residence of a person named Griffith, whose only offence is that. his wife was a Catholic, underwent a regular siege .-This, however, is but insignificant when compared with the personal injuries received during the fray .--A girl named Mary Browne, who has been living for some years as servant with the O'Hara already mentioned, went out to lift a dog whose leg had been broken by a bullet, and, whilst stooping, a ball, fired by an Orangeman, entered her right breast, and passed out under the left shoulder-blade. She has been under the care of two surgeons, but without hope of recovery. The unfortunate woman was a Protestant, but I have been informed that she sent for the priest, and has become a Catholic. Another female named Spiers, who is a widow, was shot through the legs, one of them having been broken. A young woman named Bachus, was also shot through the legs, but no bones were bioken. A man named Murray, has been shot through the ancle, which is frightfully splintered; the only hope it is said, for the man's life, is in amputation, and lastly, a man named O'Hara, has been shot through the ball of the leg, but without suffering any serious iujury. After quiet had in some measure been restored, the policemen of Magheralelt came into town, and took five persons with loaded guns, as prisoners; but the most singular fact in connection with the matter is, that although some of those persons can be iden-tified as having taken part in the riot, yet the magistrates have ordered them to be released without bail! -Belfust Correspondent of Telegraph.

SERIOUS OUTRAGE IN THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.-The following appears in the Freeman's Journal :-- "At a few minutes to eight o'clock last evening, while the Metropolitan Church, Marlborough street, was thronged to the utmost verge of its spacious bounds by an immense congregation, piously engaged at the conclusion of the jubilee, the solemn ceremony was suddenly interrupted by the perpetration of an outrage of the most atrocious character. A man of middle age and mean appearance, who had taken his seat at the lower end of the front nave, suddenly sprung up, and jumping on the form on which he had been sitting, with a heavy cudgel loaded with a pou-derous iron ferule at the end, struck a gentleman who happened to be sitting before him a tremendous blow on the head-the gentleman fell stunned on the floor. The fellow then proceeded to deal blows indiscrimi-nately on those of the congregation immediately near him, and amongst others struck down a lady. The scene of confusion that ensued was such as may easily be conceived. Several of the congregation made a rush upon the ruffian ; but it happened, however, that some members of the police, not on duty, but taking part in the devotions, were in attendance, and he was quickly secured by them as well as perhaps protected from serious consequences. In a few moments after sail boats were swamped, and their entire cargoes of the alarming confusion thus created had arisen, the Rev. Mr. Irwin, with the Rev. Messrs. Murphy and Burke, appeared in the Church, and exerted themselves with the utmost energy to allay the highly excited and lodges suffered by the ravages of the storm, and the indignant feelings of the vast congregation. The peo-sea filled the lodges on the strand, and made a clear ple were desired by the clergy to kneel and proceed with their devotions, and they at once obeyed. The persons who were assaulted with several females, who, overwhelmed with terror, had fainted on the occasion, were assisted into the vestry. In the meantime intelligence of what had occured having been received at the adjoining stationhouse, Sackville-place, a very strong body of police was quickly on the spot, while ns fram the r

AWFUL CATASTROPHE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.-Accounts have reached London of the total loss of a yacht belonging 10 Mr. Heald, whose marriage with Lola Montes created so much sensation a few years ago. Mr. Heald and a female who accompanied him, with the whole of the crew, have, we regret to say, perished. The calamity occurred in sight of one of her Majesty's steam frigates, and the painful intelligence is rendered still more distressing by the report that a boat, manned by fourteen seamen, which had been dispatched from the frigate to the assistance of those on board, also foundered, and all the crew were drowned.

THE BISHOP OF CHICHAGO .- Two weeks ago we informed our readers of the arrival of our venerated Bishop, in excellent health, from his journey to Europe. Since then, we regret to learn, that the illustrious prelate has been suffering under an attack of disease, to which he has been subject for some timedyspepsia and rheumatism. We understand that the physicians recommend a more southern climate as indispensible towards his restoration to health .- Western Tablet.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH .--- The Catholics of sum of \$9000. The church is quite new, and was built a few years ago at a cost of over \$11,000 .-Christian Inquirer.

DEDICATION .- The new French Church, which has been recently finished through the zealous exertions of its worthy Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Lebel, was solemnly dedicated to God, under the patronage of St. Louis, on Sunday afternoon, the 16th inst., by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Chicago .- W. Tablet.

SARDINIA .- The sinister influences of Protestant governments have been counteracted by Catholic powers-a latitudinarian Ministry which insidiously endeavored to undermine the ancient Faith of the nation, has been scattered to the winds-the infamous Marriage Bill by which it was contemplated to demoralise the people, through universal concubinage, and thus smooth the path of national infidelity and apostacy, has been defeated, and the firmness of the Holy Father and the fidelity and courage of the illustrious Confessor who has calmly borne the injustice of that tyranny which has so long and so cruelly expelled the Archbishop of Turin from his See, as well as of the other Bishops of Piedmont and

±5,000. The city has suffered considerable damage. The tide rose quickly—in half the ordinary time—and although not within four feet of the top of the quay wall, the billows were so convulsed as to dash the Barry's-lane, Blackpits, and a brushmaker by trade." spray over the roadway, and into the windows of the houses in the vicinity.

ORANGE RIOTS IN CASTLEDAWSON .- Early on Christmas evening three men, one of whom carried a gun on his shoulder, entered the shop of a spirit-dealer named Oliver O'Hara, whose house is in the immediate vicinity of Castledawson, and called for a quart of beer. They sat for several hours without asking for a new surply, singing Orange songs, and indulging in the very uncivilised license of speech so usual amongst their party on all occasions, but more particularly at set times like the present; and this, too, without any attempt at restraint or hindrance on the part of any per-Roxbury have lately purchased the Free-will Baptist son whatsoever. They at last rose to go away, but meeting-house on Ruggles-street, in that city, for the not before they had asked for some whiskey, which the proprietor of the establishment refused to give .--On leaving the house, Rox, the person who carried the gun, solemnly protested that, before going home, he would shoot a man-he would have a life. They then went their way up the road that leads to the town, which is built on a rising ground, and overtook a shoe-maker, named O'Neill, whom, without having received the slightest provocation, they began to jostle through the mad. No sconer had O'Neill began to exhibit some symptoms of resentment than Rox, who had his gun loaded, cocked it at O'Neill, and swore he would put the contents of it into his body. Several persons, attracted by the noise, soon arrived at the spot and took up their respective sides at once. The gun was wrenched from Rox, taken, and re-taken, several times; and then the row began. Sticks and stones were brought into immediate requisition by the belli-gerent parties, and a frightful melee eusued, during which the Orangemen were beaten right up the hill .-The retreating party, when they had gained the emi-nence, turned, and fired on their pursuers. The first shot, I have been informed—and my informant is prepared to swear to it-was discharged by a Protestant. And the Catholics, so far from retaliating in the same style, deliberately fired two successive volleys into the air. The discharge of arms from the other side conti-See, as well as of the other Bishops of Piedmont and Sardinia, are rewarded by the defeat of those infernal machinations which foreign heresy and foreign gold Catholics did fire in earnest; but—and this is a most ity.

THE MAGISTRACY .- The Lord Chancellor has appointed James S. Birch, Esq., of Birch-grove, Roscrea, a inagistrate, for the county of Tipperary, on the recommendation of the Lieutenant of the county.

IMPROVEMENT OF DOWNPATRICK.—There has not been such demand for houses in this town for many years as during the last six months. One large pro-prietor states that he has not a single unoccupied house here, where he not unfrequently had ten to fifteen vacant at one time.

FLAX GROWING-INTERESTING FACT .- We are informed that Thomas Bunting, a tenant on the Richhill estate, sold, on last Friday, at the Richhill steam scutch mill, to Mr. J. Wilson, of Armagh, 69 stone of flax, the produce of one Riga barrel of flaxseed, at 13s. 0<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per stone, the whole amounting to £44-19s-10d., grown on one acre and three roods, statute measure. The flax was prepared at the above mill.—Newry Telegraph.

At the last meeting of the Board of Guardians, Galway, Mr. Redington presiding, and Sir Thomas Redington, Messrs. Blakeney, Murray, Killian, Tierney, and Somerville, being the other guardians present, the following communication from one of the relieving othcers was read, which, we have little doubt, will be also extensively perused on both sides of the Irish sea: "Sir-I have to report that I have been served with notice, that all the persons residing on the townlands of Caherlearna North, and Caherlearna South, in the electoral division of Belville, all the persons residing on the townlands of Caherenlea, in the electoral division of Deerpark, and all the persons residing on the townlands of Loughgeorge and Ruanemore, on the Claregalway electoral divisions, with the exception of James O'Brien and Widow Moroney, are to be evicted at the suit of Sir Thos. Montefiore, Bart., Samuel Gurney, and Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, the owners of said lands-Your obedient servant, "M. FINN.

The Board of Ordnance have hired West House at Galway as an hospital for the use of the troops, as the present hospital is situated in a very unhealthy local-

### LANDLORDISM IN THE COUNTY DOWN-MR. STEWART, OF ARDES, AGAIN !

A missive, of which the following is a copy, has been transmitted to Mr. George Lockhart, of Lurgan, who occupies a farm on the estate of Mr. Stewart, of Ardes, one of whose literary productions we lately published and duly commented upon. Mr. Stewart, or his advisers, or both, are determined, it seems, that no mistake shall exist in regard to the cause of this individual annoyance, and it is accordingly proclaimed, in ostentations defiance of all delicacy. The following is the letter alluded to :--

, "Laurencetown, Banbridge, Dec. 18th, 1852. "Dear Sir-Capt. Bowen desires me to say that he has received instructions from Mr. Stewart to call on all his tenants, who plumped for Mr. Crawford at the last election of the county of Down, for the immediate payment of their respective rents, in full, without any abatement whatever, and if not paid, to proceed against them. As you are in the list of those who did so, Capt. Bowen now requests that you will, on receipt of this, pay the rent due out of your holding, in Clare, to Mr. Stewart, and if you do not, he must, however painful it may be to him, proceed against you for the recovery thereof, agreeable to his instructions. He gives you this information to prevent your being put to any costs. -I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

" Mr. George Lockhart, Lurgan." Now, the family of Mr. (-Now, the family of Mr. Lockhart have been in possession of the tarm in question during more than one hundred years, and Mr. Lockhart himself has held it at least 40 years, while large sums have been expended in buildings and other improvements, to which the landlord has not contributed one farthing. So excellent a tenant has Mr. Lockhart been, that on no former occasion had it ever been deemed necessary to ask him for payment of rent. At the late county Down election, however, Mr. Lockhart deemed himself a British subject, and not a landlord's serf-in the former character he fancied himself entitled to keep a conscience, and to vote in accordance with that conscience, while the letter above recited shows the mode in which he inust be punished for his temerity. We again call up-on the "Tenant Right Brigade" to bring this whole system under the notice of parliament, and, in the meantime, we just add, that if redress is not granted, then there is no justice to be had under British rulethat's all .- Banner of Ulster.

### BREAKING THE PLEDGE. (From the Nation.)

The Irish representatives, who have just sold themselves to the new cabinet, have taken excellent care themselves to render the bargain as ignominious and notorious a prostitution of their personal honor and public influence as was possible. This is fortunate in several senses, and especially because it saves the character of the people of this country and their constituencies from the suspicion of complicity in the transaction, as well as because it lessens and damnifies the extent and nature of the support they have brain. But he has got one intrigue upon hands that been hired to secure for the ministry. Even at the he will find his master. He undertook the most daring been hired to secure for the ministry. Even at the price of the subordinate situations which he has flung to them, Lord Aberdeen has purchased their support far too dearly. Their characters were not worth a respective tide-waitership. They have left themselves no possible shadow of apology or justification for one still honest elements of the Irish party will act, conof the most flagrant derelictions of public honor ever beheld, even in St. Stephens, and even among Irish members. The most eminent English statesmen are, unconsciously we presume, taking their seats beside Irish colleagues who would be scouted from any decent assembly in this country. Up to the last minute, in the most express, solemn, and emphatic manner, they pledged themselves never to take office from, never to support, always to act in opposition to, any and every ministry not pledged to repeal the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, to abolish the Church Establishment, and to legislate upon all the principles of Sharman Crawford's bill, as cabinet questions. It would be an absurd waste of public patience to pretend that they have got any such conditions of office. The very suspicion is negatived flat by the mere fact of the presence of three of the leading men in that cient guarantee of security; when Sir James Graham makes Crawford's bill a cabinet question, we may

possibly mean anything but the most inflexible inde-pendence of any and every ministry not animated by their principles. And there word for word from the minutes of that memorable meeting, is the resolution that was unanimously passed amid intense enthusiasm, on the motion of her Majesty's present Solicitor-General for Ireland :--

"That in the unanimous opinion of this conference it is essential to the proper management of this cause that the members of parliament who have been returned on Tenant Right principles should hold themselves perfectly independent of, and in opposition to all governments which do not make it a part of their policy and a cabinet question, to give to the tenantry of Ireland a measure fully embodying the principles of Mr. Sharman Crawford's bill."

Four months have not yet elapsed since that piece of audacious hypocrisy was perpetrated in the presence of one of the most respectable and able popular assemblies that we have ever laid eyes upon. And the same evening, at the Crawford banquet, it was repeated in the following terms :-

"He would assure the gentlemen to whose co-operation he alone owed the honor of addressing them on this toast, they would find them, as long as they were members of parliament, in compact cabal, and unchangeable, determined, not influenced by any favor nor thinking of advancement-(cheers)-flinging aside all such favors, as they trampled under foot all insiunations, determined to struggle to the end, and if they did not even succeed they would try to deserve their approval."

The learned gentleman had no subsequent public communication with the country. He went into parliament so pledged, fully, circumstantially voluntarily. He has never retracted, or amended, or explained, or qualified his words. And a month has not elapsed until he has dropped like a rotten plum into the Trea-

That Mr. John Sadleir should go straight over to any party conducive to his own personal interests does not surprise us very much. That he should pave his way to this open and avowed treachery by avoiding many explicit pledges, and by throwing out intimations so suggestive as that given at Carlow, is what any person who has an idea of his intricate and plotting intellect might expect. That the office to which he has been nominated should be the very one charged with the task of intriguing among and attempting to corrupt the Irish members, is a fact that reflects a rather questionable credit on the discrimination of the new minister. We are anxious to see how many of a tail Mr. John Sadleir will be able to bring after him to the Treasury benches. We promise them their seats will hardly be warm there before they may prepare to return to private life again.

Mr. John Sadleir is a clever man. Inside that sallow and wrinkled face of his ever play schemes and intrigues by the score. French railroads, English and Irish banks, joint stock companies, law suits, estate agencies, the Farmers' Society, and the Telegraph newspaper, all claim superintendence from that busy of all his speculations when he proposed to bring over an Irish party to the support of Russell, Palmerston, and Graham. We know how the voice of the country will denounce such a compact. We know how the scious of the support and sympathy of the people. The next session will prove the unity and integrity of that body; and whatever the next session may fail to establish, the consequent general election will be sure to accomplish.

Of course Mr. John Sadleir is pledged to take office from no ministry which does not consider Sharman Crawford's bill and the religious questions cabinet measures. What of that ! Of course it would be easy to discover many passages spoken or written by him within the last year to which this act gives the lie direct. Here, for instance, is a sentence from his speech at Athlone:

"The Catholic Defence Association will place clearly before the people their power, and they will not hesitate to expose the organised hypocrisy of Downing-street wherever it shall raise its head. (Loud incongruous cabinet. Where Lord John Russell sits cheers.) The Whigs may vacillate-they may betray the Titles Bill is perfectly safe; where Mr. Gladstone their constituents, and become again political aposholds office, the Church Establishment has quite suffi- tates-they may strive to subsidise the press-to corrupt the representation-to pack the jury box-to run every the interest--to uphold the despotism of a cliqueto rely on a military force-to reduce the owners and occupiers of land to one common ruin, and they may manufacture a new ciy; but if we continue true to ourselves we have no grounds for despair. ('Hear' and cheers.) We know the position of our enemy. We are conscious of the designs of our false friends. We have measured and marshalled our means and resources, and it would be criminal to despair. Let our mission be to implant in the heart of the remnant of the Irish race that fixed and unbending resolve to right ourselves, which is the safe depository of dominion and power. To help ourselves shall be the living and active principle of our political action; to despair would be to beiray the country. For my part, I will not desert her whilst one particle of the public spirit of her ancient people can be traced, shall cling to her whilst a vestige of her constitution is preserved. (Cheers.)"

English government. For years his name was the synonyme for an upright, courageous, and incorrupt-ible Irish member; and now is it this man, who is the renegade Redington's rival for the Under-Secretaryship of the Castle? Oh, shame!

Mr. William Monsell has broken no pledge, belied no antecedents, forfeited no principles that we are aware of. His friends may feel hurt, and if his constituency have a spark of spirit they will reject him but he has only done what he might be expected to do -what he never undertook not to do-and he may freely acquit his honor of any particular stain in the transaction. Not so Limerick, if it submit to be further misrepresented by her Majesty's Clerk of the Ordnance.

On three other constituencies-on the electors of Athlone, Carlow, and Galway-a weighty and sacred responsibility rests this New Year's Day. With them it lies to obliterate, at once and for ever, this blot upon Irish truth and honesty. With them it lies to teach to English ministers a lesson upon the purpose and virtue of our electors that they may never forget. With them it lies to protest before their countrymen against the treachery, the falsehood, and the corruption of which they are the victims, of which they seem to be the accomplices. It is for them to take the initiative in resisting the return of these hacks of the Treasury ; and we know that the whole country will sympathise with and support them. A signal opportunity is in their hands. Would to God that we could fittingly demonstrate how mementons it is ! We can only pray that they may appreciate and use it aright.

The Limerick Reporter, contains the following strictures on the administrative acts of the deposed Government as far as Ireland was the field of operations: " It cannot be denied that the virus of Orangeism was Stealthily, but not the less determinedly, perseveringly, and insultingly, were popular magistrates who had themselves respected by the people because they were fair and impartial in the discharge of their duties beginning to feel the icy hand of the Castle. Where they were immediately responsible to the Government, holding stipendiary places, they were trembling for their situations, or they dared to be honest in spite of their fears. Favorites who, in the old days of rampart and audacious ascendancy and insolence, had rendered themselves notorious by their opposition to popular rights, and by doing the work of the tyrants, were made to supplant the well-disposed in particular stations, and men to whom the poor looked for safety were sent off to remote districts, to supervise the Jumper crosade in Connemara, or to associate with coast-guards on the cliffs of Mayo. Secret instructions were issued to a certain class of stipendiaries known as much for their earnest Protestantism as for their utter want of sympathy with the great bulk of the population. The gentry of the country were supercili-ously superseded in their proper places by men they despised—on whom they must have looked more in the light of spies over their actions than as associates in the administration of the law. Investigations into the alleged misconduct of pure and honorable men were sought for on the dictate of partisan spite or wretched disappointment, and were readily granted by the imbeciles and nincompoops who hold the reins on Cork-hill, and who delighted in exercising authority, even for no other purpose than to show they possessed it. Nothing particularly flagrant or outrageous had been as yet attempted, except in the higher flights of the ex-Attorney-General Napier, who will be remem-bered for ever as having instituted a prosecution against the Rev. Fathers Barke and Clune, of the county of Clare, while he sought to quash the verdict of "Wilful murder" at Sixmilebridge against the authors of the bloody tragedy for which that village has become famous, and to trample on good faith, reason, and right in his proceedings with regard to that most memorable transaction in the general elections of 1852. If the barefaced villany of the truculent days of Orangeism was not fully apparent, the mask was too thin to conceal the revolting features of the monster which was walking abroad among us, and which, with the aid of a certain class of Liberals (bless the mark !) throughout the country, was obtaining a sanction for the very worst excesses of which a

political party could be guilty." THE IRISH PLACEMEN.-The intelligence that lier and Keogh aken place" under the new administration did not surprise the Irish Catholics of this district, although it filled them with wonder that these men should have been looked upon as the champions of the Irish cause. The prophecy of the Catholic Standard has been fulfilled, and the statement that these gentlemen started a newspaper for their own personal aggrandisement, and to prove the means of their stepping into office the first opportunity, has now been verified. One Irish friend of ours exclaimed on reading the intelligence-" By my faith, they'd sell St. Paul's cape off his back." There is no doubt that Mr. Lucas, Mr. Duffy, and other real Irish patriots will look after these placemen. It is to be hoped that their constituencies will reject them as unworthy stewards of the trust reposed in them.--Manchester Correspondent of Catholic Standard. A Tory journal says—" The number of signatures attached to the petition for the abolition of Maynooth Grant, at the office of the Priests' Protection Society, 18th December, amounted to 7,279." [We imagine some Miss Lydia Languish saying, when she spells over about a hundred names, written in the same "Italian hand," to the above petition-" Laws, how aueer !"]

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Comnerce says, there is now a full supply of butter in New York, but most of it is in the hands of speculators, who will, probably, be heavy losers. Butter, he thinks, will be cheaper this spring than for many years.

3

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger states that the Committee on Commerce in the House is at work on the subject of reciprocity with Canada, though it is not certain that the bill will be matured during the present session.

MORE CALORIC SHIPS .- It is stated that the gentlemen through whose instrumentality the Caloric ship Ericsson has been built, are so well satisfied with the success of that experiment, that it is their intention to shortly lay the keels of several boats, of about 4,000 tons register, into which engines of sufficient power will be placed to give them a much higher maximum speed. It is farther said that during the year at least six vessels of this description will be built for the same parties.

ANOTHER WONDER .- A friend informs us that he has seen a drawing and plan of a monster steanship, which it is said, is to be immediately built in New York. The steamer, designed by D. Davidson, is to be of iron, and of the following dimensions: keel 700 feet in length; deck 500 feet, beam 80; hold 60 feet; the saloon to be 200 feet in length with accommodation for three thousand passengers, there are to be sixteen engines, with 5000 horse power; the maximum speed contemplated is thirty miles per hour, and the ship is expected to make the passage from New York to Liverpool in five days .- Boston Traveller.

Meagher and his companions thought that the Catholic owners of Ireland and the Protestant holders of the land might be induced to unite for at least one purpose,—that of Irish regeneration. Vain hope! Try to unite oil and water. Try to induce the devil to help a Christian to save his soul. Try to unite impos-sible ingredients, or persons, but do not try to unite Irish Protestants with Irish Catholics. When was it ever done? When did it ever seem likely to be done ? In our mind, the difference between them is miraculous. The only parallel in history which we know is that where the Lord hardened the heart of Pharauh. Irish Protestants cross the Atlantic, and bring with them the old hatred which Ireland knows so well, and which showed itself here in New Hampshire statutes and in Philadelphia church burnings. Mix oil with water, try-only try. Make oil drinkable and water burnable without destroying both oil and water, and making of them a thing which is neither oil nor wate,-try, only try ! We speak of bodies, not of indi-viduals, for we know that, in Ireland and in America there are Irish Protestants who deserve well of Irishmen and of Ireland. But the two hodies cannot mingle.

It was tried often enough before his time,men, and especially young men, may try it again. Try to get the devil to help to save a Christian soulonly try! Why if you can't learn anything from Irish history, just look at a procession in which Irish Protestant and Catholic societies appear even here in America. Scan the faces of the men, and try to mix oil and water-pray try! Look at the face of an Orangeman when he chances to meet a priest-note the glance of his eye and the involuntary tightening of his fingers, and read, in his look of impotent rage, the reason why all these speculations about uniting Irish Catholics and Irish Protestants are and must be vain and unprofitable. There may be generosity in the idea, but there is no truth in it.-Boston Pilot.

LAWLESSNESS IN BALTIMORE.-Few prudent persons sally forth, after dark, without being armed with a reliable weapon. A reverend clergyman has sug-gested the discontinuance of public worship, after night, in consequence of the insecurity of our streets. On Saturday evening Mr. McCormack shot a rowdy who assailed him on Liberty street, whilst walking with two ladies. In the same week, several gentlemen were similarly attacked. Every alarm of fire breeds a brawl, in which pistols, muskets, and brick bats, are liberally used. Gentlemen are stopped on the street, in the twilight, and asked for liquor or "a loan" in such a way as to make obedience to the request rather more compulsory than sociable. Certain quarters of the town are avoided by discreet pedestrians after dark, as if they were infested with a pestilence. Nay, the columns of our papers are so filled with outrages, showing the insecurity of life as well as property, that it is needless to recapitulate misdeeds which unfortunately are too familiar to the public.---Baltimore American. VILLANOUS .- A gentleman by the name of H. C. Hicks, while passing through Lombard street, Balti-more, one evening last week, had a rope thrown round his neck, was dragged into an alley, received a handful of lime in his face, and while blinded and choked was robbed of \$3000. This is one of the most audacious robberies of which we ever heard, and is only equalled by the Boston robbery last summer, of which we gave a full account at the time. The City of Notions and the Monumental City are certainly becoming very immoral, and decidedly unsafe places for sojourners. THE "MODEL" REPUBLIC .- The Cincinnati Weekly Times says :- " It is notorions that we now have in our midst more pickpockets, burglars, and cut-throats, than ever before. It is not sale for one to venture into the street, and mingle with society, without regarding everybody as rascals, and treating them as such, until convinced of the contrary."

look out for haleyou days.

Let us make perfectly plain, and put upon record, the measures of those gentlemen's treachery. Out of their own recorded and reiterated words let them be convicted. Let the English people and the English ministers observe what an accession of public virtue they have got. Let both sides of the honorable house take note of it. They may be familiar with Protean politics and extraordinary changes ef opinion, but the like of this, we verily believe, they have never known.

[The article then refers to Mr. Keogh's declaration at the Athlone banquet, and quotes passages of his speech on that occasion; also a similar declaration against place-taking made by Mr. Keogh at the county Cork election in March last, and confirmed with the solemnity of on appeal to God.] Four months later he was re-elected for Athlone up-

on the same explicit promises again tendered at the lustings. Shortly afterwards the Carlow banquet occurred, and we need hardly recal to the recollection of the Clergy and people of this country their anger and astonishment at the premature disclosure which was then elicited from Mr. Sadlier. To the Tenant Right Conference which was approaching the honest electors of the country looked forward as an occasion when this lurking treason should be denounced and crushed. We remember to have heard at the time of a venerable old Priest, who, when addressed by the member for Carlow, announced that he had come there from his poor parish, two hundred miles away, to watch him that day. The whole country north and south was suffused with one feeling of indignation; and whosoever was present in the City Assembly House will be transitioned and the country and the city and the House will not readily forget the sustained and enthu-siastic applause in which that unanimous sentiment burst forth when it was announced that a resolution had been prepared pledging the Tenant Right members to a pulicy of independent opposition.

There was obviously no toleration for a trimming policy to be found in the heart of that great assembly and then, recognising the impossibility of maintaining the ground taken at Carlow, Mr. Keogh capped the climax of duplicity. He arose to propose that resolution himself. He amended it so as to render its terms more stringent and circumstantial. He blandly deprecated the idea that he or any of his friends could any other person any place or emolument from any ada.

Ah! Mr. Oily Gammon never spoke so seductive a delusion. We will only cite another extract, from his letter of explanation to the Bishop of Cloyne, written last September, after the Carlow banquet. He had been wantonly and injuriously attacked by several "gentlemen of the press" it will be remembered. Now, here is the challenge and criterion that he asks to have applied to his conduct :-

"When I am attacked I ask of your Lordship and the country to look to the antecedents of my assailants and my own-to consider our position and our character, to see on which side rests the temptation to do an act which may bring with it a pecuniary benefit, or a personal advantage. I invite the country to this consideration, not for the sake of individuals, but for the sake of those great principles of civil and religious liberty which are placed in peril by the adious controversy that has been forced upon its attention at the present moment. I ask to be judged of by my acts, by my votes, not by the misdirection of my sentiments, not by the misrepresentation of my motives by those

who have made themselves known as my enemies." Anthony O'Flaherty remains, and, indeed we have read of his rumored defection with the deepest pain and shame. Five years ago the Irish Confederation paid the expenses of his first contest for Galway, and sent its most gifted members to support him on his distinct pledge never to seek or accept for himself or

The committee appointed to examine into the merits of the Westward harbors of Ireland, for transatlantic steamers, have presented their report to Parliament .-The contents are not yet known.

### UNITED STATES.

The Gavan Duffy Tenant Right Association of New York, have already received the sum of \$113.

COURSE OF LECTURES.-Dr. Brownson will give a Course of Lectures on the "Characteristics of the Age," in the Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia. The course to commence on the evening of the 24th Jan.

The Catholics of New York are taking pretty complete possession of the eastern side of the city, there being no less than nine churches east of Bowery.

In the debate upon General Cass' Cuban resolutions in the United States Senate, Senator Hale said that Cuba was all very well, but they must have Canada first, and hoped the attention of Congress and the people would be directed towards the acquisition of Can-

MURDERS IN NEW YORK .- The New York papers of yesterday morning chronicle three murders in that city during the 24 hours preceding.

A little boy at Salem, N. J., recently asked his parents how condemned criminals were executed. The parents heedlessly explained the matter, and shortly afterwards the boy took a handkerchief and proceeded to experiment with an infant sister lying in the cradle, and suspended her until life was extinct !

The N. Y. Courier des Etats Unis gives the full details of the surrender of the French in Sonoar. Gen. Blanco, the Mexican' commander, visited the Frenchmen in their camp, and promised them honorable conditions, when the later numbering 137 men, surren-dered. The Frenchmen disclaimed all intention of attempting to conquer Sonora. The merchants of Guayamas contributed \$10,000 to enable the survivors to reach San Francisco. During the expedition 24 Frenchmen were killed, and 35 were wounded.

DELICATELY DONE.- Rev. Dr. De Witt, in his prayer in the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday morning, asked grace for the members, that their "hands may not be polluted with bribes."--Harrisburg Telegraph.

The Maine Liquor Law had been defeated in the legislature of Florida.

FOR SALE, IRAFTS at THREE DAYS' SIGHT, on Messrs. OVER-END, GURNEY & Co., LONDON, from ONE POUND UPWARDS, Negociable at any Town in Great Britain or Ireland. HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., St. Sacrament Street. Montreal, Oct. 1852.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON,

At the Office, No. 3 McGill Street.

TERMS:

To Town Subscribers. . . . . \$3 per annum. To Country do. . . . . . \$2} do. Payable Half-Yearly in Advance.

All communications to be addressed to the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, post paid.

CF Anonymous communications cun never be taken notice of:

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 29, 1853.

### NEWS-OF THE WEEK.

Her Majesty is said to be again in an "interesting situation." Parliament having been prorogued until February there is no political news of any interest from England. Lord Clarendon is spoken of as destined to supersede Lord John Russell in the Foreign Office. The elections, consequent upon the new ministerial arrangements, have generally resulted in favor of the government. Lord John Russell, Sir William Molesworth and Sir James Graham, have been re-elected unanimously. Mr. Gladstone, at the University of Oxford, has found an opponent in the person of Mr. Dudley Perceval, who comes forward as the warm opponent of Popery and of the authoritative claims of the Catholic Church; Mr. Gladstone's return is far from certain; his opponent had a majority on Thursday the 6th inst.; the poll might be kept open for several days longer. At Halitax, Sir C. Wood was opposed by another No-Popery man, a Mr. Edwardes, who was however defeated by a small majority.

In Ireland the elections are likely to be far more interesting, nor will the renegades, who have basely accepted place, as the colleagues of Russell and Palmerston, be allowed to reap the reward of their almost incredible treachery, without a struggle. For the conduct of Mr. Keogh, the Tablet finds an excuse, in that he is a poor needy man, to whom the offer of a fixed salary was a temptation too powerful to be resisted. But there can be no excuse for Mr. Sadiler's treachery; he at least cannot plead poverty as an excuse for having sold himself for the vile pittance doled out to him as a Junior Lord of the Treasury; and it is to be hoped that his constituents will show their abhorrence of his. dishonorable conduct by hooting him from the hustings when he again has the impudence to appear before them as a candidate for the suffrages of Catholic Irishmen. The position of the Irish. Catholic party in the House of Commons was so magnificent-the success of the system of tactics, decided upon after mature deliberation, was so certain-the victory of the Irish Brigade in the overthrow of the Derby administration was so complete-that the friends of Ireland may well have been excused for believing that for her a new era was about to commence; had her representatives been but men of common honesty, justice for Ireland could no longer have been witheld. The duty, the policy, of the Irish Brigade were so clear-had can be offered for the miserable place-hunting deserters. "So help me God "--swore Mr. Keogh but a few weeks ago-never will I take office under, always will I oppose, any ministry which does not make the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, the granting of Tenant Right, and the removal of the bardens which press so hearily upon the poor Catholics of Ireland compelled to support a loathsome State establishment, part of their official programme ; and so swore Mr. Sadlier, who now so contentedly puts up with the broken victuals, and official garbage contemptuously cast to him from the portals of Downing street. The tergiversation of these men is unaccountable; they had but to restrain their inordinate propensity for making themselves vile for a few weeks longer-to try and behave like honest men for the remainder of the Session, and the triumph of Ireland's cause was secure; they had turned out the Derby, their plain duty was at once to set to work to turn out the Aberdeen-Russell ministry ; to make all government impracticable, and to put a complete clog on the wheels of the State machine until such time as every one of their demands had been complied with. This was the course which they had marked out for themselves, or rather which they pretended to have marked out, in order the more easily to gull the honest electors of Ireland. It is just to add that several of the members of the Irish Brigade have kept aloof from, and have loudly condemned, this wholesale political apostacy. Mr. Lucas in the Tablet, Duffy in the Nation; and the independent Catholic press throughout Ireland, have denounced it in no measured language. G. P. Moore, Esq., M.P. for Mayo, has published a letter calling upon the constituencies of Ireland to summon their representatives to declare themselves, as to whether they intend to abide by the pledges-given, or rather sworn, at the late general election.

party in parliament, expressing the united will of the Irish peo-

pic. <sup>14</sup> A new government has been formed, irrespective of the opinions of the Irish people. Certain Irish representatives have joined the government, and deserted their party ; and the ques-tion arises, whether the people approve of that junction and hat desertion.

"The issue is simple, and capable of an easy solution. It is more waste of invective to fall foul of the men who are accused of having betrayed the people; they have resigned into the hands of their constituents the trust that they obtained under false pretences; and those constituents, in the face and in the name of the people of Ireland, will have to pronounce a solemn verdict on their conduct. "But it is otherwise with men who-without surrendering

their trust to their constituents-may yet betray that trust with more unobtrusive treachery; and it is of the most vital neces more unobtrustive treachery; and it is of the most vital neces-sity that a clear, comprehensive, and explicit declaration should he given by every popular Irish representative as to whether he is prepared to cross the House of Commons with Mr. Kcogh, Mr. Sadleir, or Mr. Monsell—or to hold himself in independent opposition with the people. "For my own part, I thinkin, my duty at once to inform my constituents that I see nothing in the constitution or the pro-mise of the present government which induce me to give it my support; and that I hold the trust which the people of Mayo, at great sacrifice, have placed in my keeping; as pure as when

at great sacrifice, have placed in my keeping; as pure as when they first confided it to my honor.

"G. H. MOORE. "Moore Hall, Jan. 1, 1803."

Thus if the people of Ireland have been fooled, nsulted, and betrayed, by the treachery of Keogh, Sadlier, &c., they have still a remedy in their own hands; they can still prevent the traitors from inflicting fresh injuries and additional outrages upon the country that fondly confided in their honor, and integrity. It seems further, by some extracts, which the Tablet gives, from a pamphlet entitled " Ireland Imperialised," and addressed by Mr. Keogh to Lord Clarendon, in 1849, that the former gentleman has long been meditating the ruin of Ireland's nationality; that he has for years been scheming how best to betray her cause-for we find him, in 1849, recommending as the panacea for Ireland's sufferings, the "eradicating all vestiges of Ireland's pseudo-nationality," and the "transferring the government of Ireland from Dublin Castle to the office of the Secretary for the Home Department."

It is stated that Mr. Kirwan's sentence has been commuted to transportation for life. This is the counterpart of the conduct of our executive in the Berubé case. Conscious that the evidence on the trial was, not sufficient to authorise the finding of a verdict of "Guilty"-afraid to do right, for fear of awakening a popular outcry-they have compromised matters, by remitting the sentence of "Death," and inflicting the milder punishment of transportation; ism can logically and consistently, represent the State and thus, as in all compromises, have failed in giving satisfaction to any one. As in the case of Berubé, the convict was either guilty of murder, or guilty of no crime at all. By remitting the sentence of Death," the government have clearly pronounced him "Not Guilty" of murder; why they have sen- and subject are those of parent and child-meaning tenced him to transportation for life is not so clear. Since the trial, additional particulars have come to light, irreconcileable with the hypothesis of Mr. Kirwan's guilt; and the worthlessness of the testimony of the principal witnesses for the prosecution has been well established.

From France the news is totally destitute of inerest. A supplement to the Moniteur of the 5th nstant, announces that the Russian minister bad deivered his credentials to the Emperor. In Sardinia, the Bill for abolishing the Christian Sacrament of Matrimony, and putting in its place a system of legalised concubinage, has been withdrawn. The folowing is an extract from a letter from the Father of the Faithful to the King of Sardinia, upon this important subject :—

It is a dogma of Faith that marriage was elevated by Our Lord Jesus Christ to the dignity of a Sacrament; and it is a point of the doctrine of the Catholic Church that a Sacrament is not an accidental quality, superadded to the contract, but that it is of the very essence of marriage, in such sort that the conjugal union between Christians is not legitimate unless in the Marriage-Sacrament, out of which there is nothing but a

the wharmage-sacrament, but of which there is nothing but a mere concubinage. A civil law, which in supposing the Sacrament divisible from the contract of marriage for Catholics pretends to regulate its validity, contradicts the doctrine of the Church, usurps its The Austrian Government has expressed its regret. to the British ambassador, for the outrage lately inflicted upon the person of the Vienna correspondent of the Morning Chronicle. The whole affair seems to have originated in a misunderstanding between the head of the Police department, and some of the subordinate officers, one of whom has been severely censured for his conduct, by his superiors. The steamer Arctic, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Wednesday. The Oxford election was still undecided, and Mr. Gladstone's return doubtful. It is reported that the courier Madiai-who. with his wife, was imprisoned for disseminating irreligious and seditious publications, and not for reading the Bible, as falsely stated by the Evangelical press -has lately died at Florence. There is no political news of any importance.

State-Schoolism to do--that if they can succeed in ] deify the State; both ignore God, the Church, and showing that it is the right of the State to educate, the rights of the parent. In Pagan Rome, incense they will inve established the duty of the subject, no matter of what religion, to pay for, and to accept, such education as it may seem good to the State to the Republic. In modern Protestantdom, the State down-and that the complaints of the Catholic clergy, and laity, of Upper Canada are unfounded, and unworthy of attention. In fact, make good the "pre- tholics refused to be guilty of this damnable State-olatensions of the State as educator," and the Montreal try, and refused to acknowledge the divinity of Cæsar, Herald clearly sees that the right of the State, to so also will they to-day resist the equally blasphemous This then is the question-" Has the State any right. to exercise control over the education of its subjects ?" In support of the affirmative, our cotemporary argues :

"I must see"-says the State-"that my children have sufficient knowledge to enable them to avoid starvation themselves, or spoliation of others; that they be sufficiently acquainted with their rights, and their duties, to protect their liberties against usurpers, while they yield obedience to the laws, which they themselves make for their mutual protection; finally, that they shall be so far well informed as to be capable of activity in commerce, ingenuity in arts, and constant progress, instead of retrogradation; in one word, that they may be industrious, peaceable, moral, literate, wealthy, and improving, like the Americans, rather than idle, dissolute, unlearned, pauperised, and perishing, like the Mexicans. You may believe the Mexicans to be the best Christians. Well, make my children as good Christians as you please; but I know the Americans are the best citizens. I shall do my duty."

the words "my children," because in them lies the fresh starting point, we may proceed to the discussion whole gist of the argument. "That the child belongs to the State," is the starting point of the advo-cates of State-Schoolism. "The education of the child does not belong to the State,"—says the freeman, the parent, and the Catholic ;-- " the child, and site for enabling them perfectly to fulfil that divine the care of his education, belong to the family and to the Church of God ; the child does not belong to the humanity, but in virtue of the supernatural assistance State, and over his education the State can have no of the Holy Ghost ?" Before citing the Catholic legitimate control." Hereupon issue is joined-"To argument in favor of the existence of such a body, whom does the child belong?" Not till we shall have we would notice, and dispose of, an objection brought obtained the true answer to this question shall we be able to appreciate the arguments for, and against, State-Schoolism.

It is only by the assertion of one particular theory of government that the advocates of State-Schoolas having the right to address its subjects as-" My ance of the Holy Ghost." If he does not mean pre-Children"-and that theory of government is-the cisely the same thing, and as we only affirm "the "Paternal" theory. When they make the State supernatural assistance of the Holy Ghost," of "any address its subjects as-" My Children"-they, by set of men now existing," we cannot be required to implication, assert, that the relative positions of State | show that there is on earth " any set of men inspired" of course by the State, not a vague abstraction, but other hand he does mean by the word "inspired" the representative of the State in its collective capacity, or Civil Magistrate. Now as rights and duties, parent and child, are co-relative, it follows that, if the State has the right to address its subjects the continual existence, on earth, of a body of men as "My Children"--it must be the duty of the divincly commissioned to teach--therefore endowed subject to address the State as -- "Our Father, who art at Quebec, or Toronto"-as the case may beand hence it follows that the rights of the State over all its subjects must be, as the rights of the father over his son-and the duty of the subject towards the State, as the duty of the son towards his father. Upon no other hypothesis can the term " My Children"-as employed by the State, to designate its subjects-be for one moment justified.

Now will the friends of State-Schoolism accept and assert this "Paternal" theory of government, with all its consequences? for if they accept and assert one, they must-that is, if they have any regard for logical consistency-accept all. Are they ers; therefore, the existence of such an "inspired," prepared to renounce the modern doctrine that the or infallible, because supernaturally assisted, body of "right of the governor is derived from the consent teachers, is not an "impossible" existence, and therethe father to command, is not derived from the child's existence. Hume himself, Ultra-Protestant as he concludinge, and the Sacrament of Marriage, by sanctioning both the one and the other as equally legitimate. towards the child? If they are not prepared to do this-if they are not prepared to assert the " Paternal" theory of government, and therefore to deny that the " authority of the governor is derived from the consent of the governed"-if they are not prepared to assert that the duty of the subject towards the State is as the duty of the son to his father-if they are not prepared to place "Our Father, who is in Quebec," on an equality with " Our Father, who is in Heaven" -they cannot be allowed to put the words "My Children," into the mouth of the State, when addressing its subjects; and with the abandonment of these parental "pretensions" must they also abandon the whole of their argument for the "pretensions of the State as educator," based upon these most monstrous and unfounded "pretensions." The education of the child does not belong, of right, to the State, or temporal power. The functions of the State lie, not in the moral, or spiritual, drains and sewers ; it may come into back-yards, clean out our cess-pools, and make Police regulationsbut legitimate jurisdiction in any higher order it has He be not dead, where would be the "ridiculousness" lished "Correspondence betwixt His Lordship the not. The claim of God over the child is absolute. The claim of the Church over the child is unlimited. The claim of the parent over his child is valid-for to him has the care of the child been entrusted. To God, and to His Church, is the parent responsible for the education he gives his child, and woe to him if he forget that responsibility; but to the State he owes no account whatever; for as God has not commissioned the State " to teach"-as not at its hands will He require the child-so neither can it have, any legitimate pretence to interfere with his education .----This pretence is, we know, often set up in the modern divine commission has been so publicly and authori-Protestant, as it was in the ancient Heathen, world; | tatively reseinded that it would be absurd to deny its

was burnt upon the altars of Cæsar, and the "Divu Roma" was worshipped as the tutelary Goddess of give-that separate schools should be at once put addresses its subjects as "My Children," and thus claims from them the honor due only to "Our Father." But, as in the early days of Christianity, Caeducate as it thinks fit, will have been made good also. |" pretensions of the State as educator"-by fair and gentle means, by argument and entreaty, if these, means be sufficient-by other means, if necessary.

enere telegi yillekere kulter soletarek kala tata serekerente ina taren egen erek a sanskere

### THE GREAT QUESTION.

The discussion of the great question, the only question which Catholics can discuss with Protestants. -" What means did Christ appoint for the transmission, and perpetuation of His doctrines, pure and undefiled, to, and amongst, all generations, until the end. of the world ?" has had the effect of eliciting the following important admission from our opponent of the Montreal Witness :- That there was once a body of men on earth, divinely commissioned to teach the human race. And of course, if divinely commissioned, then fully endowed with every requisite for enabling them perfectly to fulfil that divine commission; therefore infallible, not in virtue of their humanity, but in virtue of the supernatural assistance The Italics are our own, and we have Italicized of the Holy Ghost. Assuming this admission as a of the question next in logical order-" Is there still. on earth a body of men, divinely commissioned to teach the human race; and of course, if divinely commissioned, then fully endowed with every requicommission ; therefore infallible, not in virtue of their forward by our opponent, founded on the " ridiculousness of pointing out any set of men now existing as nspired."

> By the word "inspired," the Montreal Witness either means, or does not mean, precisely the same thing as we mean by the words "supernatural assist--as he understands the word "inspired"-if on the precisely the same thing as we mean by the words-'supernaturally assisted by the Holy Ghost"-we deny that there is any "ridiculousness" in asserting divincly commissioned to teach-therefore endowed with every requisite for enabling them perfectly to fulfil that divine commission-and therefore infallible, not in virtue of their humanity, but in virtue of the supernatural assistance of the Holy Ghost."

If it be "ridiculous" to assert the existence of such a body, it must be because the antecedent improbability of such an existence is so great as to amount to positive certainty ; for it cannot be " ridiculous" to assert the existence of the " possible." or what may exist. But what has existed is not an "impossible" existence; now the Montreal Witness himself admits the existence, upon earth once, of an "inspired" or supernaturally assisted body of teachrection of the dead-had he once admitted the "possibility" of such a miracle; but evangelical Protestants in their zeal against Popery are far more sceptical than Hume, and deny the "possibility" of that which they themselves admit, not only to be-"possible," but actually to have "been." In av word, our cotemporary's objection amounts to this----"The actual is impossible-that which has been, cannot be"-and it is "ridiculous" to assert its-"existence." Again, if there ever was on earth a divinely commissioned body of teachers, it cannot be ridiculous to assert its present existence, unless it be certain that that divinely given commission has been divinely rescinded; unless it be certain that the supernatural element, which once existed in Christianity, has been eliminated. This, as we have often had occasion toremark, is the fundamental idea of Protestantism, which underlies all its theosophic systems ; with it, the manifestation of the divinity in Christ was but a tranbut solely in the material order. It may legislate sient theophany, to be obscured within one, or at most,, for roads, and pass turnpike acts ; it may superintend two generations. "The Holy Ghost died long ago," with the last of the Apostles, and was buried at Ephesus," is the Protestant Confession of Faith. For, if of asserting His continual presence, and assistance, with the Church ? and if continually present and assisting, how can the Church fall-how could she ever have fallen, into error ? The theory of the corruption. of the Church thus necessarily presupposes the withdrawal, or death, of the Holy Ghost. But we have the right to ask of our logical opponent .--- "If it be "ridiculous" to assert the continual existence of a divine commission which you admit. once to have been given, and, for one generation at. least, to have been acted upon, it must be because that,

# "MY CHILDBEN" AND "OUR FATHER."

In striking and very pleasing contrast with the tyle of the Globe, the Examiner, and some of the other Protestant journals of the Upper Province, does the Montreal Herald review the lately pub-Bishop of Toronto, and the Chief Superintendent of Common Schools" "By what right are they"-Catholics-" to be deprived, if they separate, from participating in one portion of the taxes to which they contributed equally with the rest? In this there is strong argument appealing to common sense and justice"-that is, supposing that the right of Catholics to have separate schools at all; can be established .----With much good sense, then, the Montreal Herald. discusses the principle of State-Schoolism, going straight to the point at once; and, instead of quibbling about petty details, boldly asserts the "preten-"Fellow-Countrymen-A great crisis has arrived-and a sions of the State as educator"-well aware-that this a clear proof of the essential similarity betwixt an-great question is before the country. "Lord Derby's government has been dissolved by the Irish is the one thing which it behoves the advocates of cient Heathenism, and modern Protestantism. Both divine commission to teach, rescinded? Ere you

those who assert its continual validity, you must clearly prove its abrogation. The charge of "ridiculousness" clings to him, who, admitting the fact of a divine commission-and unable to prove that that commission has been publicly, and by divine authority, rescinded-denies the constant validity of that commission, and treats as ridiculous the assertion that there is still on earth a divinely commissioned, therefore supernaturally assisted, and therefore an infallible body of teachers, or " Ecclesia Docens."

وأشرفه المعارية القرار

Thus, one argument in favor of the continual existence on earth of such a body of teachers is-that such a body of teachers was once divinely commissioned-that, as the truths of Christianity do not, like Dogberry's reading and writing, "come by nature," and as the human race is just as much in need of such a body of teachers to-day, as it was 1800 years ago-that, as the " divine commission" was given until the " consummation of all things," and as there is no proof that God has changed His mind, or rescinded that divine commission-so it is a logical conclusion and that which we owe to the State, or temporal that that divine commission has not been rescindedmust therefore be in full force now-and must remain | misrepresent. Our allegiance to the Spiritual is unliso, until it be publicly and authoritatively rescinded by ( mited, because the Spiritual authority which is repre-Him who gave it.

Will our cotemporary bring forward his " contrary and positive" thesis: we will not fail to notice it limited; and its limits are the limits prescribed by the when it does appear.

# We copy from the Montreal Gazette :---

"THE LOYALTY OF THE TRUE WITNESS .- The last TRUE WITNESS, in a selected article on the Threat-ened Invasion of Great Britain by Louis Napoleon, makes use of the following loyal language :-

"Great Britain is the main stay of the enemies of God and Christ; she is drunk with the blood of martyrs; and in the approaching contest the prayers of two hundred millions of Uatholics throughout the world will daily and hourly ascend for her defeat."

It would have been more becoming the character of a gentleman, though less in accordance with that of a "serious" Protestant professor, if the Montreal Gazette had stated the real facts of the case. Had he done us the honor to look at the number of the TRUE WITNESS, of whose disloyalty he complains, he would have seen that the obnoxious words were not made use of by the TRUE WITNESS, but by Dr. Brownson, an American, and not a British, subject: that they formed part of, and were acknowledged as taken from, a long article in the Quarterly Review, and inserted by us, without note or comment, in order to show the general feeling of Catholics in America towards Great Britain. We hope that this omission of the editor of the Montreal Gazette was the result of oversight, and not of malice, and that he will do us the justice of stating, in a subsequent issue, that the words complained of were "not used by the TRUE WITNESS," and that its editor most assuredly does not pray for the defeat of Great Britain, or for the overthrow of the British cially, have greatly sinned; and truly their sin has Government. Having been misrepresented we have found them out. The ill-timed misplaced pseudothe right to claim this: for it is as much an act of injustice to make the TRUE WITNESS responsible for every political sentiment in articles, selected from foreign journals, as it would be for us to holdour city cotemporaries responsible for the sentiments expressed in the articles which they occasionally copy from American and French newspapers ; articles often replete with bitter hostility towards Great Britain.

As to the offensive passage itself-the only explanation that we can condescend to offer is this-We believe, most firmly, that the facts are as stated by the Reviewer; we know that, of late, the foreign policy of Great Britain has been to foment insurrection in every Catholic country in Europe, and to excite the enemies of religion and order against the altar and the throne; that for this purpose it has not hesitated to have recourse to the most dirty intrigues, and to employ the vilest agents; that Mazzini, his fellow-cut-throats, and every scoundrel of a democrat, look to the British government for protection -that, in short, it has put itself at the head of the infidel and democratic movement of the day. We therefore cannot deny that "Great Britain is the main stay of the enemies of God and Christ," though we regret that it should be so. History also proclaims, with a thousand voices, that Great Britain " is drunk with the blood of martyrs"-victims of the most cruel persecutions that have ever disgraced the annals of any nation-and therefore we cannot but admit, though we do so with regret, that there is nothing more natural, nothing more probable, than that "in the approaching contest, the prayers of two hundred millions of Catholics, throughout the world, will daily and hourly ascend for her defeat." But in these prayers we take no part: we pray that there may be no "approaching contest"-that peace may be preserved, at home and abroad : and instead of praying for the " defeat" of our country, we pray for its conversion to the truth-that its people may once more return to the religion of their fathers and the fold of Christ-and renouncing their heresies may-

can be permitted to sneer at the "ridiculousness" of | expelled from the plains over which they have so long trampled-so also the true hearted son of Erin will rejoice, when the day of "Ireland's opportunity" shall at length dawn. This may be dis-loyalty to England, but it is loyalty to Ireland ; and before blaming the Irishman we must first ascertain to which country his loyalty is due-to that country it will assuredly be paid.

For Catholics, in that they are Catholics, must needs be loyal subjects. The Church inculcates loyalty to the State, in all things lawful, as a duty that we owe to God; and denounces rebellion against legitimate authority as mortal sin. Our loyalty to the State is therefore a direct consequence of our loyalty to the Church; and other motives for loyalty, or submission to human authority, besides the teaching of the Church, we know none. Thus the loyalty of the Catholic to the Church is the best, nay, the only, guarantee for his loyalty to the State.

There is a difference betwixt the loyalty, or allegiance, that we owe to the Church or Spiritual authority, authority; a difference which Protestants delight to sented by the Church is absolute and unlimited: our allegiance to the State is, as the authority of the State, Church, who, judging all things, can be judged by none. From this it follows that, in all things not contrary to God's Holy Word, as declared through the Church, it is the duty of the Catholic to submit to State authority, even though he should suffer in so doing ; but that in all things contrary to God's Word as declared by the Church, it is the duty of the Catholic to resist all State authority, no matter at what cost. Not perhaps to resist with violence, for it is the part of the Catholic to suffer, not to offer, violence; but to resist, at least, as the holy martyrs, as tender virgins, resisted : for to resist is always the duty of the Catholic, when the State leaves him no alternative betwixt disobedience to the laws of God, or disobedience to the laws of man. Woe ! be unto the State which reduces its subjects to such an alternative: the measure of its iniquity is well nigh

full, and for it the day of vengeance is near at hand. All history attests the loyalty of Catholics. If justly obnoxious to any repreach on this score it is, that in their loyalty to the State, they have sometimes forgotten their loyalty to their God; that they have set their nationality before their religion, and esteemed their country as more dear than their Church; that merging the Catholic in the Englishman, Scotchman, or Irishman, they have been more zealous to approve themselves Royalists than became men who laid claim to the more endearing, more ennobling, title of Papists. In this we do not praise their loyalty-in this we do not desire to imitate them; for in this, Catholics, English Catholics espeloyalty of the Catholics of England towards the illegitimate daughter of Henry VIII., was deservedly punished by long years of degradation and persecution, from which true loyalty, to the Father of the Faithful, and to their legitimate Queen, would have saved them. Alas! they preferred their State to the Church-the smiles of a bastard usurper to the voice of Christ's Vicar on earth ; verily, they had their reward. Loyalty like this we do not profess, we do not seek credit for-for we are Papists,

All history attests the loyalty of Catholics. In spite of the persecutions of the Stuarts, Catholics rode side by side with Montrose, and with the gallant cavaliers of England; in the field, and on the scaffold, Catholics shed their hearts' blood for their rightful sovereigns. when all else had deserted them to curry favor with the beastly author of the massacre of Glencoe, or the drunken fools and profligates of the house of Bruns-And at the present day, who ever heard of a Catholic member of a Revolutionary club, or Red Republican society? Who ever heard of a Catholic taking part with the scoundrel democracy, and filthy demagogues, of modern Europe? These clubs, these societies, where anarchy is organised, and rebellion reduced to system, are made up of Protestants-to a man; for it is the nature of Protestantism to be ever treacherous and disloyal, and always most treacherous when boasting loudest of its loyalty. Witness for instance, the rascally conspiracy of the Orange-men to exclude Qucen Victoria-whom God bless, and preserve from all such dishonest knaves-yes, to exclude the lawful heir, our present Queen, in order to seat their Grand Master on the throne. This is a matter of history; and yet who so noisy in their professions of loyalty as your Orangemen? Verily, it is a farce to hear the complaints of our Canadian logalists against the disloyalty of the TRUE WIT-NESS-of fellows who would sell their Queen, their country, and their honor (if they had any to sell) for half a cent more profit on a barrel of pork, or a trilling reduction in the ad valorem duties upon dry goods .-Out upon the canting hypocrites ! their loyalty is as the loyalty of their spiritual brethren, the illustrious Protestant loyalists of Scotland, who sold their king into the hands of his enemies for thirty pieces of silver-thus consummating an act of treachery, unparalleled in *profune* history, surpassed only by the first Protestant Apostle, who hanged himselfand thus bringing indelible disgrace, eternal infamy, upon a nation which, though poor, was never vile until it apostatised from the Catholic Church,which, though oft-times plundered and trodden under foot, was never dishonored, until it became Protestant.

The Commercial Advertiser of Monday com- are far from sufficient to defray the expenses they are plains of a rascally trick which he asserts is practised by the wood-dealers, at the present inclement season of the year :---

On their journey into town the cahots they have to pass over on their jurney into town the callots they have to pass over enuses the wood to pack nicely, just as if put up by a regular corder; to sell the wood in this state, would not, in their opi-nion be either konest or convenient; therefore, in order to enable them to deceive, cheat, and rob the poor widow woman —who is generally the purchaser—these conscientious wood-men unpack their loads on the ice near to the Canal, and make a third of reloading in which was a provided to the load of the loads. a study of re-loading in such a manner as to make the load appear nearly a half larger than before, and thus the poor widow woman aforesaid buys what to her appears to be half-a-cord of wood, which, in reality, is not over its of a cord. The remedy for this system of imposition is, the placing of a policeman at the St. Ann's Market, also a half and quarter cord measure, during the month of February and instead of the un-

measure, during the month of February, and instead of the un-loading on the ice, cause them to go through the ceremony there, and to pay three pence for the support of justice, and it will soon be seen how few, compared to last winter, will come in when they find that they cannot rob their neighbor.

Without vouching for the accuracy of our cotemporary's information, yet without presuming to question t, we heartily agree with him as to the propriety of calling the attention of the police to such a cruel fraud upon the poorer classes of the consumers. If detected, the scoundrelly perpetrators should be soundly punished: we should recommend that they be tied to the hinder end of their sleighs, and flogged back to the place from whence they came. For rogues, cheats, and all manner of fraudulent dealers, there is no punishment so appropriate as a good, sound, flogging on the bare back.

The conversion of Bishop Ives to the Catholic Church, after having been asserted, and contradicted, is confirmed by the following paragraph which we clip from the Christian Inquirer, a New York Protestant journal. This is, we believe, the first instance of the return of a Protestant Bishop to the fold of the Catholic Church, since the great apostacy of the XVI century :---

"Bishop lyes, of North Carolina, has addressed to the clergy of his diocese a statement of the reasons that impelled him to withdraw from the Episcopal, and to unite with the Roman Catholic, Church. This settles the disputed question of the fact of his having gone over to Romanism."

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS .- To "O. B."-We will notice them next week ; it is quite true they are better than any play, and for fun, " beat cockfighting." You ought to be thankful for such a cheap, and harmless amusement ; you are not charged a cent for admission; and it is not at Astley's, or any travelling circus in this country that you would get such exquisite Tom-foolery, [to say nothing of the music and the singing. What right have you to grunble at them then? you crabbed old file. " More power to the Anniversaries," say we; "and long lite to the rivirind Merry-An-drews."

We have received, with much pleasure, the first number of a new Catholic paper, published at New Orleans, the Catholic Messenger. Its editor, a Catholic Priest, is already favorably known to the Catholics of the United States as the conductor of the Propagal eur Catholique, a paper which would do much good if it were more extensively circulated amongst the French speaking portion of our population, and introduced into all our Catholic Institutes and Reading-Rooms throughout Canada.

We regret that we have not room this week for Mr. M'Master's brilliant lecture upon "State Education :" we will lay it before our readers next week.

Statistics of the Catholic population of the parish of Montreal, for the year 1852:--

N Canadians . Irish and others,	larriages. 341 125	Baptisms. 1666 779	Death
Total .	466	2445	1681
Increase over '51	13	345	50
		_ '	

forced to incur. The amount realised by this bazaar will, therefore, be a most providential relief to them. though far from sufficient to supply their actually most pressing demands. The many and varied services of the Sisters of Charity-their kind and tender care of the houseless and desitute within the walls of the convent-and their visits of mercy to the sick and suffering throughout the city, are all well known. It is, therefore, to be hoped that this bazaar, which has so considerably contributed to their aid, will also contribute to make their wants, or rather the wants of the grand work of charity, of which they are the faithful agents, better known to the public .- Minerve.

3

QUEREC UNIVERSITY .- That venerable establishment the Séminaire de Québec, one of the first literary and scientific institutions founded in the New World, has just received from England the necessary. Charter erecting it into a University .- Quebec Chronicle.

### **PROTESTANT TEMPERANCE MOVE:** MENT IN UPPER CANADA.

We are indebted to the British Canadian for the following :---

We have before and around us painful evidence that the poison is at work. The provincial papers have just now recorded the proceedings of a Temperance Soiree which took place lately at Gananoque, in the Episcopal Methodist Church of that place, under the management of a committee of five gentlemen appointed by the division. There was as usual, tea and cake. The addresses of the Presbyterian Clergymen of the place were judicious and well received, after which states the account of the proceedings, from which we abstract " some Scotch songs of rarity, were sung by Mr. --. Two ladies also gave very delicious and amusing tunes on the piano. But this is not all. Dancing in the house appropriated for the worship of the Supreme Being, and card-playing in the pul-pit was the finale of the meeting ! ! "

In justice to the Clergymen who were present, it is but right to state that they strove to prevent this desecration, and not being seconded by "the committee of five," Cadets of the division, they retired from wit-nessing this painful scene. The influence of the Clergymen of religion, and of the place, were alike invain on those " Cadets of Temperance."

Such is a specimen of the acts of the Sons of Temperance. Let us next turn to their publications. We have now before us a volume entitled the Canada Sons of Temperance, offering for the year 1858; published by Bro. Jos. J. Otto, and in this volume the precept of the Most High are mocked-a fit sequence to the sacrilegious desecration of His holy temple which we have thus recorded. It is with reluctance we give a specimen of this work. "The Drunkard's Creed" hus begins :---

"I believe in Alcohol, of power superhuman; the maker of misery and want; and in intoxicating drinks his lawfully begotten children; conceived by depraved men, and born of the still or the termenting vat ; suffered to exist under license and tax; who being drunk, leads to degradation, suffering and woe !!"

The belief of the Christian—the profession of his faith, is ridiculed in this manner. The next blow is aimed at the Bible, and "The Drunkard's Ten Commandments" are a parody upon those of the Supreme Being. Here is a specimen :-

" I. Thon shalt use no other house but mine.

"II. Thou shalt not make unto thee any substitute for intoxicating drinks, such as cold water, tea, collee, lemonade, or ginger pop; for 1 am a zealous man, Sc., &c."

But we cannot pollute our columns with any further extracts from this Temperance work. We shall only say that much as we desire to see the blessings of Temperance diffused throughout the land, anything would be better than what Temperance without religion as a basis must thus lead to. There are thousands of truly pious Christians among the Sons of Temperance. Let them enjoin obedience to the commands of God and secure it, and then they will soon find that there is neither occasion nor employment for Temperance Societies or Temperance pledges to effect their end, but it will be the natural fruit of re-gious precepts brought into practical operation for a social good.

"Welcome home again discarded faith."

The most disloyal prayer a Catholic subject of Great Britain can offer up is-that like Ninevel, of old, it may yet, ere it be too late, do penance for its sins and apostacy: and thus like Ninereh be spared the doom that threatens, and must sooner or later overtake, all impenitent, nations, or individuals. The situation of Irish Catholics towards Great Britain is not the same. Ireland is to England what, ere the revolution, Greece was to Turkey-what Poland is to Russia-alien in language, alien in blood, and alien. in religion. The loyal and patriotic Irishman, or Pole, who loves his oren country, cannot entertain a very lively loyalty for the country that has long essayed to trample out his nationality; and therefore we think it very likely that, just as the Greek was very glad to see the power of the Moslem humbled—as one which we trust our frier ile Pole would be glad to see the hordes of Russia, by unheeded and unimproved.

CF We would respectfully request of our city sub-scribers, who are in arrears to this effice, to call and pay the amount of their subscriptions due. The beginning

### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Qnebec, M. Enright, £5; Prescott, B. White, £3 2s 6d; St. Andrew's, Rev. G. A. Hay, £2 3s 9d, S. M'Intosh, 6s 3d; Longueuil, Rev. Mr Hicks, £1 5s, M'intosh, 6s 3d; Longueuil, Rev. Mr. Hicks, £1 5s, Longueuil Convent, 6s 3s; Alexandria, G. Harri-son, £1 5s; Dewetville, J. M'Iver, £1 5s; St. Ra-phael, Capiain J. Kennedy, 12s 6d, John A. Ken. nedy, 10s; St. Timothy, O. Lynch, 12s 6d; Martin-town, J. M'Arthur, 12s 6d; North Port, P. D'Arty, 10s; Oak Point, N.B., Honorable J. Davidson, 12s 6d; Goderich, Rev. J. Ryan, 10s; Chateauguay, Rev. Mr. Caron, 12s 6d; St. Francis, J. Gill, 10s; Detroit, U.S., Captain J. M'Dermoit, 15s; Peterboo, B. Boyd, 10s; Oshawa, Rev. Mr. Proulx, 10s; St. Hyacinthe, B. Flynne, 6s 3d; Pembroke, T. Lee, £1 15s; Cornwall, A. Sinart M'Donald, 6s 3d, Rev. Mr. Cannon, 6s 3d; E. Tilburry, W. J. Coots, 10; N. Augusta, E. Breen, 6s 3d; La Chute, J. O'Brien, 6s 3d; Lancaster, K. M'Laughlin, 5s.

BAZAAR DE LA PROVIDENCE .- The Sisters of Charity of this, institution tender the testimony of their liveliest gratitude to the kind and benevolent ladies of Montreal, who, by their pious care and earnest industry, have realised in the space of three days the sum of £125. To the Society of St. Vincent do Paul, to the members of the different professions, and to all other charitable persons who so generously contributed to the unexpected success of this bazaar, at a time apparently inauspicious, they also present their best thanks. The happy results of this bazaar will aid considerably in supporting—in food and raiment—over one hundred and twenty destitute persons, orphans and aged widows, who have found a home in the Asile de la Providence. At the very lowest estimate (which the nuns have found to be about two dollars a month for each person) the necessary outlay for the support of the 120 persons will amount to  $\pounds$ 720 per annum. The Sisters of Charity, though more than sixty in number, have been able, by the most unre-mitting industry and close economy, to provide for their own support, and for that of about 20 assistants and servants. But the fruits of their own labor, the of a new year, is a fitting time to clear off old debis, and one which we trust our friends will not allow to slip by unheeded and unimproved. by unheeded and unimproved by the pro-

Murderous quarrels are happily seldom heard of in Canada; we regret. however, to have to record one to-day. At about ten o'clock on Saturday morning, some dispute occurred between two young mon, named Edward Johnston and Patrick O'Brien; the former employed as salesman by Mr. Jacob, and the latter holding a similar situation in the employment of Mr. Hughes; both Mr. Hughes and Mr. Jacobs have Dry Goods Stores contiguous to each other, on King Street East, nearly opposite the St. Lawrence Hall. The origin of the dispute seems not to be clearly understood ; but the result was, that Johnston struck O'Brien on the head with some heavy weapon, supposed to have been a hammer, which he had in his hand, and knocked him down. The unfortunate young man was immediately raised up and conveyed to the hospital; but it is feared his wound will prove fatal. Johnston has been arrested, and is in jail, awaiting his trial at the Court of Assizes, now sitting. - Toronto. Colonist.

An attempt is been made to prop up the tottering Common School system, to the evils of which the country is at length and rapidly becoming alive.— With this view the Superintendent of Education has addressed a printed Circular to the Muncipal Counciladdressed a printed Circular to the muncipal Council-lors, Local Superintendents, Visitors, Trustees, and Teachers of Common Schools in Canada announcing that "in the course of the next two months he purposes to visit each County or union of Counties in Upper Canada, for the purpose of holding in each County a School Convention of all School officers, and other. friends of general education who may choose to attend."-British Canadian.

### Married.

On the 11th inst., in the Catholic Church, London, C. W., by the Very Rev. Dean Kirwin, Mr. John McPherson, of Glenleevette, Banffahire, Scotland, to Miss Catherine Lynch, daughter of Mr. John Lynch, of London, C. W.

### Died.

At Charlottenburgh, Glengary, at the residence of his unde, Kenneth M Lauchlin, on the 24th December, 1859, John M Lauchlin, jun., nged 22 years and 7months, much esteemed by his numerous relatives and acquaintances.

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE SUCCESSION TO THE EMPIRE .--- The Moniteur publishes the following decrees :---

"Napoleon, by the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French, to all present and to come, greeting :-

"Being, unwilling that the throne, erected by the grace of God and the national will, should be left vacant through default of a successor designated by us, we decree as follows :---

"Art. 1. In case of our leaving no direct heir, legitimate or adopted,

Our well-beloved uncle, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, and his descendants, direct and legitimate, the issue of his marriage with the Princess Catherine of Wurtemberg, from male to male, by order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of the females, are appointed to succeed us.

"Art. 2. The present decree, invested with the seal of the state, shall be carried to the Senate by our Minister of state, to be deposited in its archives.

"Given at the Palace of the Tuileries, this 18th day of December, 1852.

(Signed) (Countersigned)

"NAPOLEON "ACHILLE FOULD, Minister of State."

SENATUS CONSULTUM .- Explaining and modifying the Constitution of January 14th, 1852. "Art. 1. The Emperor has the right to grant

pardons and accord amnesties. "Art. 2. The Emperor presides, when he thinks

proper, over the Senate and Council of State. "Art. 5. The dispositions of the organic decree

of the 22nd of March, 1852, may be modified by decrees of the Emperor.

"Art. 6. The members of the imperial family called eventually to the succession, and their descendants, are French princes. The eldest son of the Emperor takes the title of Prince Imperial.

"Art. 7. The French princes are members of the Senate and of the Council of State, when they shall have attained the full age of eighteen years. They can only sit there by the consent of the Emperor.

"Art. S. The acts of the état civil of the imperial family are received by the Minister of State, and transmitted on an order of the Emperor to the Senate, which orders their inscription on the registers, and their deposit in the archives.

"Art. 9. The dotation of the crown and the civil list of the Emperor are regulated by a special Senatus Consultum.

"Art. 10. The number of Senators nominated directly by the Emperor cannot exceed 150.

"Art. 11. An annual dotation for life of 30,000f. is appropriated to the dignity of Senator.

"Art. 12. The budget of expenses is presented to the Legislative Corps, with its administrative subdivisions, by chapters and by articles. It is voted by ministries. The distribution by chapters of the credit granted for each ministry is regulated by decree of the Emperor, pronounced in Council of State. Special decrees, pronounced in the same form, can authorise transfers from one chapter to another. The disposition is applicable to the budget of the year 1853.

"Art. 13. The compte rendu, ordered by Art. 4.2 of the Constitution, is submitted, before its publication, to a commission, composed of the President of the Legislative Corps and of the presidents of each bureau. In case of an equal division of opinions, the President of the Legislative Corps shall have the casting vote. The proces-verbal of the sitting read to the Assembly records merely the operations and the votes of the Legislative Corps.

for all the effects and purposes which according to the enactments of the holy canons, can only arise "Art. 14. The deputies to the Legislative Corps receive an indemnity, which is fixed at 2,500f. per | from marriages validly contracted. month, during the continuance of each session.

composition thereof. Enlistments continue to be made, and the dispositions of the recruits appear to be excellent. Many of them have already served for several years, and offer all desirable guarantees as regards instruction and military discipline.

The Cologne Gazette has the following from Vienna, dated the 23d :--

"The Court of Rome has recently addressed to all the European Powers a circular, in which it mvites them to take a warm interest in the state of things in the Herzegovine and Bosnia, where the Christians are constantly exposed to the persecutions of the Turks."

### PIEDMONT.

DECEMBER 21 .-- In the Senate yesterday, on a discussion on the several articles of the proposed law of marriage, an amendment was proposed on the first article by Senator d'Azeglio to the following effect: -" That, for citizens who profess the religion of the State, the contract of marriage shall have no civil (binding) effect, unless afterwards sanctioned by the religion ceremony,"-which was carried by a majority of one in a house of 77; 39 for, 38 against.

The letter of the Archbishop is published to-day, and is very voluminous, treating of the sanctity of the marriage ceremony from the commencement of the world, when it was instituted by the Creator himself, and from which time to the present day it has ever been considered purely a religious ceremony, whether under the patriarchs, the Levites, or the apostolical and evangelical succession. From this his Grace concludes that it is a question quite beyond the sphere of human legislation to say what constitutes the legality of a marriage, and predicts the most horrible consequences in case men should persist in their perverse ways, and finishes with a set of rules for the guidance of the clergy. This is countersigned by nine bishops and a vicar-general, and the document, on the whole, bears a strong likeness to the letter from the Pope to his Majesty of Sardinia.

The letter is as follows :---

"1. No civil law can ever be considered to innovate change, or annul anything sanctioned, ordered, or defined by the Church, and especially by the Holy Council of Trent, in so far as marriage, its celebration, obligations, impediments, motives, and dispensation, and manner of obtaining them, or ecclesiastical judgments on matrimonial cases are concerned. 2 Any of our diocesans professing, defending, or teaching, with respect to the sacrament of marriage, doctrines contrary to those of the Holy Catholic Church, especially as defined in the Holy Council of Trent, and in the dogmatic constitution Auctorem fidei, shall be considered as having separated from the communion of the Church, and incurred all the penalties fulminated by the said constitution against heresy and its followers. 3. Any of our diocesans contracting marriage, otherwise than prescribed by our Holy Mother Church, shall incur the highest degree of excommunication. 4. Hence all those guilty of the offences named under the above second and third heads shall be considered deprived of the right of participating in the sacraments, whether in the course of their lives or on their death-bed, unless they have previously retracted their errors, repaired the evils resulting from them, and had their marriage legitimated according to the prescriptions of the Church, or separated from the woman whom the Church can only consider as a concubine. 5. Also, any person guilty of the above offences, without having previously reconciled himself with God and the Church, shall be deprived of ecclesiastical burial. 6. The children born of a union contracted otherwise than according to the rites of our Holy Mother Church shall, as the fruits of a real concubinage, be considered illegitimate

religious worship which is denied them at home. The last case mentioned, that of the Freethinker, has just been decided, and his Swedish Majesty has graciously refused any extension of his right to pardon or modify, while he daily pardons cases of infanticide, murder, and other crimes. This system cannot continue. It begins to attract the notice and indignation of the Swedish press and public, and its days are numbered. But we implore the friends of Christianity and humanity in Sweden to redouble their efforts. While they are wishing and hoping the Faith of Christ is suffering in every part of their noble country, and their rights as freemen are grossly trampled upon. The system is a glaring instance of tyranny and imposture. While open expression of honest belief leads to this brutality, 'our men of science (says the Swedish Aftonblad of Dec. Sth, in an excellent article on this subject), our rationalists, our materialists, nay, even our Atheists, need only throw the Priestly costume over their shoulders, and avoid too openly denying or ridiculing the doctrines which they have sworn to defend-to step at once from the occupations of daily life to the very highest places in our Evangelical Church, without any kind of preparation, and without any call from that congregation which they undertake to govern.' While this unholy system flourishes in Sweden, liberty of conscience for all is enjoyed in Norway and Denmark, and these lands exhibit a proud example of religious conviction and

### humanising order." CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

religious faith, side by side with political right and

MURDER OF MR. G. JAMES BY REBEL HOTTEN-TOTS .- WINTENBERG, Nov. 7.- A most cruel murder was perpetrated by Hottentot bandits near Post Relief, yesterday evening. The dogs of our highly esteemed neighbor, Mr. George James, gave the alarm between eight and nine o'clock yesterday evening, exciting suspicion that persons were prowling about the premises. On the herd going out to ascertain the cause, he was immediately shot dead. Mr. James went out instantly on hearing the shot, and must have been seized by the bandits, as he was heard pleading with them for mercy. This was not shown him, as his remains were found this morning with five gunshot wounds in his body, and his head blown to atoms. The murderers then attempted to fire the building in four places, but desisted on Mrs. James offering to let them in if they would only spare her life. About 30 Hottentots and 2 Kaffirs, under command of the notorious Speelman Kievet, then rushed into the premises, and commenced helping themselves to whatever they fancied in the store. This wholesale pillage was not put a stop to by Speelman (who is well known to Mrs. James and her family) until he had first helped himself. The rest were then allowed their turn, and the sentries were relieved outside, in order that they might secure their share of the booty. They insisted on having ammunition, and a gun was uplifted to beat out Mrs. James's brains, on her refusing to produce what they demanded. They eventually got about 60 rounds, abundance of blankets, clothing, bread, and meat, slight falling-off. Among the foreign countries to besides every hoof on the premises, consisting of four valuable horses and about 90 head of cattle.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

DR. CAHILL IN LONDON.-The whole metroplis is literally alive to his fame; every Priest is anxious to obtain his services; and the greatest anxiety is manifested by all classes even to obtain a glimpse of his We are not saying too much when we deperson. clare that Dr. Cahill has acquired in London, in one week, a fame among all parties which might be the well-earned result of several years. And we do think that the Church ought to be justly prond that one of the other republics comprised under the head of Cenher Priests has wrong from all parties, at the very seat tral America, again furnish remarkable indications of of criticism and learning, the universal testimony of the rapidity with which commerce is destined to grow superior knowledge and rare and highly cultivated in those regions. The returns for 1850 exhibited in talents. The presence of Dr. Cahill in London is their case and increase of 115 per cent, and there is worth a thousand pamphlets on Ireland's Priesthood : one evening spent in listening to him, either in the scientific lecture-room or in the pulpit, will afford an to ±54,099. Our aggregate exports to all parts of the argument against bigotry and misrepresentation too strong to be resisted. When the Irish University will have been completed, a few men like him occupying WAR WITH FRANCE.—Bat supposing that the Emits professorial chairs will raise its character to an eminence beyond competition, and place it on a footing with any other university, not only in Great Britain on this possibility. The state of the public mind is but equal in celebrity to any literary establishment in Euroj.e.-Catholic Standard. THE HURRICANE IN LONDON .- The most fearful hurricane that has taken place during the present winter burst over the metropolis and surrounding country for many miles round, causing considerable damage and much consternation amongst the inhabitants after the enjoyment of the festivities of Christmas. The hurricane commenced in slow but stern tempests of wind from the S.S.W., as early as between six and seven o'clock last evening, and before nine o'clock it had increased to a perfect gale, the wind at times veering from W.S.W., which increased with partial rain until between two and three o'clock, when the gale assumed the form of a perfect hurricane, accompanied with heavy rain shaking the houses to the toundation and causing no inconsiderable terror to the inmates. The neighborhood of Wandsworth, Clapham, Brixton, Camberwell, and Walworth, and, from all accounts, the eastern and western suburbs equally felt the storm. THE PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION .- We paid a visit to the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of this Society-a combination of foolish and wicked men leagued together for the purpose of promulgating the grossest falsehoods that men can possibly urge against their fellow Catholic citizens. It will be gratifying to Catholics to know that the society meets with little support from the people of Manchester; for their reports state that they are £9 in debt, which is due to a working man; this debt being incurred in resisting the "Papal Ag-gression." The great calumniator, Hugh Stowell, in gression." The great calumniator, Hugh Stowell, in his address, said he regarded the administration of Lord Aberdeen with alarm, more especially as Mr. of vessels !-British Army Despatch. Gladstone and Sir James Graham were amongst them,

make further concession. They would give up Pro-testantism to "the Pope's brass band." Popery was Popery was rising in Europe greater than before the Reformation. The Protestants could expect no support from the merchants of Manchester; they were too fond of mammon to care about religion. If they had plenty of trade they would as soon Popery be established in England as the Protestantism. They would never have returned such men as Gibson and Bright to Parliament, if they had been true to the Church and the Bible. Protestants must depend not upon what was called "the mob," but what he (Canon Stowell) would term " the strength of England." They would have some Irish missionary clergymen in Manchester, and they would shake the Romish Church as they had done in Cork and elsewhere. The gesticulation of the Canon was very indicative of an after-dinner speech. Several other "no Popery" speeches were made, one reverend gentleman suggesting that it would be necessary to stop Popery under the martial cry of Well-ington-" Up guards and at them,"-but whether this peaceful gentleman meant after the Stockport fashion, we could not comprehend. The notorious Rev. J. H. Maguire, S.C.L., Incumbent of St. Luke's, Chorlton-road, stated, amongst other things, that he wished he had a book to read to the meeting, but which he had lent to "that excellent man, Mr. Newdegate," in which he could have shewn them the price list on change, for allowing any Papist to commit, any crime that he may wish to commit, and absolving him from any sins committed. This horrible lie was received as truth by the infatuated audience. This man had previously opened the meeting with prayer. For the sake of religion and humanity, we may be thankful that little countenance is given to these wretched men. -Catholic Standard.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL CLUB.—The Commit-tee of the National Club have issued an address on the "Progress of foreign Popery, as affecting English safety." Amongst the points connected with " foreign Popery" to which the addres calls attention, is the fact that in France the absolute autocrat of the French nation is the close ally of the Pope. He has restored him to his "seven hills." He guards him with French The new French Emperor and the Priest armies. party in France are identified; so that the French army and the French Roman Priesthood are united under one head. The conclusion at which the address arrives, upon the facts set forth in it, is, that a great struggle is impending between the principle of Popery and the principle of Protestant truth, which will be fought in and by this country; whereupon the twofold John Bull.

A return has recently been issued by the Board of Trade of the declared values of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom in the year 1851, specifying the amount to each country and colony. From this document the following list has been compiled, showing the order in which the various communities of the world rank as our customers. Our own possessions, in conjunction with the United States, continue to take nearly one half of the entire total; and as regards the former, there has again been a considerable increase, the amount being £19,517,039 against £18,628,899, in 1850. This increase is chiefly noticeable in the case of Canada and the other North American Provinces. but as regards Australia and the West Indies the augmentation is likewise considerable. India shows a which our exports have declined as compared with 1850, are France and Algeria, Russia, Belgium, Sardinia, Turkey, Syria, Denmark, Hayti, and New Grenada. Buenos Ayres likewise presents a great decrease, which has been only partially counterbalanced by an increase to the Republic of Uruguay. In the exports to the United States there has been a slight decline; but there was an increase of 25 per cent in the preceding year, and it is satisfactory that this should have been nearly maintained. Among the countries most prominently on the favorable side are now a further addition of nearly 30 per cent. The Republic of Eucador, also, has advanced from £33,289 WAR WITH FRANCE.—But supposing that the Em-peror Napoleon III. should not await the proposed augmentation to our armament? We will not dwell not mapily interpreted by the Times. Never was so craven an announcement as that in which the other morning we were told that these additions-so long prayed for by the British Army Despatch-were to be made, if we consider its apologetic argument and wording. Why, in the name of all that was great in England, should she be called upon to state her reasons for augmenting her Army or her Navy, her Ar-tillery or her Marines? What! while France bristles with bayonets, and works night and day in dock-yards. closed only to British inspection, are we with bated breath to explain wherefore we are about to add a handful of men here or there, or equip as many guns in all as have lately been seen at a single French review? Alas! to what abyss of moral degradation have we fallen. In what battles have we been worsted as so beaten as to crouch thus at the feet of the nephew of him whom we chained to the rock of St. Helena? What a spectacle to see this mumbling old lion asking for leave to scale his teeth and pare his claws ! We say that article in the Times is equal to a defeat in a pitched battle in point of moral effect.-Great Heaven ! It seems we are afraid to arm ourselves, for fear of giving offence to armed France .--To such a point have we come, that we assure our fierce neighbors of our pacific intentions, in this wretched and contemptible manner. Why do we arm at all, but that the danger is imminent? Why do we apologise, but that our defencelessness is so complete? England begs France, whose single reviews double all the soldiers we have in the united empire, and to

"Art. 15. The general officers placed on the reserve may be members of the Legislative Body.

"Art 16. The oath prescribed by Art. 14 of the Constitution is in the following terms : - 'I swear obedience to the Constitution, and fidelity to the Emperor.'

"Given at the Palace of the Senate this 23rd of December, 1852."

Abd-el-Kader sailed from Marseilles on the 21st ult., on board the steam frigate Labrador.

The Duke De Blacas lately, arrived in Paris from Frohsdorf. It was believed that he would be the bearer of fresh instructions to the Legitimist party but such is not the case; the Count de Cham-bord and his immediate friends being under the impression that for the present sufficient has been done in that way. Previous to the Duke's departure the Count de Chambord received visits from several former representatives of his party.

### PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.-The Emperor of Austria left here last Tuesday, returning to Prague by way of Dresden, as he came. This visit seems to have made a most satisfactory and agreeable impression on all minds.

The Crown Princess of Sweden and Norway was, on the 14th ult., brought to bed of a son, who has received the names of Karl Oscar Wilhelm Frederik.

### ROME.

A letter from Rome of the 20th December, in the Univers says: ---

"The first foreign regiment in the service of the Holy See has received a flag from the Holy Father; it was presented to it after a solemn consecration by the Bishop of Macerata, in which place the depot of the regiment now is. This corps is destined to be the commencement of the Pontifical army. It is still far from complete, and the journals have fre- the more religious among the peasantry have gone for matters were going very much in favor of Popery haugh, the British Consul at Havre, has sent the fol-quently exaggerated the importance of the enlistments into voluntary banishment to America and other in this country. These men had all spoker, against lowing communication to the Mayor of Southampton: made abroad, principally in Switzerland, for the countries, in search of that liberty of conscience and the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and would no doubt now "British Consulate, Havre, December 22nd, 1852still far from complete, and the journals have frequently exaggerated the importance of the enlistments into voluntary banishment to America and other

• November 18.

### RUSSIA.

The Posen Gazette confirms the report that masses of Russian troops were to be concentrated on the frontier of Posen. Two corps d'armée are al-ready in movement. One will have its head-quarters at Kalish, but that of the other is not mentioned.

### GREECE.

On the 20th of November the following was signed and sealed in London, by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Russia, Bavaria, and Greece :-"Art. 1. The Bavarian Princes, to whom devolves the Greek throne on the decease of King Otho, without direct and legitimate heirs, can only

ascend that throne when they have accepted the 40th article of the Greek Constitution, which runs- Every successor to the Greek throne must profess the religion of the Orthodox Church.""

### SWEDEN.

INTOLERANCE OF SWEDISH LEGISLATION .- The Copenhagen correspondent of the Morning Chronicle writes as follows, under date Dec. 17th. We give his remarks without any alteration, notwithstandng the nickname which he applies to Catholics. Doubtless the gentlemen so deeply interested in the Madiai case find it convenient to pass over facts like these in silence :--

"The shameful and degrading intolerance of the Swedish legislation is at least impartially applied. Within the last ten years a Romanist, representing the older Churches; a Baptist, representing the dissenting sects; and now a poor, almost shirtless, philosopher,' representing the Freethinkers of our time, have been driven into eternal banishment from their country, for daring to believe other dogmas than those taught and fixed by the Swedish Police-Church. During the same period many thousands of the more religious among the peasantry have gone

DECOYING GIRLS TO FRANCE .- Mr. Featherstone-

FRANCE.

Sir-Three young girls, named Margaret Flanagan, aged seventeen years, Mary Hosey, aged sixteen years, and Briget Haley, aged fourteen years, have been forwarded to me by the Vice-Consul at Rouen, to be sent to their homes at Leeds. From the statements made to me, and which are confirmed by the affidavits of Margaret Flanagan and Bridget Haley, they were decoved away from Leeds, without the consent of their parents, about the 24th of November last, part under promises of high wages and excellent treatment by two agents of the La Foudre Flax Mill, near Rouen. They have been altogether deceived and ill-treated, and the case being a very grave one, comprehending thirty-seven girls in all, of which number several are on their way to this place, I shall send copies of the affidavits to her Majesty's government and the Mayor of Leeds, and endeavor to put a stop to so infamous a practice. The names of the agents are Smith and Garthwaire, and I hope to be able to have them punished. I have directed these poor girls to present themselves to you on their arrival at Southampton, and now ask your benevolent aid to forward them by rail to Leeds. I understand that they are very respectable girls, and have been exemplary in their conduct, so that I must hope they will reach home happily. I shall give them a little money for their subsistence, so that you will only have to provide their travelling expenses."

A terrible catastrophe is reported by the ship Orlan-do, Capt. White, at Havre from Mobile.—On the 28th Nov. the St. George sailed from Liverpool for New York, with 117 passengers, mostly Irish, a crew of 25, and a valuable cargo. On the morning of the 24th Dec., in lat. 46.12 N., long. 25.30 W., the ship was discovered to be on fire. Notwithstanding strenuous efforts, in which seven or eight persons were suffocat-ed by the smoke, the flames broke out from the deck, and being unable to do more, Captain Brainson mus-tered the women and children on the poop to save them, as long as possible, from the horrible death which stared them in the face. Fortunately, at the same moment, the Orlando hove in sight, and bore down to render assistance-the sea running so high that the ships' boats were speedily swamped, and none floated but the lifeboat, which carried only five persous at a time, but by means of which, and 64 hours of incessant labor, 76 of the passengers and crew were put on board the Orlando. The storm had by this time increased to a tempest, and the "Orlando" had but just got clear from the burning ship, when the latter sunk. About fifteen men were drowned in trying to reach the "Orlando," eight were sufficated by the suncke, and twenty-eight were burned or sunk with the ship. Some hours after, the "Orlando" had most of her sails blown away. It was, however, determin-ed to bear up for port, and after eleven days of anxiety, being short of water and provisions, succeeded in reaching Havre. A subscription was immediately commenced on behalf of the survivors.—The conduct of Captain White and the crew of the "Orlando," is above all praise.

### INVESTMENTS IN IRELAND. (From the London Economist.)

There is a general but vague notion entertained in this country that land may be bought and farms hired in Ireland upon terms apparently advantageous, but that from some undefined cause, or combination of causes, purchases in Ireland are not likely to prove profitable or farming investments altogether safe.-Agrarian outrages, landlord oppression, priestly intimidation, religious and political rancor, and involved titles to land, are spectres which have long haunted the English mind, and, notwithstanding the recently altered circumstances of Ireland and Irish society, still deter capitalists from giving due attention to Irish land, either for purchase or occupation, as a field for investment or residence. We have always regarded such views as erroneous, as prejudices founded on a state of things which has passed or is rapidly passing away. Our keen-sighted farmers north of the Tweed have caught a glimpse of the truth that farms in Ireland may be profitably rented, and a considerable number of Scotch farmers have taken farms there .-To some extent also English capitalists have bought Irish land, now to be had free from the interminable intricacies and hazards of Irish titles, through the simple parliamentary titles afforded by the Incumbered wost of Estates' Court. Most of the property sold by the Court has been bought by Irishmen. Previous to the famine, Irish landed property, both in respect of title and management, had got into such a state that some change was indispensable, and the pressure of famine compelled the application of rational means of remedy which, but for that exigency, would probably not have been resorted to. Now there is no other part of the United Kingdom where land can be had so free from conveyancing technicalities and expense. The first great step towards rendering land an article of commerce, a commodity attractive to the prudent capitalist who regards his investments not only with a view to present advantage but also to the possibility of his desiring to change them, has been taken in Ireland deal of sincerity, but also an intense narrowness of by the establishment of a Court authorised to give to mind. He has made himself conspicuous on one or a purchaser a clear, simple, and indefeasible title to the land he buys. Now all this will be readily assented to in a general way, and the force of much that has been said by Irish writers on the industrial resources and prospects of Ireland will be admitted; but still there is a disinclination to act without some reliable English authority for the soundness of Irish investments. Such an authority seems to have been found in Mr. William Bullock Webster, who, in a work of small compass, entitled "Ireland considered as a Field for Investment or residence," has shown conclusively, that for investment or residence or both, Ireland offers many ultractions, and that most of the objections commonly entertained are mere bugbears. In his professional capacity, Mr. Webster has visited "every county in Ireland, except two," and at one time participated in most of the misapprehensions which he admits to exist in the minds of Englishmen generally, but which his experience is, that capital may be employed in the purchase of land in Ireland "as securely and more profitably than in any other part of the United Kingdom." Mr. Webster first deals with the illusion that "in Ireland there is no security for either life or property." For a considerable period he had upwards of a hundred men, under the superintendence of an English be insulted by heretical rites, and this circumstance foreman, employed ou one estate. They were kept requires attention, as one out of the many wrongs to stendily to their work, regularity in coming and going being insisted on. No smoking during work was al-lowed. Wages from seven to nine shillings per week were paid, and not a disturbance occurred; and in-bury the poor man with the funeral service. The Vi-

stead of shooting or threatening their strict superintendent, they subscribed to present him with a token of their gratitude. Fair treatment and judicious strictness had their natural good effects. And Mr. Webster says that for some years past there has been a gradual improvement taking place in the Irish peasantry they are more industrious; temperance and village schools are working improvement in their character. Poor rates have ceased to form any extraordinary burden on land, the pauper population being gradually absorbed into a laboring class or drafted off by emigration. Mr. Webster gives a letter addressed to him by Mr. Eastwood, the spirited settler in Connemara, to whom Sir Robert Peel referred with so much approval in the House of Commons, from which we take the following passage. Mr. Eastwood says :-

"From my own observations and experience I at-tribute a great deal of the unwillingness Englishmen have to settling in Ireland to owe doubts, which, like nursery rhymes, have fixed themselves on their mind. The first is a doubt as to the security of life and property; the second is a doubt as to Pat's applicability to either mental or physical labor. Now, both these doubts have no more substance or foundation than the fictions chronicled in the nursery rhymes, and yet, I believe, they take as deep root, and prove as hard to eradicate. I own that I entertained these doubts myself before I came over to Ireland; but a short acquaintance with the people soon convinced me that I had injured them in thought, and satisfied me that a contrary opinion could only exist where great ignorance of the Irish character remained. I am not afraid of being contradicted by any Englishman who has gained a character, and settled in this country, when I say, that life and property are fully as safe, if not more so, than England. The Irish peasants know well how to distinguish between friends and foes. It may and will take some time before the new settler can remove the caption and distrust which experience on their part has sadly imposed. But they are quick to observe, and ready to follow, an example, and when that is fairly placed before them, without any notice being taken of their unjust fears and doubts, both will soon vanish, and you retain the Irish laborer a docile and tractible servant ever after.

"I commenced work in this country early in the year 1846, and being looked upon, I suppose, as a rara avis, I had constant applicants for work at all times in the day.

"The labor there consisted in digging up land, running deep and wide dykes for carrying off water, throwing down old walls, breaking up the stones for drains and fences, uprooting large stumps of trees, and turning the course of a river which interfered greatly with my designs. With so many operations on hand at the same time, I was enabled to pay particular attention to that most difficult attainment in the workmaster-a proper mechanical distribution of the labor. There is a way of managing a task when, from the division and shifting of labor, the men sometimes are ignorant of the object to be gained till it is almost accomplished, and then they see the motives which guided all the changes throughout the work, and if correct (for they then can judge them,) the

management receives all the credit it deserves. I knew much depended on the character I might gain for judgment of the men I employed, and consequently paid every attention to the economy of their labor .-The wages in the country were from 7d to 8d a day for men, and from 3d to 6d a day for boys and women. I commenced by giving 10d a day to the men; but in this I was wrong. I soon found I was inflicting an njury on the farmers in the neighborhood; and in the then condition of the peasantry, I discovered that they thought me foolish for so doing, and actually were less inclined to work. I therefore, adopted the amount of wages in the country. I often had as many as three hundred laborers. I paid them regularly every Saturday night. I was with them the whole of the day; and whenever I found any reason whatever to dismiss a man, I paid him his wages and sent him off out of the field, and probably his place was immediately taken by some one of the many who would wait from morning till night expecting to come in for such a reversion. I was very strict, but then I tried to be very just; and, after some time. I found great satisfaction with the labor I obtained."

#### IRELAND A CHRISTIAN COUNTRY-THE VICAR OF

car of Leigh requires the Master of the Workhouse to state that the man had been "duly baptised." The astonished Master of the Workhouse could not certify the fact, whereupon the Vicar of Leigh writes to him to say that he could not read the funeral service over a corpse that had not been paptised for fear of "Ecclesi-astical censure." This was good, as if Dr. Prince Lee (the Superintendent of Manchester), or any other of the Anglican Superintendents, would have administered " Ecclesiastical censure" against a Puseyite for not observing the Canons! But scarcely was this missive in the hands of the Master of the Workhouse before another arrived, revoking it. The Vicar of Leigh had bethought himself that Connor was an Irishman, and therefore, of course, baptised ! The note is worth reading :—

Vicarage, Leigh, Dec. 8th 1852. Sig—On looking at your note again. I see the name indicates that the deceased igan Irishman. If so, there can be no reasonable doub of his Baptism; and on this ground, should my supposition be correct, I shall be ready to inter him at the time appointed (a quarter is mine calculated without travhling you to make any to nine o'clock), without troubling you to make any further inquiry .- I am, Sir, your obedient servant;

J. IRVINE.

### Mr. J. Harwood.

Accordingly it appears, since no further mention is made of any dispute, that the corpse of the poor Catholic was duly handed over to the Protestant Minister, and buried with the rites of his pretended Church.-This is painful to every Irishman and every Catholic, still it is something that a Protestant Minister was obliged to confess that there could be "no reasonable doubt" that any man born in Ireland, and having a Celtic name, had been duly baptised. Yes, truly, the Catholic Church takes good care there shall be "no reasonable doubt" of that. If the adherence of the children of Ireland to the faith of St. Patrick has made hem the outcasts of the earth, the famished and bleedng victims of trinmphant injustice, this blessing has t given them, that the baptismal waters gleam on their brows in the sight of the Angels of Heaven. Let our Protestant friends, on the other hand, consider what they are to think of an institution calling itself a Christian Church, and declaring Baptism is necessary to salvation, and yet so careless in its administration that a conscientious Minister in that institution dares not take for granted that any one of her children is baptised.

### KILLING NO MURDER.

In a recent trial at York, in England, an unhappy man stood in the dock who had murdered his own illegitimate child, and attempted that of the mother. The evidence was clear, and showed beyond all question premeditation and deliberate malice. Law and lawyers could do nothing for him ; but another science, and a professor of it, undertook his defence. A medical witness laid down this doctrine : there is a disease called homicidal monomania, and the prisoner is a victim to it. This disorder leads those who labor under it to murder, and the especial objects of their hate are their near relations. This is the new theory. Among the many diseases to which men are liable this particular one is surely the most horrible.

The witness in applying his dreadful theory to; the case before him said that the prisoner had once re-ceived a blow on the head. This was the germ of the disease. The blow produced a sort of wart under the bone, and this wart or excrescence irritated the brain. The effect of this irritation corresponding with the cause of the original wart, resulted naturally in the infliction of blows on other persons' heads and, as a necessary consequence, in the propagation of the same mysterious disorder. Thus murder becomes simply a law of nature, and a murderer nothing more than an unfortunate person laboring under an incurable disease. It is a dreadful disorder, certainly, and the more dreadful because the immediate victims are least prepared. The homicidal monomania does not lead its patient to murder enemies or strangers. Its tenden-cies in that direction are rather weak. Friends may become victims, but the more certain victims are wile or children. The nearer the relationship the stronger is the impulse to destroy them.

There are amiable men in the world without temptations to certain sins; this being their case they cannot see why others should be molested. A prosperous banker is not tempted to commit burglary, and is therefore savage with the housebreaker. If he is an amiable man he will try to believe that the wretch was mad. It is just possible that the Yorkshire surgeon was a most humane philanthropist, and utterly unable to muster sufficient malice to hurt his neighbor. He therefore had recourse to a theory that the prisoner labored under a monomania. Murder was nothing but the effect of disease, and the criminal such no more but a man irresponsible for his acts. Pleasan theory for those who wish to get rid of wife, or child, or friend, but somewhat unpleasant for those who have never had a violent blow on the head. It is not uninstructive to observe how Protestantism. aiming at a more spiritual religion than the true one, discarding forms in order to attain to the substance has fallen down to mere materialism. Physical science is the great science of the day, and the result is a doctrine by which premeditated inurder becomes a harmless recreation. Man becomes a machine played upon by others, without free will or responsibility. An accidental blow on the head settles the question of personal liberty, and the disputations of the schoolmen mere trifling.— Tablet.

And trust me ! if next mornin' I didn't find this here pome lyin' on a big box in the corner of the room. There warn't a table, cos it war gorn to have a noo. hind leg put on. I guess it's something rather stronger than otherwite, and them as nose the warks of the poit sez its quite his stile and no mistake :---

A do! A do! my native land, Fader o'er the worters bloo My creditors, a grisly band, Both Chrystian and Joo. The hingin' creaks—the captain swares— I guess he's rather tight— I lieve behind my debts and cares, My native land, good night!

There was ever such a lot more, but the ritin' was, so 'tarnal rummy that it would have taken three sich fellers as me, and a boy into the bargain, to have made it out. So the fact are that we gave it up, and by cu-rious coincidence I lit my segar with the darned dokkerment-and that's all I got to say.

Now, I reckon, this here settles the dispute about the knockers right off, and I 'spose there wont be nothing more said about 'em. For its my privit opinyun that a gost aint much pumkin, and that's about the size of it.

So, good mornin', Mr. P., till more noose for you. Yours, respectfully,

MR. JONES.

YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION



THE USUAL MONTHLY MEETING of the above Asso-ciation will be held at the MUSIC HALL, Notre Dame Street, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 1st of February, at EIGHT o'clock.

(By Order) R. P. REDMOND. Secretary.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Montreal, Jan. 27, 1853.

OF PATRICK MALONEY, a native of Tomgrany, near Scariff, County Clare, Ireland, He sailed from Limerick about the month of March, 1850, and, when last heard of, was residing at New Orleans, United States. His Mother and two brothers, Michael and James, are now in Montreal, and are very anxious to hear from him, by addressing to A. CANTON, Esq., Ship Builder, Montreal, for the Widow Maloney. Papers giving the above a few insertions, would confer a great fuvor on a poor widow.



MONTREAL TOOL STORE, SIGN OF THE HAMMER, No. 201 ST. PAUL STREET,

(Platt's Buildings, opposite Torrance's Block,)

MONTREAL.

MECHANICS and other buyers of TOOLS, are respectfully informed that large additions having recently been made to the Stock of this Establishment, the assortment is now mere com-plete than ever, and will be found to contain in great variety, the manufactures of all the BEST British and American TOOL MAKERS.

Regular and frequent importations will be received from England and the United States during Winter, and no pains will be spared to render the Store worthy of a continuance and

enlargement of the patronage hithert octended to it. The business being entirely limited to *Tradesmen's Tools*, with exception of a small number of articles closely allied to them, there exists ample opportunity as well as a determination to provide and keep up a very superior assument, and un-ceasing exertions will be used towards being able to furnish EVERY TOOL required by all descriptions of Mechanics. A complete and extensive supply of the following always on band :--

It is not very often that "the mere Irish" are gratified with any compliments on the part of their oppressors, and those who, from their intellectual proximity to the doctrines of the Catholic Church, should be the most liberal, we must say exhibit very frequently a malignity which surpasses that of others. Hence when an admission does happen to be made, even by the proverbial hatred of the wrong-doer towards the wronged, it is of course all the more valuable, and requires to be duly entered on our books. Such an admission was made the other day by the Rev. Mr. Irvine, Vicar of Leigh, a gentleman, be it known to our readers, of pretty much the class of Mr. Bennett, showing a good deal of sincerity, but also an intense narrowness of two occasions by attempting, in the most amusing

manner, to enforce the "canons Ecclesiastical of the Church of England" on the manufacturing population of Lancashire. He believes the Anglican Establishment to be the Catholic Church, and with the utmost simplicity endeavors, spite of magistrates and mobs, to make the rules enacted by "Convocation," in the time of the Stuarts, the law by which the parish of Leigh is to be governed. Difficulties, of course, are continually turning up. His Protestant parishoners neither know nor care—how should they ?—anything about the paper Catholicity of the Anglican Establishment, and they and the Vicar arc quite at right angles. The law also who made him what he is, expects him to obey her, and has small respect for the " Canons Ecclesiastical" which she herself has hung about his neck, by way of an insulting badge of slavery.

But to our story. One of these " Canons Ecclesias tical," it appears, enjoins that no one shall be buried by the Minister unless it can be shown that he has been duly baptised. Rather a difficult thing to show, we imagine, with regard to nine-tenths of the pretend;

ed Christian population of Protestant England. Now, there happened to die at the union workhouse at Leigh a pour Irishman called Michael Connor. We do not know why the corpse even of a Catholic pauper should

### MORE LIGHT.

Hear a correspondent of the Lanlern on the subect of spiritual rappers :-

True, sir, true, Mr. P. It is a tarnal fact and everlastin' veracity. Last night I hearn a thunderin' rap against my foot board. "Come in !" I called, thinkin' natrally it was some

oun knocking at the door, like "Old Joe," in the words of the poet.

"I can't come in," sez a a voice in the knockin' language, which I twigged slick-off, bein' as I afterwards discovered a meedyum of the first water.

"Why can't you ?" sez I.

"Becoz I'm in already," sez the gost.

"Who are you?" sez 1. "I'm Lord Byron," sez the gost. "My grandmother !" sez 1.

",No, not your grandmother-Lord Byron," answered gost.

"I don't believe you," sez I.

"1'll prove it," sez the gost.

"How will you circumvent it ?" sez I.

"By writin' some verses," sez the gost.

Mill, Circular, Pit, Cross-cut and Billet Web SAWS, of superior makes. "SCOTT BROTHER,"" D. SIMMONS & Co." and other

makes of warranted Chopping and Broad AXES. Gentlemen's and Youth's Chests of Tools.

#### -ALSO-

Mathematical Instruments-Sand and Emery Paper and Cloth-Sharpening Stones-Grindstones and Grindstone Mount-ings-Black, White and Red Chalk-Tradesmen's Pencils-Chalk Lines and Reels-Iron and Wooden Bench and Hand

Chelk Lines and Reels—Iron and Wooden Bench and Hand Screws—Cramps—Cramp Mountings, Glue Pots, &c. Credit being seldom sought or required by purchasers of this class of goods, and the ready money system, therefore, easy of adoption, sales will be made at a *Small Advance upon the Cost*, and for CASH ONLY. For the convenience of parties out of the city, orders by letter, with satisfactory references, will be carefully executed for remittance by mail, on receipt of invoice.

NO SECOND PRICE. January 13, 1853.

## 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 col-lection 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.

# NOTICE.

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

and a second second

ROBERT MCANDREW.

Montreal, May 19, 1852.

## BOOKS SUITABLE

6

0

0

9

-43

9

6

6

- 9

3

1 10

101

-6

0

6 3

1 10]

 $\begin{array}{c}1 & 101\\3 & 9\end{array}$ 

1 101

1 104

63

3 9

·0 1 2 6

7 6 1 101

2 6

15 0

> 3 9 Ğ Ū 6

12

•

3 9

FOR THE COMMENCEMENT OF A CATHOLIC LIBRARY, WHICH can be supplied by the Subscribers at the prices annexed, with a considerable discount off.

HAS Just Received, direct from the Manufacturer, SEVERAL CASES of the CELEBRATED HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY. History of the Church, by Reeve,
History of the Church, by Pastorini,
History of the Bible, by Reeve,
History of Ireland, by Abbe Mne-Geoghegan,
The Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation, by Sir Jonah Barrington,
Life of Henry VIII., by Audia, (London Edition),
Life of Calvin, by do.,
Lives of the Saints, by Alban Butler, 12 vols.,
Do. do. (Chenp Edition) 4 vols., muslin,
Lives of the Fathers of the Desert, by Bishop Chal-loner, s, p. 5 0 3 9 COLERAINE YARD WIDE LINENS, 2 10 0 Specially made for Family use, warranted all pure Flax, imequalled for fineness of texture and durability. N.B.-GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, in endless variety, and 10 10 45 0 20 0 Life of Christ and His Apostles. Translated from the French of Father De Ligny, by Mrs. J. Sadlier: Svo., with 13 plates. Life of Dr. Doyle, late Bishop of Kildare & Leighlin Life of the Blessed Virgin. Translated from the 3 9 20 0 French. Life of St. Patrick, St. Bridget, and St. Columbkille, Life of St. Francis Xavier, Do. of St. Jenntius, Do. of St. Jenntius, Do. of St. Vincent of Paul, Do. and Institute of the Jesuits, by Ravignan, Do. of St. Alphonsus Ligonri, History of the Reformation, by Cobbett, 2 vols. in one Anaimt History. Ancient History, by Fredet, Modern History, by do., Compendium of Ancient and Modern History, by 4 Kerny, Hist. of the Variations of the Protestant Sects, 2 vols. 7 7 12 History of the Anglo Saxon Church, by Linga,d, History of the Anglo Saxon Church, by Linga,d, Canons and Decress of the Council of Trent, M'Gee's History of the Irish Settlers in America, Primacy of the Apostolic See, by Archhishop Kenrick Cobbett's Legacies to Parsons and Laborers—a sequel to his History of the Reformation, 12 6 7 6 1 101 CATHOLIC TALES, TRAVELS, &C., &C. Alton Park, or Conversations for Young Ladies, . Art Maguire, or the Broken Pledge, by Carlton, . Alice Riordan, the Blind Man's Daughter, by Mrs. 1 101 Sadlier, Father Rowland, a North American Story, 1 103 Father Oswald, Festival of the Rosary, and other Stories, by Agnes 2 6 Stewart, Geraldine: a Tale of Conscience, by Miss Agnew, 1 3 Geraldine: a Tale of Conscience, by Miss Agnew, 1 vol., Rome and the Abbey: a sequel to Geraldine, Genevieve: a Tale of Antiquity, Indian Cottage, Lorenzo, or the Empire of Religion, Oriental Pearl, by Mrs. Darsey, Orphan of Moscow. Translated from the French, by Mrs. Sadlier, The Castle of Roussillon. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. 1 10 1 10 1 103 2 6 by Mrs. J. Sadlier, Benjamin, or the Pupil of the Christian Brothers, by 26 1 3 Sick Calls, or the Diary of a Missionary Priest, by Rev. E. Price, Willey Burke, or the Irish Orphan in America, by Mrs. J. Sadlier, Red Hand of Ulster, or the Fortunes of Hugh O'Neil, 2 6 1 3 Pauline Seward, by Bryant, Prez Jean, or the Jesuit Missionary, Pious Biography for Young Ladies, Prize Rody. Prize Book, The Two Schools, The Two Sensors, Village Evenings, Cottage Conversations, by Mary Monica, Loretto, or the Choice, by Miles, The Governess, by do. The Student of Blenheim Forest, by Mrs. Dorsey Tales on the Sacraments, by the Authoress of Ger-aldino. 2 1 103 2 6 aldine, Rose of Tannenbourgh, by Canon Schmidt, 2 6 1 10 1 3 half bound, Huc's Travels in Tartary, Thibet, &c.; illustrated 26 2 vols., Madeline : a Tale of Auvernge, by Miss Kavanagh, Mary, Star of the Sea, Father Drummond and his Orphans, Sketches of the Early Catholic Missionaries in Ken-tucky, The Spaewife, by the Author of Shandy M'Guire, Legends of the B. Virgin, 1 10 1 10 5 Õ CONTROVERSIAL. Religion in Society, with an Introduction, by Archbishop Hughes, 2 vols., Ward's Erretta of the Protestant Bible, Protestantism and Catholicity compared, by Balmez, Milner's End of Controversy, A Salve for the Bite of the Black Snake, Anglican Ordinations Examined, by Archhishop Ken-10 ຊ

Moral Entertainments, by Manning, Man's only alluir, Piety Exemplified, Rules of a Christian Life, 2 vols, Rules of a Christian Life, 2 vols, Rules of the Rosary and Scapular, Sinner's Guide, by the Rev. F. Lewis of Granada, Sinner's Conversion reduced to Principles, Temporal and Eternal, Ligouri's Way of Salvation, -Do. Visits: to Blessed Sacrament, Do. Love of Christ, Do. Sniti of 1 105 Do. Spirit of Do. Preparation for Death, -2 6 BOORS OF INSTRUCTION, SERMONS, &C., &C. Cochin on the Mass, Catechism of the Council of Trent, Catechism of the History of Ireland Do. of the Christian Religion, by Keenan, Do. of Perseverance, by Abbe Gaumo Poor Man's Catechism, Catholic Pulpit, Svo, Archer's Sermon's, 2 vols, (Second Series), Gahan's Sermons, M'Carthy's do. 11 15 n 11 2 Gallagher's Sermons Gill's Sermons -2 Maguire's Controversial Sermons -1 104 MISCELLANEOUS. Brownson's Essays and Reviews (a work without which no Catholic Library is perfect) The Green Book, The Songs of the "Nation,"-2 parts bound in one 6 Moore's Poetical Works Lovers' Songs and Ballads Life of Emmett Phillips, Curran, Grattan, and Emmett's speeches 12 The above is not a complete list of the books published, but a selection might be made large enough from it for the commencement of a Catholic Library. All the Books in this collection are bound. New Works received immediately after 7 6 their publication. PRAYER BOOKS AND BIBLES. We keep constantly on hands the largest and greatest va-riety of Prayer Books, and Bibles, to be found in America, at prices varying from  $7_2^{\circ}d$  to  $\pounds 5$ . SCHOOL BOOKS. Our Stock of School Books, comprises every assortment of all the works in general use in the province. We would also invite particular attention to our large stock of Beads, Cruc-tixes, Statues, Holy Water Fonts, Medals, &c. &c. 30,000 Religious Prints, (different sizes), comprising the greatest variety of Prints ever offered for sale in Montreal. 500 Reams of Foolscap, Letter and Note Papers. We are prepared to sell Books, Prints, Statuary, &c., &c., either by wholesale or retail, lower than any house in Canada. D. & J. SADLIER, & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal. For Sale by H. COSGROVE, 541 St. John Street, Queber, December 2, 1852. DR. HALSEY'S GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS. SUPERFLUITY of Bile may always be known by some un-favorable symptom which it produces, such as suck stomach, headache, loss of appetite, bitter taste in the mouth, yellow tint of the skin, languidness, costiveness, or other symptoms of a similar nature. Almost every person gets bilious, the neglect of which is sure to bring on some dangerous disorder, frequently terminating in death. A single 25 cent box of Dr. Hulsey's Gum-coated Forest Pills, is sufficient to keep a whole family from bilious attacks and sickness, from six months to a year. A single dose, from 1 to 3 of these mild and excellent Pills for a child; from 3 to 4 for an adult; and from 5 to 6, for a group. a child; from 3 to 4 for an adult; and from 5 to 6, for a grown person, carry off all billous and morbid matter, and restore the stomach and bowels, curing and preventing all manner of billous nttacks, and many other disorders.

#### SALTS AND CASTOR OIL.

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

### NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

In 1845, Dr. Halsey's Pills were first made known to the public, under the denomination of "Halsey's Sugar-conted Pills." Their excellent qualities soon gained for them a high reputation, and the annual sale of many thousand boxes. This great success excited the avarice of designing men, who commenced the manufacture of common Pills. which they coated with Sugar, to give them the outward ap-pearance of Dr. Halsey's, in order to sell them under the good will Dr. Halsey's Pills had gained, by curing thousands of disease.

disease. The public are now most respectfully notified, that Dr. Hal-sey's genuine Pills will henceforth be coated with

		÷							_		
· . ·	MO.	NT.	REA	LI	MARK						
• `	1	•	1			Jai	nuar	y 24	4, 1	1852	2.
	. '						\$.	d.		\$.	· d.
Wheat,					per m	inol	4	6	а.	- 4 ;	9 1
Dats, ·			<b>_</b> `			-	1	101	a	2	0
Barley,	· .		-	-	· · + ]		.3	0~	a	3	6
Peas,			-		-	•	3	4	a	3	8
Buckwl	ieat.				-	-	2	0	a	2	4
Rye,				-	-	-	2	11	a	3	0
Potatoes	s		-	- 1	per bu	ish.	1	3	а.	1	6
Beans,	Áme	rica	n	-		-	4	0	a,	5	0
Beans,	Cana	dia	<b>n</b> .	-	-	-	5	6	а	6	0
Mutton,	-		-	-	per	qr.	9 9 2 2	0	a.	4	6
Lamb,	-		-	-	-	· •	3	0	a	4	0
Veal, 🗇			-	-	-	-		6	а	10	0
Beef, -			-	-	pei	: lb.	0	3	а	0	6
Lard, 🕓				-	-	-	0	6	a	0	7
Cheese,	-		-	-	. –	-	0	6	a	0	71
Pork,			•		-	-	0	4	a		6
Butter,	Fresl	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	a	1	3
Butter,	Salt-		-	-	-	-	0	9	a	• 0	11
loney.	-		-	-		-	0	5	a	0	6
Eggs.			-	-	per do	zen	0	10	а.		0
clour,	' <del>-</del>	•	-	ĩ	pêr qui	ntal.	11	6	a	12	0
Datmea	l <b>,</b> -	•	-	•	-	-	9	6	a	10	0
A	GEN	$\mathbf{TS}$	FO	R T	HE T.	RUE	WI	TN.	LS	s.	

Alexandria.-Mr. D. M'Gillis. Aylmer, C. E.-Mr. Jas. Doyle. Beauharnois-Mr. H. Bogue. Brantford, C. W.-Mr. John Comerford. By/own.-Mr. Edward Burke. Buckingham.-Mr. John Starrs. Carillon.-A. E. Montmarquet, Esq. Carleton, Ristigouche, Sc.-Mr. Joseph Meagher. Centreville, Camden East.-Rev. Bernard J. Higgins. Chambly.—Mr. John Hackett. Cornwall, C. W.—Mr. A. Stuart McDonald. Counties of Kamouraska and L'Islet.-Revd. L. A. Bourret. Dewittville.—Mr. James M'Iver. Dundas County.—Mr. Alex. McDonald, (Ich). Eastern Townships.—Mr. Patrick Hackett. Kingston.-Mr. Jeremiah Meagher. Ringston.-Mr. Jereman Meaguer. L'Orignal, Oltawa.-Rev. Mr. Coopman. Mosa, C. W.-Mr. Thomas Fitzpatrick. Norwood.-Rev. J. Farrelly. Oshawa.-Rev. J. B. Proulx. Pembroke, C. W.-Mr. D. O'Meara. Perth, C. W.-Mr. John Doran. Peterboro'.-Mr. T. M'Cabe. Bedit Bocher, M. R. Bey, E. J. Dumphy. Peterboro. -- MI. I. M. Cabe. Petit Rocher, N. B. -- Rev. E. J. Dumphy. Percé and Vicinity-- Rev. Mr. Gingras. Picton, C. W.-- Rev. Mr. Lalor. Prescott, C. IV.-- B. White, Esq. Quebec.-- Mr. Mathew Enright, 6 St. Amable Street. Sherbrooke.-Mr. Thomas Griffith. Sorel.-Mr. D. M'Carthy. St. Thomas, C. W.-Mr. Patrick Bobier. St. Remi.-Mr. Hugh M'Gill. Sydenham, C. W.-Thomas Raile, Esq. Three-Rivers.-Mr. John Keenan. Tiguish, P. E. I.-Rev. Mr. M'Intyre. Toronto.—Mr. Thomas Hayes. Tingwick & Danville.—Thomas Donegan. Williamstown-Mr. Michael Heenan.

### IN PRESS,

And will be ready about the 25th instant, A NOVENA PREPARATORY TO THE FEAST OF ST. PATRICK. To which is nided the Stations of the Cross, Prayers at Mass, Prayers for Confession and Communion, &c. Also in Press, and will be ready early in February, THE CATECHISM, anthorized by the first Council of Quebec for the Ecclesiastical Province. D. & J. SADLIER & Co. Montreal, Jan. 13, 1853.

### BRANDY, GIN, WINES.

FOR SALE.

Martell's Brandy, in Bond Do Free DeKuyper's Gin, in Bond Do Free, an Wines, in Wood and Bottle Free, and in cases Teas, a few good samples Tobacco, &c. &c. &c. G. D. STUART

FRESH TEAS, very Superor 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. EDWARD FEGAN Has constantly on hand, a large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, CHEAP FOR CASH, 232 St. Paul Street, Montreal. MRS. REILLY, MIDWIFE. The Ladies of Montreal are respectfully informed that, in con-sequence of the late fire, MRS. REILLY has REMOVED to the house occupied by Mr. JOHN LOUGHRY, as a Paint and Colour Store, opposite the HOTEL DIEU Nunnery Church, No. 154, ST. PAVI, STREET. Maximul, John 2, 1855 Montreal, July 3, 1852. DEVLIN & HERBERT, ADVOCATES, No. 5, Little St. James Street, Montreal. H.J. LARKIN, ADVOCATE, No. 27 Little Saint James Street, Montreal. JOHN O'FARRELL, ADVOCATE, Office, - Gurden Street, next dom to the Urseline Convent, near the Court-House. Quebec, May 1, 1851. M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE, Corner of St. Vincent and St. Thérèse Streets, in the buildings occupied by C. E. Bell, N.P., Montreal. Mr. D. keeps an Office and has a Law Agent at Nelsonville, in the Missisquoi Circuit. 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 S to 9 A. M. 1 to 2, and 6 to 7 P. M. L. P. BOIVIN, Corner of Notre Dame and St. Vincent Streets, opposite the old Court-House, HAS constantly on hand a LARGE ASSORTMENT of ENGLISH and FRENCH JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c.

COLERAINE IRISH LINENS,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER.

206 Notre Dame Street, (West End,)

from 1s. 3d. and upwards,

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &c. &c.

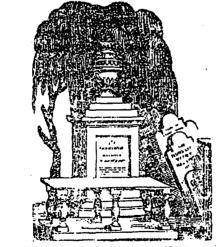
W. MCMANAMY,

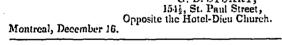
at all prices. Montreal, January 12, 1853.

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

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)





### REMOVAL.

### DYEING BY STEAM !!! JOHN M'CLOSKY,

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 sur-rounding country, for the kind manner in which he has been patronized for the last eight years, and now craves a continu-ance of the same. He wishes to state that he has now purance of the same. He wishes to state that he has now pur-chased 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 Shawis, 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.

Stains, &c., carefully extracted. STAINS, &c., carefully extracted. STAINS, &c., carefully extracted. Stains, &c., carefully extracted. Montreal, July 21.

# 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 Termini, 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. to business, to merit a com Montreal, May 6, 1852.

WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other which the set of the set workman. Which we want the set workman. 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 per-

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

### AMERICAN MART,

### Upper Town Market Place, Quebec.

THIS Establishment is extensively assorted with Wool, Cotton, Silk, Straw, India, and other manufactured Fabrics, embracing a complete assortment of every article in the Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Line. India Rubber Manufactured Boots, Shoes, and Clothing, Irish Liners, Tabbinets, and Frieze Cloths, American Domestic Goods, of the most durable description for wear, and economical invarian

in-price. Parties purchasing at this house once, are sure to become Customers for the future.

Customers for the luture. Having every facility, with experienced Agents, buying in the cheapest markets of Europe and America, with a thorough knowledge of the Goods suitable for Canada, this Establishment offers great and saving inducements to CASH BUYERS. The rule of Quick Sales and Small Profits, strictly adhered to. Every article sold for what it really is. Cash payments required on all occasions, Orders from parties at a distance carefully attended to.

Bank Notes of all the solvent Banks of the United States, Gold and Silver Coins of all Countries, taken at the AMERI-CAN MABT. Quebec, 1850. M T. CASEY.

rick, A Protestant Converted by her Bible and Prayer Book Catholic Christian Instructed, by Bishop Challoner, Review of Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols., Exercise of Faith impossible, except in the Catholic

Church, Fifty Reasons, England's Reformation-a Posm by Ward, Four-fold Difficulty of Anglicanism, . White's Confutation of Church of Englandism, Galitzen's Defence of Catholic Principles,

Do. ,, on the Holy Scriptures, Hughes' and Breckinredge's Controversy, Bossnett's History of the Variations of the Protessant

Scets, 2 vols., Protestant's Trial by the Written Word,

The Question of Questions, by Mumford, Short History of the Protestant Religion by Bishop

Short History of the Protestant Religion by Bisnop Challoner, Shortest Way to End Disputes, by Manning, Sheil's Treatise, or the Bible against Protestantism, Sure Way to find out the True Religion, Symbolism, 1 vol., 10s.; in 2 vols. (London Edition) Travels of an Irish Gentleman in Search of Religion,

by Moore,
 Unity of the Episcopate,
 Wiseman's Lectures on the Doctrines of the Church,
 Do. on Science and Revealed Religion, 2 vols.
 Pope and Maguire's Discussion,

#### DEVOTIONAL.

Annima Devota,	1 10)	ļ
Challoner's Meditations, 2 vols., complete,	7 6	
Do. , 1 vol., abridged	39	
Christian Directory, by the Rev. Robert Parsons,	6 3	
Christian Perioction, by Rodrignez, 3 vols.,	15 0	
Do. , 1 vol., abridged	3 9	
Confessions of St. Augustin,	26	
Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus,	ã č	
Devont Christian, by Rev. G. Hay, 2 vols.	63	
Sincere Christian, by do. 1 vol.,	7 6	
Devout Communicant,	1 10	
Devout Life, by St. Francis of Sales,	1 10	
Duty of a Christian towards God. Translated from	1 10	2
the French, by Mrs. J. Sadlier; half bound,		
Is 10]d; full bound,	26	
Elevation of the Soul to God,	26	
	2 0	•
Flowers of Heaven, by Orsiai,	3 1	1
Glories of Mary,	1 3	
Golden Treatise on Mental Praver,	1 10	ż
Following of Christ (new Translation) with Proyers	·	
and Reflections,	2 6	
Imitation of the Blessed Virgin,	2 6	
Instruction of Youth in Christian Piety, by Gobinett,	3 9	
Lenten Monitor,	ີ 2 6	
Holy Week (a book containing all the services for		
that week)	26	
Memorial of a Christian Life,	3 1	ł
Month of Mary,	26	ſ

### GUM ARABIC,

1 101 1 101 20 0 an article which, in every respect, supersedes Sugar, both on account of its healing virtues, and its durability. The discovery of this improvement, is the result of a succession of experi-ments, during three years. For the invention of which, Dr. Halsey has been awarded the only patent ever granted on Pills by the Government of the United States of America.

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

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

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

If you would have the most concentrated, as well as the best compound Sursaphrilla Extract in the world, for purifying the blood, obtain Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS.

If you do not wish to full a victim to dangerous illness, and be subjected to a Physician's bill of 20 or 50 dollars, take a dose of Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS as soon as unfavorable symptoms are experienced.

If you would have a Medicine which does not leave the bawels costive, but gives strength instead of weakness, procure HALSEY'S PILLS, and avoid Salts and Castor Oil, and all common purgatives.

Perents, if you wish your fumilies to continue in good health, keep a box of HALSEY'S PILLS in your house.

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

against sickness.

11 Wholesale and Retail Agents :- In Montreal, WILLIAM LYMAN & Co., R. BHKS, and ALFRED SAVAGE & Co.; Three Rivers, JOHN KEENAN; Quebec, JOHN MUSSON; St. John's, BISSETT & TILTON; Sherbrooke, Dr. BROOKS; Melbourne, T. TATE; St. Hyacinethe, J. B. ST. DENIS. 1 101 B. ST. DENIS 9 July 2nd, 1852.

Printed by JOHN GILLIES, for the Proprietors.-GRORGE E. CLERK, Editor.