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DANGERS TO WHICH CATHOLICS ARE EXPOSED IN THE UNITED STATES.
In an admirable article in the January number of Brou:nson's Quarterly Reviero, containing a notice of "Father Gury's Moral Thendogy," the writer points nut the danger to which the faith and morals of Catholies in the United States are exposed from he contaminating influences of Protestantism, and indicates the sourees from whence this danger flow -Mixed Marriages, and Godless or Infidel Educaion. 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 aot fashionable; its menbers form a minority of the
inthaitants; the prejudices of Protestants are so mhabitants; the prejudices of Protestants ore not and so active, that Cathotics are per secuted in every waik of life. Now every Catholic enors well that all these prejudices are based upon alsehood. He knows that all enemies of the Churel hould be Catlooics, and would be if they were sulheir own private judgment. He lnows that, as only he Church can guide man to the other world, so ont
 holic bearing in P'rotestant society. The first is the defensive, apologetic mode. Through the inercy of iod, Catholics are less familiar with it now fhan hey were years ago. The Church is in possession. loes, lis action is dictated partly by fear, partly by policy. His own gromend is untenable-his owa house stotering; he knows it, and he knows that, when e is forced to stand on the detensive, he must be lent, or fly, or submit. Some Catholics, who do not clearly see this,-although they might if they ould but open their cyes and plack up a little cour-ge,-pursue the defensive course. If they would top here, less scandal had been given. But, in deending Catholicity, they not seldom made it Cathol rom Puseyism preler to mulor rin preference rom Puseyism preler to employ. Their preference we sie what some of lier cliddren renresent her to be, might properly rank as an "isse." 'To return our timid Catholics, -they seem, at times to be shamed of their religion. They wish it to be re pectable and plansible in the eyes of heretics, forgeting that the Church can be so only when she ap ears as herself, and that she owes no thanks to those wo strip her of hur venerable garments, with whic Christ clothed leer, and present her arrayed accord ing to the tastes of the age. It is a vain efiort, for Ifter all their precnutions, the air and gait prove her being not of this world. These pliant souls lay reat stress fill magunifent chuches, fasthonaiul reachers, full ceremonies, and fine music, thing which certainly belang to Catholicity, but not in heir sense. They do not like to hear of hell, or of ny of the four last things to be remembered, heave econd and tolerably wide gate, through which our Protestant brethren" may enter, on the plea of inincible ignorance. That is to say, heretics willully choose the road to hell, but finding themselves, by unst be admitted. The solt-liearted persous of whom we speak do not, of course, tolerate the use of the vord heretic, and the doctrine revealed by Clirist and targht by the Church, that lie who beifeveth not hall be damned, is explained by them to mean, that be who befiereth not can be saved. All the docrines of the Charch which are supposed to be objectionable to Protestants are either never mentioned or explained away. Great stress is laid upon those menets. Sometimes, particularly in what is calle rood society, an inquiring and sentimental Protestan ady finds, to her no small astonishment, that she has been a Catholie lor jears; and that only the outward igns of Catholicity, such as attendance upon the Sa raments and at cass, and a few other observances, we necessary to bring her withim the fold. Couple rined anderness for Pirestert puejices, - liberal ac nowledrment of the inconveniences of the "Catho ic system"- an puceding candor in admiting the orce of many Protestont objections, and in bhiming he conduct of Popes, bishops, and priests,-an ex reme unwillingness to atrack Protestantism, and a perfect willingness to accent, in behalf of the Chureh he base and contemptuous toleration of her enemies. Protestants, however, are seldom deceived by any gnorance might be put forward in their behalf. Bu liey know well enough, that the difference betiveen

Catholicism and Catholicity is total and eternal. The heir ideas concerning it may be confused and obcure. 'lhey know that it is Catholic doctrine, that out of the Clurch there is no salvation, and no monnt of reasoning er of concession will convince them that the Clurch will consent, by any possibility, o be ranked with sects. Henee they regard all those who endearor to hide their Catholicity with suspicion or contempt. For the apostate hitey have no regard
whatever, inasmuch as lie seldom, if ever, fails to how, by his conduct. that his apostasy was caused by base motives. They hold what are called "libera! Catholics" in utter contempt also, and if they ever rofess any regard for them or for formal apostates, it is only for a senson, in order to use them as vile vell that the Cliurch does not Colerate this " liberal-sm,"-that she anathematizes it, and that these liberals" are taughit by her to confess their faith, whole and entire, not only at the loss of their worldly oods, but evea at the peril of their life. Neithe who deny certain articles of Catholic faith, or eoncea hen, 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 exphain the doctrines of your Church correctly, or you do not. If you o, it is not what I supposed it to be,--it does no weed not join it to secure lieaven. If you do not, will suspend my judgment until I can meet anothe Catholic who will not be aliaid or ashaned to tell e precisely what his religion is."
Both nataral and supernatural causes are at work to make Catholius in Ainerica more numerous and powerfal. 'They may, and do, attain a standing in olitical, civil, and social life. Plbis result, as it be omes more apparent, will abate the anxiety of hose of to see the Church respectable in a worldly ount of viewr. One obstacle, upon which our ene vent corversion among the bipher haped to pro enting the Churchas a receptacle for men too poo and ignorant to go elsewhere. Frery visit of a testant to Europe tends to dispel that potion. Nay, in Catholic countries, the tables areeffiectually turned. Protestantism appears mean and vulgar, as it is, and sence Protestants in. Catholic countries, if they be not "professors,"-a class of persons rapidly growing small,-are ashamed of their Protestantism, and some of them, at tines, almost fancy that they are quasi Catholics. But there are other "institutions America upon which our enemies rely as means for Popery." Of one of these, and the chief, wo ave sponen. It is the necessity, under which a Ca holic labors, of living with Protestants, of hearin
heir language, and of witnessing their example. wist be in the world, and yet not of it. MIuch, not all, that he sees and hears among his generally from lis Church, and to make of lim an infidel, result quite acceptable to our Prot inidel, ies, who care not if a to our Protestant cne ided 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.he other means upon which our enemies rely ar iess schools.
Marriages, when between Catholics and infidels hat is, unbaptized persons, are annulled, and when lesiastich Canolics and heretics are forbidden, by ca cally eril, and the law forbidding them does not bind semper et pro semper. Father Gury, hawerer,
(Vol. II, p. 374,) regards the conditions without which such marriages ard indme conditions without pon the natural law. The principal conditions are that the Catholic party shail be in no danger of anostasy, and that the children, without excention, shal be baptized and educated in the Catholic faith. In his country, as we linve already remarked, Protest ants are rapiuly becoming an unbaptized people, and most of the dispensations are, in mised marriages, of religion in a strict sense vith unbelievers $T$ ase. Beliers are yoke Catholic party, or to the affsiring is as the Protestat party is hantized.; for indels in the times, hold the Church in deeper hatred than eren those Protestants sometimes oddly called church members. Father Gury, in a rery few words, de clares his judgment concerning these mixed mar ringes. Following Benedict XIV. he calls them detestable. Benedict, in his decree super Matrimoniis
Hercticorum, declares to be a most doleful thing
hat there should be found Catholius so shamefully carried away by insane lust that they will not ab-
stain from these detestable marriages, which Holy Clurch has alwatys condemned and forbiden (perp tzeo dampacuit atque interdixit.) The Pontiff goe on to praise, in the highest terms, the zeal of those ecution of dever Catholics, by the enactunent and ex beretics by this sucrileggious bomb. And lic admon ishes all persons having the care of souls to see to it by opposing all honest obstacles, that Catholies do no damnation to the sout (in groquiam animarnam per Belguman, but it forme was directed to the bishops o elgiun, but it forms a part of canon law.
These are strong expressions, but mo stronger than those which the Church has employed in every agc.
St. Paul had saic, "Bear not the yoke with unbeherers. For what fellowshig hath justice with ini quizy. Or what commumion is there be ween light Chd earkness? But what agreement is there of Christ mith Belial? or what portion lath the he of intimate allimenes with mhlolirvers, wiml cspoially of intermarriage."一lic
Cor., Cap.vi. ver. $14,15$.
We fear that some Catholics are lalr disposed to consiter marrage with mbelievers as the rule, and unb!essed and tolerated with ferr and $y$ alingre ing that such marriages are too frequently the see of " insaue lust" or of some coualy rile thession t is true that persons aflicted wilh this disense are in the habit of quoting 1 Cor. vii. 14: "For the unbelieving linshand is sanctified by the belicring wife, and the unbelieving wife is sanctified by the believing husband, otherwise your children should be unclean but now they are boly." "The chidren were lawful. He calls them holy, that is, not unclean."Kenrick, in loc. cit. It is probable that liey were hat thy for anoluer reason. Jt was undestood logical rude, shonlan follow the better part, the Chris ian parent, and thas become baptized, holy. It is certain, that, in sone mixed marriages, the unbe ieving party is converted to God. But it is as ecr tin, hat, in a majority of cases, children born of wo out of it with all the sigus of reprobution. So far as our experience extends, the Catholic party and he children are saved, if they be saved, so as by iage which turned out well. Sometimes temporal, and, bumanly sneaking, most unaccountable mis fortunes, beffll the family. More rarely, the Catholic party would apostatize. Very frequently the same party would grow remiss in the disclarge of Catholic duties,-an almost inevitable result, inasmuch as "evil communications carrupt good manners," and no communication is more eril than that ause $n$ an unbeliever yoked with a Christian, be Few Catholics, who have intermarried with Prolest ants, can say that they have gone forward in the way of salvation. Many have sensibly receded fron heir first fervor. The most combnon result of mixed marriages is the perdition of the children. If the father be an unbegiever, his authority-if the mother ife of the but sure immence-militates against ized. More commonly, the children are suffered to acquire a dislike whing, the chidren are sulfered to in them, of Catholic habits, and they are accustomed to prefer mere Protestant society. I'hey are too commanly reared in such a pagan way, that they hold the Catechism and the Sacraments as of little ac-count,-things well enough for the vulgar, but scarcely necessary for them. If a chidd, under these cham ruin is complete, a miracle apart. Indeed, punishment, always visible to the eye of faith, trequently to the common observer seems to be meted out to this $\sin$, even in the present life. Why should it be ditions without which mixed marriages are utterl damnable are not observed. There is danger of se duction to the Catioolic party, or to the chiluren. This danger, everyun possible, becans in our iberty claimed and exercised by American children their early edancination from parental control and the paran nature of the society into which the providence of God has thrown Catholics in the nine teenth century Yer, whly should it be othervise Mixed marriages are nat blessed by the Church. there a mediun between a blessing and a curse ? There are no prayers, no sacred rites, and the pries is not permitted to assume the signs of his office as involuntary wituess of an aot barely tolerated by the

Church. Tt is one of the most dreary erents of liis God, knows well that the exhibition of human mas sages before lim too commonly ends in the ruin of alf concerued. He does mat assist as a minister of God, for matrimony is a Sacrament of the New Law bringing grace to sanctify the legitimate uniono man with woman, and to enable them to receive am orear their oftspring in prety and holiness. Thes hings may be done in mixed marriages, and so may the dead arise.
Our eneniuies rely upon godless sehools,--state ellu-cation,-as a means of clecking the progress of Co holicity. We must admit that thay have laid thei lans with infernal skill. The result will not equal Ceir ancipations, howerer. yhe atention or cose whom ben cirecta to his snbject hose whom Goll hath sent to rule orer us, and a truggle, whelh will end in a victory for the Chureh ho shall raplis, in which Tather Gury, as usual, pithily states the Catholic doctrine"Barents are espenially bome to procure for the ath a most noble and rational sonl, created after Guit' mage, and for God, his final and supernatmal emb. ence parents are strictly bond to instruct and edo Hete their children for God, their last and only end.children might be born arain to Christ, and becom vorthy of etermal life. For what sath the $A$ postle If any one have not care of his own, and especially 's worse than nu infidel', hath denied worse than aur infide ear their children in youd discipline, in the obsenynee of the commandments, in failh, ind in all thing ecessary to salvaition. . - they are strictly ound lo procure for them masters distinguished fo earniur aud pie!, , and to see to it that they be no
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 salke of worldly learning, to
We refer the reader to the chapter on prohibiten ooks, Vol. 11. n. 754. In the first rolume, n. 220 efind the following sentences:
"It is never lawful in priat or pablish books con aining matter against faith and morals, not even whe houlh, in all loubtinl coses, consult leained persons particuarly thoir coclesiastical superiors.
Such books cumot be indiscrimmately sold, let, leased, or given away,
estroyed whenever they chance to fall into Christian ands. They are not legitimate praperty, and no man ares, they shonlt be wholly extirpated."
Among the worst books in circulation are some which were written or compiled for the use of sehoolchildren, or for what is humorously called scientifio reading. The imanity of many school-books, their multiplicity, and the atleistical character of some of them, are evils which are beginning to arrest the at ention of even the Protestant commumily. Lithe not much to their qualifications. Normal Schools re estabishled for them, with what success may bo athered from the fact, that there are not wamin mong them persons wha do not know how to spel bem; Catholicity is avewedly a disqualification for wich no lo oquenco is gor the State will become, not only pagans but iznorant pa cans. The chief ain of ullase who lare the care of outh seems to he to erect palaces for school-louses, o multinly books and armamental branches of study Solidity is so generally sacrificed to show, that our chool system reminds one of a thing which should he the head of a man, but which turns out to be an mpty head, that is worthless except as a hairdresser's gn. Wait a little, and all Protestants who profes. o beliove in the necessity of religion, and all parents ho care for more than the bohes a their chiluren, wiff become convinced of the poten ofs of our sys en of state cuucation, and they will join us in praygid for its restoration to its proper place, as a hanu maid of religion. It has played the vagatoond long The
he peouliar institutions of this country are fre quently spoken of by our enemies as efficient mean orged to describe the peculiarinstitutions they are they depend for this result, it is usually found that their ideas are indistinct and obscure. State educaton is one of the first to be mentioned. This instiution is rapidly committing suicide, and, if it is iniical to religion, as it certainly is, it cannot destroy Catholicity without burying all religion beneath its ruins. It will not destroy Catholicity, however.-
The Church has witnessed the downfall of too many

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE,

"institutions" "lanned for her ruin, to fear this empty
head with plossy curls. True it lins ruined souls, but it will not live to do as much evil to future gene rations as it has to the present and past. The Church has struck it with her anatbema, anies are alread beginning to find, itlat not Catholicity, but Protes antisism, so far as it professes to be ar religion, is. menaced by common schools with imminent ruin. The
Protestant formula includes paganism.
State education serves admirabiy to bring
state of portentous activity
Upon questioning our enemies more closely, mixe anarriages turn out to be an institution designed for our extirpation. The ineritable association of Ca
tholics with Protestants in most walks of life, and the contagion of Prolestant example, is another institution calculated to undo us. We lave already snoken of confused in all things which, require logical treatment, and which do not concern money, but a patient appli-questions-gradually brings their notions into objec iree clearness and distinciness. Another of the liostile "institutions" is the comparative ease with whicl men may clange their origiual condition, rise abori is one of the five mortal inespecording to Protest atuism. The other four are chastity, faith, obedience and lumility. Ifunility, radicituss, includes the other speaking of the identity of Protestantisn will pagan ism, that humility, according to the ancient Romans was a arice. The exaltation of self, so essential paganism, is recognised by Protestantistn as a virtue
and it is accordingly recommended and celebrated $i$ in Protestant pulpits. The promise of Satan, who said to our parents, Ye shall be as gods, is faithlully re倍 Satan, -1 will fix ny throne above the stars will be like unto the Most High, -is, curiously enought, distinctly traceable in most Protestant spe
culations concerning the destiny of pared for pulpits, publie meetings, reviews, magazines pared for suppiss, pabie neeetings, eview, magazines, a common newsspaper article recocmmending annexation and foreign intervention, will find it clearly
ducible to the Satanic formula, word for word.
It is rery true that our country is vast,- that its resources are more than sufficient to supply the wants nigrant trust and of profit, and can see his sons sitting in the lighest places of the land. It cannot be denied that
thie poor Catliolic, who sees others attain worldy prosperity, and knows that he, too, may clange his condition, is liable to serere temptation. But see That hellish inducements are ofiered to him by the It repeats the language of Satan to our Lord, and, poor Catholic, "All these will I give thee, if, falling lown, thou wilt adore me "" "Blessed are the rich1,, That there are Catholics who neglect the interests of heir souls in the rush for worldy y goods is unhappily reculiar facilities for growing rich without becoming dishonest, are an "institution" wlich is swiftly disappearing in America, -a fact of which the Catholic
discorerers of the country, were they living, would lot he likely to compliain. Complaints, or rather re proaches, both frequent and serious, are made by ProWe answer,--1. That voluntary poverty is an evanlefic who are willing to follow Clurist, his Aposlles, and an army of saints, to hencen throurgh this road.
2. Considerng ouly those persons in America who 2. Considerng ouly those persons in A merica who liere that, regard being had to relative numbers, many Catholics as Protestants will be found to excel.
Thie Church does not forbid the acquisition of wealth or of honors, but their unjust possession, or an inoreenember the first clapter of the Catechism better than most others. It contains the following questions of, the body or the soul? Of the soul. Why so?
 that all is fair in business ranssactions, - the saying,
Caveat empror -- is recognisad by Protestantisin as Caveat enint Cor, is recognised by Protestanisism as
lave The Cathoic is taught tuat perjury, lying, and
fraud are sins. He is taughtht that wealth or honors, fraud are sins. He is taught that wealth or honors,
uniustly acquired, may drag lis sout to hell. He knows that, whetter he may have inijured lis neighbor in his reputation or in his goods, he must make whatever
restitution nay be in lis poower. Non dizmittitur
 moral theology whiclif forms one of the chief rules of Cathonic iife. Some Catholics may neglect it, but
they were not taugut to do so. Most Catholics, we trust, endearor 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 teaches the necessity of being honest!

## $\xrightarrow[\text { Awrus Catasyopme in the Mhpiterranene. }]{\text { Accounts have reached London of the total loss of a }}$ yachth belonging 10 M. Heald, whose marriage with L.ola Montes created so melth sension a ago. Mi. Heald and a fermale whisia accompanied him, perished. The calamity occurred ine siggrit of one of gernee is rendered still mored distressisy by the repor: that a boat, manned by fourteen seamen, which had that a boat, manned by fourreen seamen, whico had been dispatched from the frigate to the assistance of thoen on board, ulso foundered, and all the crew were thowned

Maynooth Collece.-On tlie 29th Dec. the Hebrev, vacated by the eleration of the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon to the Primacy, took place in the college.
 Rer. gentleman having been exa
qualifed.-Freeman's Sournal.
Dealited -Freeman's ournal.
Deatir of the Bishop of Ardagh.- With deep regret we hare to announce that the Right
Rev. William O'Higgins, D. D., Lord Bishop of Ardagh, died at four o'clock on Monday morning quiescat in pacce. T Table
Death of the Rev. James Hanly, P.P., of on the 16 th ult., of the Rer James Hanly, P.P., Latin, in the diocese of Castiel and Emily, sincerely and deserved
many friends.
St. Thomas's, Fulham.-On Wedneslay, the Canterlurg of the glorious St. Thomas, Arcibishop of eligious zeal in the beautifilu cherch spledicated to the Saint in Fullank Fields, near London. On the of the Saint-2 mitre worn by him, and now in the possession of his The humility and unafiected simplicity is thus referred to in a letter from a gentleman (Ambrose Liste Plill
lipps Esc., of Grace Dieu Manor), who lived wilh lipss, Esq., of Grace Dieu Manor), who lived with enjoyed, as lie deserred to enjoy, his most unbounded confidence. "God had placed limm," he writes,
"amongst the princes of lis peopple, but he walked through the gorgeous halls of his glorious palace ew poor men would pace the lowliest cabin. his placid face. No one ever heard a discourteous word fioon lis lips. He was all sweetness aud gen maness, and in the midst of boundless wealth and porerty. His own apartment was always the plaines in the house, and the simplest in its furniture; and no one coulu see it, who was initiated in the teaching noved, and lis soul stirred to its veriest deptlis.chisalrous Castle of Alton resembled rather a Mo nastery of Cistercians than the palace of a prince
Clis same punctuality was remarkable in the manage ment of bis princely revenues. Iie kept the most ccirrate account of the least farthing, and had such horror of detts, that he nerer let anything remain
anpaid, even a few weels. He nerer was idle, al ways doing something. Even when surrounded witi end of the noble gallery, reading or writing for the glory of God; but, every now and then, lie would few words that warmed every heart, and made every ace beam with joy. Y
and a Christian friend."
Conversions.-On Sunday, the 10th ult., Miss Caroline Mary Ross, of Newcastie-on-Tyne, reounced the errors of Protestantism, and made pubthe Blessed Sacrament in Saint Mary's Catheural in that town, and after Vespers on the 26 th ult., reinto the Commanion of the Church by the Very Rev Cannon Humble, of St Mary's.- Cathotw Stantara Lieutenant Allen Bathurst, No.N., grandson of the Two of Mr. Bathurst's sisters, also converts, are how Theligiense of the Order of the Good Shephuerd Thablet.
formed intop of Chichago.-Two weeks ago we Bishop, in excellent health, from his journey to Eurious prelate lias been suffering under an attack of disease, 10 which he las been subject for some time dyspepsia and rheumatisn. We understand that the disicnsible towards lis restoration to health.- Western Tablet.
New Cathone Church.-The Catholics of meeting-house on Ruggles-street, in that city, for the yum of $\$ 9000$. The church is quite news, and was
built a feve fears. ago at a cost of over $\$ 11,000$. Denicatoy Ingirer.
Dencation.-The new French Church, whicl tas been recently finished through the zealous exer
tions of its worthy Pastor, the Rev Mos of St. Imly dedicated to God, under the patronag by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Chicago.-W. Tablet. Sardina. - The sinister influences of Protestant povers-a hatiudinarian Minstryy which insidious endearored to undermine the ancient Faith of the
nation, bess been scattered to the winds- t Marriage Bill by which it was contemplated to de moraise the people, tirough universal concubinage,
and thus sinooth the path of national infidelity nod apostacy, hass been defeated, and the firmness of the
Holy Fa ther and the fidelity and Hitoly Father and the fidelity and courage of the
illustrious Confessor wion has calmyly borne the inWustrious Confessor wino has calmy barne the in-
justice of, thai tyranny which has so long and so cruclly expelled the Archibishop of Turin from lisis
See, as well as of the olher Bishops of Piedmont and Sardinia, are rewarded by the defeat of those inferaal
maclinatious which foreign
of the overwlierming majority of that nation to the bioly religion of their ancestors.-C: Standarli:

## IRISH INTELIIGENCE

Franfur STons,-Dublin and suburbs were, on with a gale ungaralleled in in titsouion one se simce the memorable hurricane of 1839. It commenced shortly
after midnight, and continued to increase in force uniil dfter two ooclock, a.m., when it was felt in all it
severity, and continued to blow with great fury unti half-past four o'clock, a.m., when it gradually declined, and totally ceased about six a.m. At the com-
mencement of the gale the wind blew direcly from he south-west, but aiterwards veered slightly, an nealculable 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 ex Sert, but few were injured, and'severe iright was ex-
perienced all-many of the inhabitants continuing perienced by an many of the inhabitans continuing
ne the preater portion of the night. When daylight
dwned, the streets presented a dismal spectacle, being covered with the debris of the previous night's ivolence-states, mortar, bricks, and frasments of glass
nd tiles streving the and tiles strawing the ground in all directions. Nor and-lotiering chimneys, mangied parapets, disor he spectator's gaze at every step. These, howeve vere minor evils, for in many instances other and lar more serious traces of the winds's tearful revelry
caught the eye-walls blown down, roofless houses caupht the eye-walls blown down, roffless houses
buildings with chimeys which had fallen throgh ie different floors, sashless windows, and last, thoug quiring afler their neighbors. Great difficulty must
necessity arise in forming an adeanate idea of the damage done, and it it snapposed that some days
must enpse before a correct slatement can le dale must enppe befor
out. Telegraph.
At Dundrum, Roebuck, Milltown, \&c., the effects of the storm were not less severe than eliewhere
and we have to record the melancholy fact that three ves were lost at the last-mentioned place. On mak and seven o'clock on the morning of the e 6 the ull.
arre tree was overthrown at the Miltown factory which, falling at the cate-house attached thereto, car-
nid down the roof, floor, and walls, burving the in战d down the roof, fioor, and walls, burying the in-
 daugher, Margaret Ryan, and her son, Philip Ryan he ouners-tiro of whom were lodgess, and the third
daughter of Mrs. Ryan's escaped with a tew bruises. -1 pid.
Passonstowns. - By the great storm here on Christ
mas morning, houses have been unoofed, winder mas morning, honses have been unnoofel, windows
broken, climneys blown down, and a good deal of damage has been done, a considerable quantity of corn and hay liaving been blown about. In the neighbor-
hinod of Roscrea a man was blown inlo a lime-kiln and before lie was extricated he was nearly burned to
Mulunsara. - Two chimneys were blown down reat storm tere on Christmas morning, and six women severely wouncled. One died his morning; two mor
The Lumerich Chronicle after detailing a myiad of
bocal disasters which followed the storm of Sundia night and Monday morning, says:-"At Kilrush 1 urfirifted avay. At Lslevaroo Cliff a schooner wa Sigo to Loondon wilf mill dust. In Kilkee mosi of the lodzes suffered by the ravages of the stom, and the
sen filled the lodges on the straul, and made a clear passage over the new em of the polished rock fifle b sudden gusts of wind, curling about in the eddy, and
alling, were shavered to pieces. The wite scene of esolation was, jindeed, awful to contemplate.
 The tide tose quickly-in half the ordinary time-and although not within four feet of the top of the guay
wall, the billows were so convulsed is to dash the spray over the roadway, and into the wiuliows of the
houses in the vicinity.
Orasge Riots in Castledawson.- Early on CluistMas evening three men, one of whom carried a gmin
not his slouvider, entered the shop. of a appiti-deater ncinity of Cortleara, wn ond called for a quart uf beer They sat for several hours without asking for a new
 set times ilite the present; and this, ton, without any
 the proprietor of the establishment refused to give.
On leaving the honse, Ros, the persun wlio carried the gun, solemoly protested that, before yoing home, he
would shoor a man--he would have a life. They then went their way ap the rund that leads to the town,
which is buill on a rising yround, and overook a ahoe-
maker, named O'Neill, whom, withoul having maker, named O'Neill, whom, without having receiv
eal the slighlest provocnion, they began to bostle
through the raad. No sooner thad o'Neill began exhibit some symptoms of reseniment than Ros, who
had his gun loaded, cocked itato'Neill, and swore he hat his gun loaded, cocked jtat ${ }^{\circ}$ Neill, and sisare he
would put the contents of it ituto his booly. Several and ook up their respective sides at once. The gun
was wrenched from Rox, taken, and re-aken times, and then the row began. Stiths nad se sones
vere brought into immediate requisition by the belli gerent parties, and a frightrup molecee easuad, during Thich tie Orangemen were beaten rightuph
The retrealing party, when they nad gained the emi-
 pared to swanen 10 it- was dischaigeil by a Protestant
And the Catholics, so far from retaliating in thes same
stvile, deliberately fired two successive vulleys into the

ignificant fact-jt is currently rumored Who saiv the battle, that the two individuals of the Catholic party who fired most frequently and with
most effect, were persons totally those on whose side they had enlisted themselves, The conflict was for some time doubtful, but at last
turned against the Orangemen. Assoon as this was lurned against the Orangemen. Assoon as this was
observed, a horseman was. dispatched to Aughrim and the surrounding districts-the strongholds of he Orange arty in this portion of the county-in order: to procur about 60 arm a short time the ruction and slaughter worthy of a band of the veries
avages. The windows of Mr. M•Guckian's house were broken, although that gentieman gives employment to a large number of Protestants, and is justly and deservedly esteemed by men of every shade of te town in which he resides. Mr. M‘Lorinan's house was also wrecked; and I understand that the residence is wife was a Catholic underwent a regular sie tha This, however, is but insignificant when compared with the personal injuries received during the fray.girl named Mary Browne, who has been living for
ome years as servant with the O'Hara already menioned, went out to lift a dog whose leg had been broan Oranceman, entered her right breast, and passe out under the left shoulder-blade. She has been unler the care of two surgeons, but without hope of reco-
very. The unfortunate woman was a Protestant, but as beceen informed that she sent for the priest, and who is a widow, was shot through the legs, one o
hem having been: broken. A young woman name achus, was also shot through the legs, but no bone were bioken. A mau named Murray, has been siop hrough the ancle, which is rightfully splintered; the
only hope it is said, for the marts life is 111 anpup and latlly, a man named O'Hara, has been shon through
the ball of the leg, but without sufering anny seriois ujury. After quiet hat in some measure been restored, the policemen of Magherafelt came into town, ter is, that although some of those persons can be iden-
tified as having taken pait in the tiot, yet the magisales have ordered them to be released willout bail Belfust Correspondent of Telegraph
Debions Outrage in the Catholic Cathedral, vening, while the Metropolitan Church, Marlboroug bounds by thronged to the utmost verge of as spacious the conclusion of the jubilee, the solemin ceremony was suddenly interrupled by the perpetration of a middle age and mean appearance, who had taken bi
seat at the lower end of the frout nave, sutidenl sprung up, and jumping on the form on which he had erous iron ferule at the end, struck a gentleman who on the head the gentleman fell stonned on the floor: nately on thoseof the congregation immediately near
him , and amongst ollers struck down a lacly. The him, and amongst of olers struck down a lacly. The be conceived. Several of the congregation made :
rush upon the ruffian; but it happened, however, that some members of the police, not oll daty, but taking part in the devotions, were in altendance, and he wis
quickly secured by them as well as perhaps nrolected rom serious consequences. In a few moments after he alarming confusion thus created hod arisem, the Burke, appeared in the Church, and exerted themselves
winh the utmost enerry to ullay the highly excited and adignant feelings of the vast congregatiou. The peo we were desired by the clergy to kneel and proceed persons who were assauked with several females, who were assisted into the vestry, In the meantime intel-
ligence of what had nccard haviag been received at the adjoining stationhouse, Sack Sille-place, it very strong body of police was quickly on the spot, while up the street for a considerable distance. It was is Tury Macistnacy - The Lurd Chancellor has appoint Tue Magistracr.-The Lurd Chancellor has appuintnagistrate, for the county of Tliplerary, on the recomImpmovement of Downpatrici-T-There has not years as during the last six months. One large proprietor states that he has not a single unoccupied
house here, where he not unfrequenty had ten to fifFrax Growing-Intenssting Fact.-We are inFormed that Thomas Buning, a tenant on the Richhil
slale, sold, on last Friday, at the Richhill steam scutel stale, sold, on last Friday, at the Richhill steam scute
mill, ma M. J . Wispon, of Armagh, 69 stone of tax he produce of one Riga barrel of havseed, at $13 s .0$.
per stone, the whole amounting to ti4-19s-10d., growi
ane on one aure and three roods, stalute mensure. The
lax was prepazed at the above mill.-Neury Tele-
ruph.
At the last meeting of the Board of Guardians, Gal-
vay, Mr. Redington presiding, and Sir Thomas Reway, Mr. Redington presiding, aud sir Thomas Re-
diugton, Messrs, Blakeney, Marray, Killian, Tierney,
and Somerville, being the other cualuans present, he and Somerville, being the ollher guardians present, the ars was read, which, we have litle deobbt, will be sso extensively perased on both sides of the Irish sea.
Sii-I have to report that I have been served with notice, that all the persons residing ort the townlands
Caherleama North, and Caberleama South, in the lectoral division of Belville, all the persons residing on the townlands of Caherenlea, in the electiral divl-
ion of Deerpark, and all che persms sesiding on the uwnlants of Loughgeorge and huanemore, on the ames O'Brien and Widow Moroney, are to be evicted the suit of Sir Thos. Montefiore, Bart., Samuel Gur-
ney, and Banou Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, the

| The Board of Ordnance have hired West House a |
| :--- |
| M. Fins. | Gal way as an hooppitance have hirred West house at

prese of the roops as the
presp hospital is situated in a very unbealthy local-

LANDEORDISM IN THE COUNTY DOWN-MR. missive, of which the following is a copy, has
n transmitted to Mr. George Lockhart, of Lurgan, been transmitted to Mr. George Lock hart, of Lurgan,
who occupies a farm on the estate of Mr . Stewart, of who occupies a a frimse literary pruductions we lately or his advisers, or bolih, are deternined, it seems, that no mistake shall exist in regard to the canse ot inis
nutividual unnuance, and it is accordingly $p$ proclaimed, ju oslentations defiance
 has received instivetions from Mr. Sewart to eall on all his tenants, who plumped for Mr. Crawford at the last election of the county of Down, for the mmediate hiem. As you are in the ist of thoose who phoed so, capt. Bowea nuw requesss hay you will, on receipt of this pay the rent due out of your hoding, in Clare, to Mr may be to him, pruceed against you for the recovery his information to prei vent your being phat to any costs.
-1 am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

Mr. Gierge Lookhart, Lurgan.
Now, the fannily of Mr. Locklikart have been in possession of the farm in question hurring more han one
hundred years, and Mr. Lockhaut himenseff has held it
 landlord has not contribung one farthing. So excel-
lent a tenant has Mi. Lockhart been, that on no former or pasment of rent. At the late county Down delection ject, and not a landlord 3 serf-i in the former characler he fancied himself entitlert to keep a conseciencee

 then there is no justice to to 1 ther
that's all.- - Banner of Ulister.

## breaking the pledge.

From the Nation.
The Irish represeatitatives, wio have just soid them-
selves to the eney cabine, have talken excellent care
 public influenese as was possible. This is forlunatain character of the people of this country and inher con-
stiuencies from the uspicion of complieity in the thituencies from that suspicion of complicity in the
ruanaction, as well as hecause it lessens and dammifies the extent and nature of the eupport they have
been lired to secure for the ministryp Even at the
price of the suloridinate siluativis which he tas


 members. The most eminenan, Eny Irlist statasmentarare, uncunsciusuly we prostme, aking their seats beside
Irish culleagues who would be scouted from any decemt assembly in this conntry. Up to the last minute, never to support, alustys to act in opposition to, any
nud every miusistry not pledged to repeal the Eecle-

 The very suspheion fit negytivell flat by the mere fact incougruous cabinet. Where L.ord Join Russell sits the Titles Bill is perfeetty sale; where Mr. Gladstune
holds office, the cunrech Estabishisment has quite suffimakes Crausford's bill a cabinet question, we may look out for hatcyou days.
Let us $m$ mike
he measures of those gentlemen's treachery. Out of their own recortect hat relierated words let them be
couvicted. Let the Enylish people and the Eug ish ministers observe what an sceession of pubic virtue
they lave got. Let both sides of the tionorable house
take nole of ii. take nove of it. They may be iamiliar with proteaul
polities and extraordmary changes ef opinion, but he like of this, we verily belicve, they have never [The artiede then refers to MF. Keogh's declaration speech on that occasion; also a similar declaration axainst place-takian made by NI. Keouh at the county corkemelection in Marchl of on apteal, to Goul.]
no the months same explicict promisese anazed for Athlone up-
 of the Clergy and people of this country their anger
and astonishment an the premature disciosure which was shen elicieded rom Mr, Sadlier. To the Tenant Jighth Conference which wis approaching the hoinest
electors of the country looked liuwarl as an occasion whent his lurking treason slowtld be denounced aud
 there from his poor parish, two hundred miles away to watect him that day. The whole country yorth and
soullh was suffused with one foeling of indignation; and whasover was present in the City Assembly
House wwill nol readily forget the ssustaiued and enthu-
siastic applave in whicl thal unanimous sentiment burst forth when it was announced that a resolution had been prepared wasedging the Tenant Right mem-
bers to a pulicy of independent opposition.
There was obviously no toleration for a
policy to be found in the heantof that or a trimming ald then, recognising the impossibility of maintaining the ground taken at Cariow, Mr. Keogh capped the tion himself. He amender is so as to render itsterms more stringent and circumstantial. He blandly le-
possibly mean anything but the most inflexible inde
endence of any and every ministry not animated by heir principles. And ifhere iorri for word from the hat was unanimously passed amid intense enthusiasm, on the motion of
al for Ireland:
${ }_{\text {al }}$ That Iretand:
"That in the unanimous opinion of this conference it is essential to the proper manaagement of this cause
that the members of parliament who lave been recurned on Tenant Right prineiples should hold them selves perfectly independent of, and in opposition to all governments which do nol make it a part of thei
policy and a cabinet question, to give to the tenantry Ireland a measure folly emb
Four months have not yet elapsed since that piece of audacions hypoorisy was perpetrated in the pre-
sence of one of the most respectable and able popular assemblies that we have ever laid eyes upon. And peated in thening, "He would assure the gentlemen to whose co-opehis toast alone owed the hunor of aturessilig chem on members of pariiament, in compact cabal, and un changeable, cletermined, not influenced by any favor all such fivors ancement- (cheers)-finging asid vaations, determined to strnggle to the ernd, and if they pproval."
The learued gentleman had no subsequent public diament so pled dyell, fully, circunnstantially volumarily He has never retracted, or amended, or explained, or
qualified lis words. And a month has not elapsed until be has dropped like a rotien plum into the Trea-
sury
That Mr. Jehn Sadleir should 2uy Mr. John Sadleir should go staighto over to nut surprise us very much. That he should pave his
way to this open and avowed treachery by avoiding many explicit pledyes and by throwing out intimitr-
ions so sugyestive as that given at Carlow, is what any person who las an ide of his intricnete and plot-
ing inellect might espect. he has been nominated shoukd hie the very one chatrged
wut the task of intriguing amons and attenpling wit the task of intriguing among and attenpting to
corrunt the Irish members, is a fact that reflects a ra-
 a tail MI. John Sadleir will be able to bring after him (1) the Treasury benches. We prounise
seals with hardly be waim there before they may preMr. John Sadleir is a cleverer ma
ow and wrinkled face of his ever play schemes and Irish banks, joint stock companies, law suils estate
 uain. But he has got one intrigue upon hands that he will find hins master. He undertook the most daring
of all his speculations when hice proposed to bring over an Irish party to the support of Russell, Parime meston,
and Gralam. We know how the soice of the country will denuunce We know how the voice of the country still honest elements of the Irish party will act, connext session will prove the unity and ineegrity of that body; and whatever the next session may fail to es-
taibish, the consequent general election will be sure to accumplish.
Of couse
rom no minse Mr. John Salleir is pledged to take ofice Tron no minstry which dies not consiter sharman
Craviord's bill and the religious questions cabinel todiscorer Within the last year to which this act gives the tie di-
rect. Here, for iuslance, is a sentence from his speech "The Catholic Defence Assocition will place laurly before the poople their powere, and they will not hesitate to expose the organised hypoctisy of
oowning-street wherever it shatl raise its head. (Loud
cheers. cheers.). The Whirs may vacillate-they may betiny
heir constituents, and become again political aposnates they may strive to subsidise the press-io cor-
net every the interestat-10 uphold patk despotism of a clique-
and to rely on a militiary forec-to redice the owners and
occupiers of land to one common ruma and hey may occupirict are and to one common runt, and they may
manutite but if we continue true to aurselves we have no grounds for des We are conscious of the desigus of our fallse friends. We have measured and marshailed our means and
resources, and it would be criminal to despair. Let resources, and it would be criminal to despair. Let
our mission be to implant in the heart of the remnant our mission be to implant in the heart of the remnant
of the lrish race that fixed and unbending resolve to nion an non and pocter. To hielp ourselves sinciple of our political action; to I will not desert her whilst one particice of the puttic spirit of her ancient people can be tracell, shall pling

Ah! Mr. Oily Gammon never spoke so seductive a
We will only cite another exiract, from his etter of explanation the the Bishop of Cloytie, writed
last September, affer the Corlow banquet. He had beg gentiemen of the press" in will be rememberes.
Now, here is the challenge and criterion that he asks
oh have applied to his condnct:-
he country to lonk to the anteced your Lorlship and and $m y$ own-to consider our position and ours claranaterd my own-to consicer our position and wirn on which ride rests the temptation to
ter which may bring with it a pecuniary bena act which may bring with it a pecuniary benefit, or a
personal alvantage. I invite the country to this con personal aulvantage. I iuvite the country to this con-
sideration, not for the sake of indiyiduals, but for the sake of those great principles of civil and religious versy that has been forced upon jits attention at the present moment. I ask to be judged of by my acts, not by the misreptesentation of my motives by those Wha have made themselves known as my enemies."
Anthony O'Flaherty remains, read of his rumored defection with the deepest pain read of his rumored yeerection with trish Confederation paid the expenses of his first contest for Galway, and
sent ist most gifted members to snpport him on his disinct pledge never to seek or accent for himself or

English government. For years his name was the syulanyme for an upright, courageous, and ' incorrupt
ible rish member; and now is it this man, who taryship of the Castle?
Oh, shame

## -Mr. William Monsell has broken

no antececients, forfeited no princip ples stge, belies aware of. His friends mag feel hult, and if his con-
stituevicy have a spat stituenicy have a spark of spirit they will reiect him -what he ntever uwderiook not to do-and be mat freely acquit his honor of any particular stain in the
transaction. Not so Linericy if transaction. Nol so Limerick, if it submit to be fur
ther misrepresented by her Majesty's Clerlk of the rodnance.
 esponsibility rests this New Year's Diy. With them inies to oblinerale, at once and for ever, this blot upo Iisn truth and honesty. With them it ies to teach to of our eiectors that they may never forget. With thern it lies to protest before their countrymen against the reaciery, the falsshood, and the corruption of whic they are the victims, of which they seem to be the ac sisting the return of these hacks of the Treansury; aud and support them. A signail opportunity is in whei hands. Would no God that we could fittingly demonstrale how mementous it is! We ean
hey may appreciate and use it aright.
The Jimerich Reporter, contanss the following stric verımeut as far as Ireland was the field of operations
"It caunot he denjel that the viruu of Orangeism betraying iss balefu! presence throughoun every branch
of the auministration in every part of the land.
 ingy y and insultianty, were popular magistrates who
had ihemselves eespected ly the people because they were fair and impartial in the disctarge of their duties
beginning to feel the icy hand of the Castie. Wherc they were immed iately responsisle to the tiverument
honding stipendiary places, they were trembline for
their siluatious, or they yared to he honest in spite of Heirir fears. Favorites wha, in the old days of fpite of and audacious ascendancy aud insolence, had renpular rights, and by doing the work of tio to po vere made to supplant the well-lisposed in puaticular were sent of to remole districts, to suppervise the
Jumper crusade in Connemara, or to tissuciale with
coast-guards on the cliffs of Mayo. Secret instructions were issued to a certain class of stipentiaries known as mucl for their earnest Protestantisn a as for thei
utuer want of sympathy with the great bulk of the po pulation. The gentry of the country were supercili oussy y sperseded in their proper places by men the
despised- on whom they must lave looked more in the light of spies over their actions llan as assouciates the administration of the law. Investigations into "ere sought for on the dictate of parlisan spite or
wretched
disappointment, and were reatily grauted
 even for no other purpose than to ohow they possessed
it. Noihing particularly flagrant or outrageous had the ex- yet altempted, except in the higher flights he ex-Attorney-General apier, who will be rememarganst the Rev. Fathers Burke and Clare, of the
county of Clare, white he sought to quash the verdiel
 laye has become fanous, and to trample on grocd
faith reasun, and right in his proceedings with regard
and oi that most memorable transictian in the geineral
elections of 185. If the barefaced villany of the elections of 1852. If the barefaced villany of the
roueulent days of Orangeiem was not fully apparent, of the monster which was walking abroad amons us, and which, with the aid of a certain class of Liberals,
(bless the mark!) throughout the country, was obrainobless the mark!) throughnut the country, was obtaining a sanclion for the very wor,
political party could be guilly.?
The [risif Placenev.-The intelligence that the new administration dia not sarprise the lrish Catholics of this district, although it filled them with
wonder that these men should have been looked upon as the champions of the liish cause. The prophecy statement that these gentlemen started indled, and the tor their own personal aggrandsement, and to prove thic means of their stepping into office the first oppor-
tunity, has now been verifed. One Irish friend of
 aith, they'd sell St. Paus chpe oinhs hank here here
is no doubt thiat Mr. Lucas, Mr. Dufty, and other real tish parriots will ook atier these placemen. Ih is

A Tory jourual says-" The number of siguatures altached to the petition for the abolition of Maynoolh
Grant, at the office of the Priests 18th December, amounted to 7,279." "We imacyine some Miss Lydia Languish saying, when she spells
over about a flundred names, wwilten in the same talian, hand," to the above petition-" Laws, how
The conmittee appointed to examine into the merits
the Westward liarbors of Ireland for transatiantic eamers, have presented their report to Parliament.-

## the contents are not yet known .

united states.

## The Gavan Duff Tenant Right Association York, have already received the sum of $\$ 113$

 Age," in the Musical Fund Hall, Philalelelphia. The The Catholics of New York are takine retty complete possessit or In the debale upon General Cass' Cuban resolution in the United States Senate, Senatur Hale said that first, and hoped the attention of Congress and the peo-

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Com nerce says, there is now a full supply of butter in New
York, but most of it is in the handso spect sutars York, but most of it is in the hands of speculators, whio
wil, probabby, be beayy losers. Buiter,
will the thinks,
The Washington correspondent of the Plyilaclelphia Honse is at work on the subject of reciprocity with Caured during the present sessio
Mone Calonic Ships.- 1 it is stated that the gentle Ericsson has been butilt, are so well satisfied with thip success of that experiment, that it is their intention
slortly lay the keels of several boats, of abount 4,00 ons register, into which engines of sufficient powe will be placed to give them a much higher maximum ix vessels of this description will be buill for the Another Wavner.-A friend informs us that he Whis seen a drawiug amb plan of a munster steanship

 sixteen ehree thonsand passengers, there are to i
 Merk to Liverpool in five days.- Bosion Traveller. tholic overers of Ireland and the Protestant holders the land night be indiced to unite for at least car
purpose, - that of Jrish regeneration. Vain hope? Try to unite oil and water. Try to induce the devil th
 in ur mind, the diflerence between them is miracen-
ous. The only paralen hat where the Lord harclened the heart of Pharaul lish Protestants cross the Allanic, and bring with
hem the old hatued which Irelaud knows so well, anili Which showed jiself here in New Hams shirie sinatue water try -only y try. Make oil drinkable and watr
burnable without destroymg boll oil and water, sind

 - It was tried offen euough before his sime, -
 Miscry, just look at a procession in which Irom Pro america. Sean 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 flis fiugrers, aud read, in lus look of impoent raye, the renson why all these speculations about uniting,
lrish Catbolics and lrish Hrolestanls are and must be vain and unprofitable. There may be genenosity
the idea, but there is $1 n o$ truth in it.- Bosion Pilot
 Ireitiable weapon. A reverend clergyman has sug in consequence of the insecurity of our streats. On $^{\text {in }}$
Saturday evening Mr. Mecormacl shot a rowdy whu twsatied ham on Litbery street, whilst walking with
In the same week, several genllemen Every alarm of fire breeds
 street, in the twilight, and asked for liquor or "a loan",
in such a way as to make obedience to the request ather more compulsory than sociable. Certain guasafter dark; as in they avoided by discreet pedestrians Nay, the columns of our papers are so filled with outrages, showng the insecurity of life as well as pro-
perty, that it is needless to recapitulate misdecd which unfortunately are too familiar to the public.-
Balizare Vindanous.-A gentleman by the name of H.
Hicks, while passing through Lombard street, Bali more, one evening last week, had a rope thrown romat
his neck, was dragred into analley, of lime in his face, and while binded and choked wa robberies of which we ever heard, and is on andaciou by the Boston robbery last summer, of which we gave he Monumental City are certainly becoming very $T_{I E}$ «r Mone" The "Monej" Republic.-The Cincinnati Wer gur midst more pickpocketz, burrclars, and cut-thre than ever before. It is not safe for one to venture in To the sireet, and mingle with sociely, withonn regari-
ing everybody as rascals, and treating them as such, Munders in New York.-The New York paper: yesteriay morning chronicle three murders in that
ity during the 24 hours preceding.
A litle boy at Salem, N. J., recently asked his pa-
rents how condemned criminals were executed. The parents heedlessly explained the matter, and shortly and suspended lier untid iffe wast exting in the cradile,
The N. Y. Courier des Etats Unis gives the full
details of the surrender of the Frenclin Sonoar. Gen. 13lanco, the Mexican' commander, visiled the French men in their camp, and promised them honorable conditions, when the later ntumbering 137 men, surrenditempting Guayamas contributed $\$ 10,000$ to The merchants to reach San Francisco. During the expedition 24 Dehicatery Done.-Rev. Dr. De Witt, in his prayer ithe House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Their a hands may not be polluted with bribes.
The Maine Liguor Law had been defented in the
legislature of Florida.

##  ONE POUND UPTVARDS,



THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, At the Ofice, No. 3 McGill. Street.

All rommunications to be addressed to the Edilor of The
Tute Witness and Cathonc Chnonicuis, post paid or Anonymows communications cun never be taken

## THE TRUE WITNESS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.
MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 28, 1853.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Her Majesty is said to be again in an "interesting ituation." 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 Jolin Russell in the Foreign oitice. - The elections, consequent upon the in favor of the soverument. Lord John Russell,
Sir William Molesworth and Sir James Gralam, lave been re-elceted unanimously. Mr. Gladstone at the University of Oxford, has found an opponent in the person of Mr. Duatey Perceval, who comes forward as the svarn opponent of Popery and of the Gladstone's return is far from certain ; his opponent had a majority on Thursay the 6th inst.; the poll nieght be kept open for several days longer. A
Halitax, Sir $C$. Wood was opposed by anouller. No Popery man, a Mr. Edwardes, who was howeve defeated by a small majority.
In Ireland the elections
In Ireland the elections are likely to be far more interesting, nor will the renegades, whio hare basely
accepted place, as the colleagues of Russell and Palmerston, be allowed to reap the reward of thei alinost increulibe treacliery, without a struggre. For
the conduct of Mr. Keogh, the Tablet finds an excuse, in that he is a poor needy man, to whom the
ofier of a fixed salary was a femplation too powerful to be resisted. But there can be no excuse for Mr Sadier's treachery; he at least cannot plead povert as an escuse for thring sold timself for the vile pit tance doled out to him as a Junior Lord of the Trea-
sury and it it o be hoped that his constituents will sury, ;and it is to be he hoped that his constituents will
stlow their abhorrence of lis. distonorable conduct by hooting him from the hustings. when he again has the inpudence to appear before them as a candidate for the suffrages of Catholic Irishmen. The position
of the Irish. Catholic party in the Hibuse of Commonss was so magnificent-the sticcess of the system of tactics, decided upon after mature deliberation, was so certain-the tictory of the Irish Brigade in
the overthrow of the Derby administration was so corplete-that the friends of Ireland may well have benn.excused for belieying that for her a new era
was about' to conmence ; lad lier representatives been but men of common honesty, justice for Irelan eonlu no longer have been witheds. The duty,
the policy, of thie Irish Brigade were so clear-liad can, be ofiered for the miserable place-iliunting desert ers. "So help me God"-swore Mr. Keogh but a ways will I oppose, any ministry which does no make the repreal of the Ecclesiastical Tites Biil, the granting of Tenant Right, and, the removal of the lics. of Ireland compelled to support a loathsome State establishment, part of their official programme and so swore Mr. Sadifier, who now so contented puts up with the broken victuals, and official garbage contempluously cast to him from the portals of unaccountable:; they had but to restrain their inordinate. propiensity for making themselves vile for a few
weeks longer-to try and behare like honest men veeks longer-to try and bebare like honest men
for the remainder of the Session, and the triumph of lreland's' cause was secure; they had turned out the Derby, their plain duty was at once to
set to work to turn out the Aberden-Russell ministry; ; 10 make all rovernment inpracticable, and machine until such time as every one of their demachine untiin such time as every one of their de-
mands: had been. complied with. This was the or ratber which they pretended to hase marked out in order the more easity to gull the honest electer of Ireland. It is just to add that several of the menbers of the Irish Brigade have bept aloof from, and have-loudly condemned, this wholesale political
apostacy. Mr. Lucas in thie Tälet, Duify in the Nation; and the independent Catholic press throughout Ireland, have denounced it in no measured lan-
guage. G..P. Moore, Esq, M.P. Gor: Mayo, has puabished a letter calling upon the constituencies of Ireland to summon their representatives to declare themselves, as to whetier they intend to abile :by the piedges-given, or rather strorn, at the late generai. election.


## 

"Moore Hall, Jan. 1, 1883;"
This if the people of Ireland have been fooled, insulted, and betrayeu, by the treachery of K eogh, Sadlier, \&c., they hare still a remedy in their own ing fresh injuries and additional outrages upon the country that fondly confided in their liomor, and inregrity. It seems further, by some extracts, which
the Tablet gives, from a panphllet entitled "s Ireland Inpperialised," and addressed by Mr. Keogh to Lorl Clarendon, in 1849, that the former gentieman las long been meditatung the ruin of Ireland's na tionality; : that lee has !or years been sclieming how
best to betray her cause-for we find lim, in 1849, commending as the panacca for Ireland's sufferings he "eradicating all restiges of Ireland's pseudo-nationality," and he "transterring the governinent of
Ireland froin Dublin Castle to the office of the Secretary for the Home. Department."
Thed to lian Mr. Mirwan's sentence las bec connterpart of the conduct of our executise in the Berube case. Conscious that the evidence on the trial was not sufficient to authorise the finding of wakening a popular outcry-they have compromise natters, by remitting the sentence of "Death," and inflicting the milder punishment of transportation and thus, as in all compromises, bave failed in giving, satisfaction to any one. As in the case of beribe
the convict was either guilty of nurder, or quily of oo crime at all. By remitting the sentence of
"Death,", the goverument hare clearly pronounced "Not Guity" of murder; why they have sen-
enced him to transportation for life is not so clear Since the trial, additional particulars have come iight, irreconcilenble with the hypothes1s of Mr. Kir-
van's guilt; and the worthessness of the testimony an's guilt; and the worthiessness of the testimony the principal winin
veen well established.
From France the nerss is totally destitute of inerest. A supplement to the Moniteur of the 5 t ivered bis credentials to the Emperoins In Sardini the Bill for abolishing the Christian Sacrament of Matrimony, and putting in its place a system of tealised concubinage, has been withdrawn. The fothe Faithful to the King of Sardinia, upon this important subject :-





The Austrian Government has expressed its regret, o the British ambassador, for the outrage lately inof the Morning Chronicle. The whole affirir seems to have originated in a misunderstanding between the hiead of the Police department, and some of the censured for his conduct, by lis superiors.
The steamer Arctic, fron Liverpool, arrived at yas still undecided, and Mr. Gladstone's return doubtful. It is reported that the courier Madiai- who,
with lis wife, was inprisoned for disseminating irreligious and seditious pubiications, and not for readin the Bible, as falsely stated by the Evangelical press
thas lately died at Florence. There is no political has lately died at Flor.

MY CHILDREN" AND "OUR FATHER. In striking and verg pleasing contrast with the syle of the Globe, the Examiner, and some of the
other Protestant journals of the CTpper Province, does the Niontreal Herald review the lately published "Correspondence betwixt $t$ Iis Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, and the Clief Superintendent of Common Schools" "By what right are they"-Cathoics- to be deprived, if tirey separate, from articipating in one portion,on the taxes to which they strong argument appealing to common sernse and.juso have separatesplools at all; cinn be estathathodics With much good sense, then, the Mrontrenl: Herald
 bling about petty details, boldy asserts the "pretensions of the State aseducator"-well avare-that this is the one thing which it behores the advocates of

## State-Schoolim: to do that if they can succeed in ssowing that it is the right of the State '0 educate, they will live established the duty of the subject, no they will lirve established the duly or the subject, no

 matter of what religion, to pay for, and to aciept,such education as it may seem good to the State to give-that separate scliools should be at once put
down-and that the complaints of the Catholic clergy, and laity, of Upper Canala are unfounded, and untensions of the State as educator," and the Moritreal Herald clearly sees that the right of the State, to educate as it thinks fit, will hare been made good also
This then is the question - Has the Stre to exercise control over the education of its subjects? In support of the affirmative, our cotemporary argues: have sufficient knowledge to enable them to avoid
sarvation themselves, or spoliation of oihers; that they be sufficiently acquainted with their rights, and their duties, to protect their liberties against usurpers,
while they yieldo obebience to the laws, which they
themsely hemselves make for their mutual protection; finally, be of activity in commerce, ingenuity in arcs, and constant progress, instead of reirogradation; in one word,
that lley may: be industrious, peaceable, moral, literhat they may be indistrious, peaceable, morat, ititer
ate, wealtly, and improving, $i$ ite the Americans, perist hian the, issolute, unle
 thilluren as good Christians as you please; but I know
he Americals are the best citizens. I shall do my "y.".
The Italics are our own, and we lave Italicized whole gist of the argument. "That the clilid beongs to the State," is the starting point of the adrotes of State-Schoolism. "The education of the man, the parent, and the Catholic ;-" the chilld, and the care of his education, belong to the family and to State egitimate control." Hereapon issue is joined-" To btained the true answer to this question sual we ble to appreciate the arcuments for, and against State-Scloolism.
It is only by the assertion of one particular theory m can logically and consistently, represent the State as laving the fight to address its subjects ass " "My Paternal" theory. When they make the State address its subjects as-" My Children"-they, by nd subject are those of parent and child-meaning of course by the State, not a vague abstraction, but
the representative of the State in its collective capacity, or Civil Magistrate. Now as riolits and duthe State las the riglt to aldress its sbiects as "My Cbilltren"--it. nust be the du/y of the subject to address the State as-". Our Taller, who
art at Queliec, or Toronlo"-as the case may beand hence it follows that the righits of the State ver all its subjects must be, as the rights of the owards the State, as the duty of the son towards is father. Upon no otier hypothesis can the term
My Children"-as employed by the Sate to designate its subjects-be for one moment justified. Now will tle friends of State-Schoolism accept and assert this "Paternal" "heory of gorernment, with all its consequences? for if they accept and gard for logical must-than is, if they liave any rerepared to renounce the modern doctrine that the "fiht of the governor is derived from the consent he father to command, is not derived from the child's ensent to obey. Will they assert that the State is as irresponsible towards its subjects, for the manner in owards the child? If they are not prepared to do heory of giverment ad the assert to $P$ athat "anthority of the governor is derired froy that the sent of the governed"- if they are not prepared to is as the duty of the son the subject towards the state reparel to place "Our Father, who is in Quebec," on an equality with "Our Father, who is in Hearen" Chiluren," into be allowed to muth of the words "My ing its subjects; and with the ahandonment 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 moustroui and unfounded ". pretensions."
The education of the cliild does not beloug, of iight, to the State, or temporal power. The func-
ions of the State lie, not in the moral, or spiritual hut solely in the material order. It may legislate for roads, and pass turnpike acts; it may superintend drains and sewers; it may come into back-yards, clean but legitimate jurisdiction in any lighler order it has not. The claim of God over the clild is absolute. The claim of the Church over the cliild is unlimited. The claim of the parent over his cilild is valid-for God, and to. His Clurch, is the parent responsib Ge education he gives tis child, and woe to limis he forget that responsibility; but to the State he owes sioned the State "to tact"- 25 net it He recuire the child-so neither can ithore anye ritimate pretence to interfere with lis edication Chis pretence is, we know, often set un in the modern Protestant, as it was in the ancient Heathen, world; clear proof of the cssential similarity betwixt an-
cient Heathenism, and modern Protestantism
deify the State ; both ignore God; the Church, and as bhs of the parent.. In Pagan Riome,' incense Roma" was worshipped as the tutelary Goddess of the Republic. In modern Protestantdom, the Siate addresses its subjects as. "My Children," and thus. claims from them. the honor due only to "Our Fahiolics retused to the early days of Christianity, Cahiolics refused to be guilty of this damnable State-olaro also will the to tan redge hee divinity of Cæsar, "pretensions of the State as educuatli" blasphemous gentle means, by argument and entreaty, if these. neans be sufficient-by other means, if necessary.

## THE:GREAT QUESTION

The discussion of the great question, the only -"What means did Christ appoint for the trasmins. sion, and perpetuation of His doctrines, pare and unlefiled, to, and amongst, al! generations, until the end of the world?" has lad the effect of eliciting the following important admission from our opponent of
the MIontreal Wrimess:-That there zuas once a hody of men on earthess:- - hat there zevas once a the human race and uninely cominissioned to teach nissioned, then fully endoved with every requisite or enabling them perfectly to fulfi that divine commision; therefore infallible, not in virtue of their humanity, but in virtue of the supervatural assistance fresil starting point, we may proceed to the discussion the question next in logical order- " $1 s$ stiere still! teach the human race ; and of course, if dived to commissioned, then fully and of course, if divinely site for cnabling them perfectly to fulfal that duivine. bumanity but in rittue of the mpernaturalacister of the Holy Ghost?" Before citing the Catholic argunent in favor of the existence of such a body,
we would notice, and dispose of, an objection brougl, iorward by our opponent, founded on the "ridiculousness of pointing out any set of men now existing
i3y the word "inspired," the ATontrcal Witness either means, or does not mean, precisely the same thing as we mean by the words "sutpernatural assistance of the Holy Gilost." If he does $y$ zot mean presipernatural assistance of the Holy Gliost," of " any set of men now existigg," we cannot be required to
show that there is on earth "any set of men inspired" -as he understands the word "inspired"-if on the other hand lie cloes mean by the word "inspired" precisely the same thing as we mean by the words-
"supernaturally assisted by the Ioty Giloost"-we ay hat hasserting he contimal existence, on earth, of a body of men with every requisite for enabling them, perfectly to fulfil that divine cas humanity, but in virtue of the, "supernatural assistance of the Holy Ghost."
If it be "ridicultous" to assert the existence of such a body, it must be because the antecedent inprobability of such an existence is so great as th
amount to positive certainty ; for it cannot be "ridicullou"" to assert the existence of the "possible," or what muy exist. But what hurs existed is not an himself admits the exis "inspired" or supernaturally assisted body of teachers ; therefore, the existence of such an "inspired," or infallible, because supernaturally assisted, body of teacliers, is not an "impossille" existence, and there-
fore it cannot be "ridiculous" to ssert its present existence. Hume limself, Ultra-Protestant as he he was, would hare admitted the "possibility" of prosing miracles, by human testimony, viz:- hae resurrection 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 "possibitity" more sceptical than Hume, and deny the "possibitity" of that which they themselves admit, not only to be
"possiblc,"-but actually to have " been." In a ord, our cotemporary's objection amounts to thisThe actual is impossible-that which has been, cxistence."

## existence." Again, if

Again, if there ever was on earth a divinely comto assert its present existence, it cannot be ridiculous that divinely giren commission has been divinely reelement which it certain that the supernatural eliminated. This as we in Christianity, has been reunark, is the fundamental idea of Protestantistra; which underlies all its theosophic systems; with it, the. manifestation of the divinity in Christ was but a transient theophany, to ve obscared wilhin onc, or at most, 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
He be not dead, where would be the "ridiculousness" of asserting His continual presence, and assistance, with the Church? and if continually present and assisting, hosv can the C. The theory of the corruption of Cin of the Church thus necessarily presupp
draval; or death, of the FIoly Ghost.

But we hare the rigit to ask' of our logical oppoexistence of a divine commission which you admit once to hiave bees give and for one generation at least, to have been. acted inpon, it must be because that divine commission lias been so publicly and authoritatively reseinded that it would be absurd to deny its abrogation. When? How? And by whom was the
divine commission to teach, rescinded? Ere you
ean be permitted to sneer at the "ridiculousness" of prove:its abrogation. The charge of "ridiculousness" clings to him, whio, admitting the fact of a divine miscon-and unable to prove that that commis son lias been publicly, and by divine authomity, re sinded denies. die constant validity of hat commis sion, and treats as ruducubous the assertion that there is stil on earth a divinely commissione, therefore supernaturally assisted, and therefore

C'hus, one argament in favor of the continual exstence on earth of such a body of teachers is-that che body of teachers was once. dinity Dogberry's reading and writing, "come by nature," much a body of teachers to-day, as it was 1800 year igro- that as the " divive commission" was given unti 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 noust therefore be in full force norr-and must remaib so, until it be publicly and authoritatively rescinded by Him who gare
Will our cotemporary bring forward his "conirary when it does appear.

## We copy from the Muntreal Gazette:-

 rue Wirvess, in a selected article on the Threatened Invasion of Great Britain by Louis Nmakes use of the following luyal language:-
 appreaching coultest the pravers of two humdred nillions of
It would have been more becoming the character of a gentleman, though less in accoruance with that Guzette had stated the real tacts of the case. Had he done us the honor to look at the number of the True Watness, of whose disloyalty he complains, not made use of by the Thue Wirness, but by Dr. Bro that they formed part of and were actonow ledgel as talien from, a long article in the Quarterly Revieve, and inserted by us, without note or comment, in order to show the greneral feeling of Catholics in mission of the editor of the Montreal Gazetle as the result of oversight, and not of malice, and What he will do us the justice of stating, in a subequent issue, that the words complained of were
not used by the l'rue Witness," and lint its witor most assuredly does not pray for the defeat of irent Britain, or for the overtirow of the British he right to clain this: for it is as much an act of njusulice to make the True Witness responsible for coreg political journals, as it would be for us to holdour ity cotemporaries responsible for the sentiments ex pressed in the articles which they occasionally copy rom Americand and rench news ach a acles often as du orensive possage iself As to che oflensive passage itself-hie conly explaheliere, most firmly, that the facts are as stated by he Reviezecr; we know that; of late, the foreign ion in every Catholic country in Europe, and to xcite the enemies of religion and erdrope, and to tar and the throne; that for this purpose it has not hesitated to have recourse to the most dirty intrigues, ani to employ the vilest agents; that Mazzini, his nocrat, look to the British government for protectio fidel and dern hercfore cannot deny that "Great Britains is the man stay of the enemias of God and Chist," hough ains, with a thousond be so. History, that Groat Britain is rumk with the blood of martyrs"-rictions of the most cruel persecutions that hare ever disgraced the mans of any nation-and therefore we cannot but admit, though we do so with regret, that there is hat " in the anproaching cong more probable, than hundred millions of Catholics, throughout the world ill daily and hourly ascend for her defeat." But in hese prayers we tale no parl: we pray that there may be ro "approaching contest"-that peace may mating for the "defeat" of our country, we prayy for its conversion to the truth- that its people may once fold of Clirist-and renouncing their heresies mayThe most disloyil
The most disloyal prayer a Catholic subject o oll, it may yet, ere it be too late, do penance for its the doom that threatens, and must sooner be spared wrertake, all impenitent entions, or individuab situation of Irish Catholius towards Great Britain is me the same. Ireland is to England what, ere the hussia-alien in langunge, alien in blood, andatien in religion. The loyal and patriotic Irishman, or ery lirely loyaliy for the country that has long eshyed to trample out his nationality; and therefore we Had to see the power of the Moslem humbled-as
ille Pole would be glad to see the hordes of Bissin
expielled from the plains over which they bare so lon
trampled-so also the true hearted son or Erin wil rejoice, when the day of "Jreland's opportunity" shall at length dawn. This inay be dis-loyalty to blaming, the Irishman we smust first ascertain to which country his loyalty is due-to that country it wil ssuredly be paid.
Fer Catholics, in that they are Catholics, must loyalty to the State, in all things lawful, as a duty that we owe to God; and denounces rebellion against State is therefore a direct consecuence of our loyalty to the Church; and outher motives for logally or sub mission to luman authority, besides the teaching of the Church, we know none. Tius the loyaty of the Catholic to the Church is the best may the only guarantee for his loyalty to the State.

## There is a difierence betwixt the bo

nce, that we owe to the Church or Spirity, or allegi and that which we ove to the Slate, or temporal authority; a difference which Protestants delight to misrepresent. Our allegiance to the Spiritual is unlimited, because the Spiritual authority which is repre sented by the Church is absolute and unlimited: our allegiance to the State is, as the authority of the State, limited; and its limits are the linits prescribed by the 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 nuthority, even thougla he should suffer in so loing ; but that in all things contrury to God's Word doing; but that in all things contrary to Got's Word Catholic to resist all State authority, no matter at what cost. Not perhaps 10 resist with violence, for
it is the part of the Catholic to suffer, not to offer riolence; but to resist, at least, as the holy martyrs as tender virgins, resisted: for to resist is always the
duty of the Calholic, when the Stato no alternative betwixt disobedience to the laws of God, or disobedience to the laws of man. Woe! be alternatire: the measure of its iniquity is well nigh fulf, and for it the day of vengeance is near at hand
All ust! $y$ obnoxious to any repreach on this score it is times formotten their logity to have set their nationality before their religion, and esteemed their country as more dear than thei, nan, zealous to npprove themselres lioyalists than became men who laid claim to the more endearing, more enlleir loyalty-in this we do not we do do not praise them; lor in this, Catholics, Jigglish, Catholies espeound them out. The ill-timed misplaced pseuclo oyalty of the Catholies of England towards the illegitimate daughter of Henry VIII., was deserved! punished by long years of degradation and persecution, fitl, and to their legitina them. Alas! they preferred their State to the Cluarelı- the smiles of a bastard usurper to the voice of Christ's Vicar on earth; rerily, they had their reward. Loyalty like this we do not pro
not seek credit for-for we are Panists.

All history attests che loyalty of Catholics. In spite valier of side with Montrose, and with the gallant cavaliers shed their hearts' blood for their rightful sovereigns vhen all else bad deserted thein to curry favor with the beastly author of the massacre of Glencoe, or the drunken fools and profligates of the house of Bruns-
wick. 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 demporacy, and filthy demagogues, of modern Europe? These clabs, these
societies, where anarcliy is organised, and rebellion reduced to system, re protestants- 10 man; for it is the nature of Protestantism to be ever treacherous and disloyal, and always most treacher ous when boasting loudest. of. its loyalty. Witness or instance, hen to mascaly conspiracy of the Orangeand preserve from all such dislionest knaves-yes, to exclude the lawful heir, our present Queen, in order 0 seat their Grand Master on the throne. This is fessions of lpyalty as your Orangemen? Verily it is a farce to hear the complaints of our Canadian oralists agaiust the disloyalty of the Tnue WIT 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 dinties upon dry goods. the loyalty of their spiritual brethren, the illustrious Protestant loyalists of Scotland, who sold their king into the hands of his enemies for thirty piecess of paralleled in profune history, surpassed only by the first Protestant Apostle, who hanged. himselfand thus bringing indelible disgrace, eternal in amy, upon a nation which, though poor, sas nere vhielh, thongh oftised som the Catholic Charch, loot, was.never dishonored, until it became Protestant
fre We would respectfully request of our cily suh
scribers, who ave in arrears to itis ofice, to call and pay he amount of: their subscripions due. The beginnins
of a new year, is a fitting time to clear off old debls, and one which we trust our fr
biy unheded and.unimprove

The Commerciul Aldeveriser of Monday con
lains of a rascally trick which he asserts is practise mains of a rascelly trick which he asserts is practised the year:-



Without roucling for the roctucir neighlor.
prary's information, yet without presuming to question Glling the attention of the police to propriety of raud upon aterion of the prolice to such a crue detected the scoundrelly perpetyitors should If detected, the scoundrelly perpetrators should be be tied to the lina we sod of thoir sleigens that the back to the place from whence they rogues, cheats, and all manner of fraudulent dealers ere is 10 punishment so appropriate as a good, sound lorging on the bare back.

The conversion of Bishop Ires to the Catholic Clureb, after baving been asserted, and contradicted confirmed by the following paragraph which we clip nt jown This is we belie 1 the joumal. This is, we beliere, he irst instance o Catholic Charch, since the great apostacy of the vI century:-



Anmyensary Meetnges-To "0. B."-We will han any play, and ior fun, " veat true they are bethighting." You
that to be thankiul for snch a cheap, and hiarmles aminement: you are not chargel a cent for adinis-
ion ; and in is 1101 at Astleg's, or any travelling circus ion; and in is not at Astley's, or any travelling circus What rivht have you of gremble at them then? you
crabbed ofld file. "More power to the Aniversaries, drews."; "and long lite to the rivirind Merry-An

We have received, with much pieasure, the firs number of a new Catholic paper, published at New ies, is already favorably Catholipue, a paper which would do mueh good if it were more extensively circulated amongst he French to all our Catholic Institutes and headius-Rooms

We regret that we have not rom this week for ation:" we will hay it. before our readers next weet Statistics of the Catholic population of the parish of
Momreal, for the year 1852:-

REMITTANCES RECEIVED
Qnedec, Mi Enright, f5; Preecott, B. White, f3 M'Intosh, 6s 3il; Longueuil, Rev. Mr Hicks, \&15
Longueuil Convent, 6s 3s; Alexandria, G. Harr

 12s; 6d; Goderich, Rev. J. Ryan, 10 s ; Chataeauguay Rev. Mr. Caron, 12 s od; St. Francish J. Gill, 10
Detroit, U.S., Captain J. M.Dermoti, 15s; Peterboro
B. Boyd, 10 s; Oshawa, Rev. Mr. Proul.
 Augusta, E. Breen, 6s 3d; La Chute
6s 3 d ; Lancaster, K. M.Laughlin, 5 s .

Bazaar de ma Providence.-The Sisters of Chaveliestis institution tender the testimony of the Meliest gratitude to the kind and benevolent jadies of
Montrea!, who, by their pious care and earnest industry, haye realised in the space of three days the sum
of $£ 125$. To the Society of St. Vincent do Paul, 10 the iniembers of the different professions, and to al ther charitable persons who so generously contribute parently inauspicious, they also present their bes thanks. The hapry results of this bazaar will aid considerably in supporting-in food and raiment-over
one hundred and twenty destitute persons, orphans Asile de la Providence. At the very lowest estimat (which the nuns have found to be ahout two dollars a month for each person) the, necessary ontlay for the
support of the 120 persons will amount to $£ 720$ per
and amnum. The Sisters of Charif, though more that mitting industry and close economy, to provide for milting, industry ald cinse economy, to provide tor
their own support, and for that of about 20 nssistants
and servants. But and servants. But the fruits of their own labor, the
amount of some small aunuities, and the charitable contributions for the relief' of their poor protegees
(which ordinarily do not exceed $£ 200$ per annum)
are far from sufficient to defray the expenses they are forced th incur. The amount realised by this bazare though far from sufficient to supply their actually most pressing derand The mauy and yariwi ser vices of the Sisters of Charity-heir kind and tender care of the honseless and destitute within the walls of he conven-and their visits of mercy to the sick auk is, therefore, to be hopedt that this bazaar, which has so considerably comributed to their aid, will also conribute to make their wants, or rather the wants of the agents, better known to the problic.-Minerve.

Quenec University.-That venerable establistiment the Séminuire de Québer, one of the first literary
and scientitic institutions foundell in the New World, has just received from Eugland the necessary Charter

PROTESTANT TEMPERANCE MOVE: MENT IN UPPER CANADA. We are indebted to the British Canadian for the following:-
We have before and around us painfol evidence that the poison is at work. The provincial papers have Soiree which took place lately at Gananeque, in the Episcopal Mehodist Church of that place, under the management of a committee of five tentemer ap-
pointed by the division. There was as usual, tea and ake. The aldresssso of the Iresbyterian Clergymen o the phace were judicious and. well receivell; after
which slates the account of the proceedings, from Which slates the account of the proceedings, from sung by Mr. - Tusing. Tuno ladies also gave very de-
icious and and piano. But this is ot all. Dancirg in he house approprated for the vor-
shap of the Supreme Being, and card-playing in the pulIn justice to the Clergy:nens whoo were present, it is but right to state that they strove to prevent this dese-
ration, and not being seconded by "the commitiee of five," Cadets of the division, they retired from wit-
nessing this panful seene. The influerce of the
Clergymen of religion, Clergymen of reliyion, and of the pace, wore alike it
vain un those "Cailets of Temperance." Such is a specimen of the auts of the Sons of Temhave now before us a volume butillea the Canada Sons
of Temperance, offering for the jear 1558 ; published by Bre. Jos. .J. Otto, and in this volume the precepst of
the Most High are moeked-a fit sequence to the
saeridegious descruide of have thius recorded. It is wilh reluctance we grive at
specimen of this work. "The Drumkard's Creed" "IIns begins:-
"I believe in Alcohol, of power superhuman ; the
maker of misery and want ; wul in uno maker of misery and want; and in inoxicating drimks
his lawfolly begoten chindren ; conceived by depraved men, and born of the still or the dermenting vat; suf The begradation, suffering and woe! !"
of the Christian-the profession of his aith, is ridiculed in this manur.. The next blow is
aimed at the Bible, and "The Drukard's Ten Cont mandments" are a yarody upon hose of the Supreme Bing. Here is a specimen:-
" i. Thon shath use no nther house but mine.
"II. Thou shalt not nake unto for intoxicating drinks, such as cold water, tea, colle emonarle, or ginger-pop; for 1 am a zealous man, Bua we cannot pollute our columns with any furthe ay that much as we desire to see We shall only Temperance diflused throurhout the land, multhint ands af basis must thus lead to. There are thouTemperance. Let them enjoin obedience to the comfind that there is neither necusion Hor employment
tor Temperance Societies or Temperance plediges to gious precepts brought into practical operalion for a

Murderous quarrels are happily seldom heard of in Canatia ; we regret. however, to have to record one
ooday. At about ten o'cloch on Snturday morning, ed Edward Johnston and Patrick 0 'Brign mon, tamemployed as salesman by Mr. Jacob, and the latte Hughes; booh Mr Mituation in the employment ot Mr.
Goods Stores contiguous have Dry Goods Stores contiguous so ench other, on King Street
Enst, nearly opposite the S. Lairence Hal.. The but the result was, that Johuston struck O'Brien on the head with some heavy weapot, supposed to have been
a hammer, which he had in his hanct, and knoeked diately raised up and conveyed to the haspital ; but it feen ared his wound will prove fatal. Johnston lras been arresten, and is in jail, awnithry hrs rial a
Court of Assizes, now siting. - Taronto. Colonizt.

An attempt is been made to prop up the tottering With is at length and rapidly becoming alive.addregis view he Superintendent of Elucation has lors, Local Supobintendents, Visitors, Trastees, and Teachers of Common Schools in Canada announcing ses to visit each County or nextion of Counties in Upper Canada, fot the parpose of holuing in each County a school. Convention of all School officers, and olter tend."一British Canadian.
 Died.



## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

The Succession to the Empire.-The Monieur publishes the following decrees:"Napoleon, by the grace of God and the national ome, greeting:-

Being, unwilling that ihe throne, erected by the grace of God and the national will, should be left s, we decree as follows:-
Art. I. In case Oparté, and his descencle, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, and his descendants, direct and legitimate, of Wurtemberg, from male to male, by order of prinogeniture, to the jerpetual 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 arclives. "Given at the Palace of the Tuileries, this 18th day of Deceniber, 1852.
(Signed)
(Countersigned)
"Napoleon
"Achilile Fould,
Minister of State."
Explaining and modir
Senatus Consultum.-Explaining and
ing the Constitution of January 14th, 1852 . ing the Constitution of January
right to gra pardons and accord amnesties
"Art. 2. The Emperor presides, when he f the 22 nd of March, 1852 , may be modified of the 22 nd 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 descenEants, are French princes. The eldest sor thakes 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 "Art. 8. 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 Seand their deposit in the archives.
"Art. 9. The dotation of the crown and the civil us Consulttem
"Art. 10. The number of Senators nominated directly by the Emperor camnot exceed 150 .
Art. 11. An annual dotation for life of $30,000 \mathrm{f}$. is appropriated to the dignity of Senator Le Legislative Corps, with its auministrativented to isions, by clapters and by articles. It is voted by ministries. The distribution by cliapters of the credit granted for each ministry is regulated by decree
of the Emperor, pronounced in Council of State. 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. 2 of the Constitution, is submitted, before is pubitof 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 rote. The process-verbul of the sitting read the votes of the Legislative Corps.
"Art. 14. The deputies to the Legisiative Corps receive an indemnity, which is fixed at $2,500 \mathrm{f}$.
month, during the continuance of each session.
"Art. 15. The general officers, ;lacell on the
"Are 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 Constitution is in the following terms:-'I swear
obedience to the Constitution, and fidelity to the Emperor.'
"Giren at the Palace of the Senate this 23rd of December, 1852.
Abd-el-Kader sailed from Marseilles on the 21st The Duke De Blacas lately Labrador
Frohsdorf. It was believed that he would be the bearer of fresh iustructions to the Legitimist party but such is not the case; the Count de Chammpression that for the present sufficient has been done in that way. Previous to the Duke's departure done in that way. Previous to the Duse's ueparture 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
The C
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 saps:
Holy See has receign regiment in the service of the Holy See has received a flag from the Holy Father; 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 quently exaggerated the importance of the enlistments
made abroad, principally in Switzerland, for the
composition thereof. Rnlistinents continue to be
made, and the dispositions of the recruits appear to be excellent. Many of theen lave already served for several years, and offer all desirable gua
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 invites them to take a warm interest in the state of
things in the Herzegorine and Bosnaia, where the things in the Herregonine and bostha, where
Christians are constantly exposed to the persecutions of the Turks."

## PIEDMONT

Decemper 21.-In the Senate yesterlay, on a discission on the sereral articles of the proposed law of marriage, an amendment was proposed on the first -"That, for citizens who profess the religion of the Slate, the contract of marriage shall have no ciril
(binding) effect, unless afterwards sanctioned by the religion ceremony" ty of one in a house of 77; 39 for, 38 against.
The letter of the Archbishop is published to-day,
and is very voluninous, treating of the sanctity of the marriage ceremony from the commencement of the worn, when it was instituted by the Creator limself,
and from which time to the present day it bas ever been considered purcly a relicious ceremony, whether under the patriarclis, the Levites, or the apostolica and erangelical succession. From this his grace concludes hat is fuesion quite beyond the spher gality of a marriage, and predicts the most loorrible consequences in case men should persist in their perverse ways, and finishes witha a set of rules for the guidance of the clergy. This is combtersigned 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 Council of Trent, in so far as marriage, its celebration, obligations, impediments, motives, and displensation, 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 conirary to those of the Holy Catholic Churcli,
especially as defined in the Holy Council of Trent, and in the dogmatic constitution $A$ uctorem ficlei, sha! 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, olherwise than prescribed by our Holy communication. 4. Hence all those guilty of the offences named under the above second and third heads shall be considered deprived of the right of articipating in the sacraments, whether in the course previously retracted their errors, repaired the evils resuting from them, and had their marriage legitimat-
ed according to thie prescriptions of the Church 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 deprived of ecclesiastical burial. 6. The children torn an union contracted otherwise than according fruits of a real concubinage, be considered illegitimate for all the ellects and purposes which according to
the enactments of the holy canons, can only arise from marriages rali,
" November $18 . "$

RUSSIA.
The Posen Gazette confirms the report that the frontier of Posen. Two corps d'armée are al at Kalish, but that of the other is not inentioned. GREECE.
On the 20th of November the following was signed and sealed in London, by the representatives of Grea Britain, France, Russia, Bavaria, and Greece: volves the Greek throne on the decease of King Otho, without direct and legitimate beirs, can only article of the Greek Constitution, which runs- $\mathbf{E}$. successor to the Greek throne must profess the refigion of the Orthodox Church.'"

## SWEDEN.

Intolerance of Swedish Legislation.- The Copenbagen correspondent of the Morming Chro nicle writes as follows, under date Dec. 17th. We
pive his remarks without any alteration, notwithstand ing the nickname which he applies to Catholics Doubtess the rentlemen so deeply interested in the Madiai case find it convenient to pass over facts like "The slamef
Swedish legitiond degrading intolerance of the Within the last ten years a Romanist, representing the older Clurches; a Baptist, representing the dis 'philosopher,' representing the Freethinkers of our their country, for daring to believe ouher from than those taught and fixed by the Swedish PoliceChurch. During the same period many thousands of the more religious among the peasantry hare gone
into volunary banishment to America and other into volunary banishment to America and otber
countries, in search of that liberty of conscience and
religious worship which is denied them at home. The
last case mentioned, that of the Freethinker, las just refused any and his Swedish Majesty has graciousi refused any extension of his right to pardon or mod y, while le daily mard case ofinanticide, murder and other crimes.
begins to attract the notice and indignation of the Swedish press and public, and its days are numbered Bit we implore the friends of Christianity and huthey $y$ in Sweden to redouble suffering in every part of their Foble of Courist is their rights as frecinen are grossly trampled upon The system is a glaring instance of tyranny and imposture. While open expression of honest belie eads to this brutality, 'our men of science (says the Swedish 1 fonblad of Dec. Sth, in an excellent ar ticle on this subject), our rationalists, our materialists, nay, even our Atheists, need only throw the Priestly denying or ridiculing the doctrines which they have vorn to defend-to step at once from the occupation of daily life to the very lighest places in our Evan-
gelical Church, without any kind of preparation, and ithout any call from tlat sondreration which, the undertake to govern.' While this unholy system Dourishes in Sweden, liberty of conscience for all is enjoyed in Norway and Denmark, and these land cligious faith, side by side with political right and manisi

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Murder of Ma. G. James gy Rebel Hotten ots.-Wintenderg, Nov. 7.-A most cruel mur Relief, yesteriay 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 provling about the premises. On the herd going out to asMr. James wense, he was immediately shot dead. nd must have been instantly on hearng the shot, eard pleading with them for mercy. This was no shown him, as his remains were found this moruing
with five gunshot wounds in lis body, and his liead bown to atoms. The murderers then attempted to ire the building in four places, but desisted on Mrs James offiering to let them in if they would only
spare her life. About 30 Hottentots and 2 Kaffrs, under command of the notorious Speelman Kievet hen rushed into the premises, and commenced helpThis wholesale pillage was not put a stop to by Speelman (who is well known to Mrs. James and her family) until he liad first helped himself. The re relieved outside, in order that they might secure their slare of the booty. They insisted on having ammuition, and a gyin was uplifted to beat out Mrs emanded. They eventually rot about 60 rounds, bundance of blankets, cloething, bread, and meat besides every hoof on the premisus, consisting of four valuable horses and about 90 liead of cattle.

GREAT BRITAIN.
Dr. Cahime in London.-The whole melroplis herally alive to his fame; every Priest is anxious to fested by all classes even to oblain a glimpse of inis
person. We are not saying too much when we de clare that Dr. Cahill has acquired in London, in one at the Church ought to be years. And we do thin her Priests has wrung from all parties, at the very seat of citicism and learning, the universal testimony of superior knowledge and rare and highly cultivated
talente. The presence of Dr. Cahill int Londin in
worth a thousaud paniphlets on Ireland's Priesthood one evening spent in listening to him, either in the
scientific lecture-room or in the pulpit, will aftord an scientific lecture-room or in the pulpit, will afturd an strong to be resisted. When the Irish University will
have been completed, a few men like him occupying its professorial chars will raise its character to an eminence beyond competition, and place it on a foot
ing with any other university, not only in Great Britain but equal in celebrity to any'literary establishment in
Euro.e.-Calholic Standard.
The |Hurricane in Lundon.-The most fearful hurricane that hus taken place during the presen couter burst over the metropolis and surrounding miles round, causing considerable damage and much consternation amongst the inhabi-
tants after the enjoyment of the festivities of Christmas. The hurricane commenced in slow but stern six and seven o'clock last evening, and before nin times veering from W.S.W., which increased with he gale assumed the form of a perfect hurricane, ac companied with heavy rain shaking the houses to the inmates. The neighthorhood of Wandsworth, Clapham accounts, the eastern and westem suburbs equally felt accounts, the
the storm.
The Protestant Assoctation.-We paid a visit to combination of foolish and wicked men leagued together for the purpose of promulgating the grossest falseCatholic citizens. It will be gratifying to Catholics to know that the society meets with litile support from Lhe people of Manohester; for their reports state that
they are $£ 9$ in debt, which is due to a worling man this debt being incurred in resisting the "Papal Ag
gression." The great calumniator, Hugh Stowell, in his address, said he regarded the administration o Gladstone and Sir James Graham wespecially as angry them for matters were going very much in favor of Popery
in this country. These men had all spoker against
make further concession. They would give up Pro lestantism to "the Pope's biass band." give up Pro-
rising in Europe greater than before the Reformation. The Protestants could expect no support from tlse merchants of Manchester; they were too fond of
mammon to care about religion. If they had plenty of trade hey vould as soon Popery be established in
England as the Protestantism. They would never England as the Protestantism. They would never
have returned such men as Gibson and Bright on Parhave returned such men as Gibson and Bright to Par-
liament, it they had been true to the Church and tlie Bible. Protestants must drae to the Church and the called "the mob," but what be (Canon Sloweil)
would term "the strength of England." They would have some lrish missionary clergymen in Manchester and they would shake the Romish Church as they ha. Cane in cork and elsewhere. The gesticulation of the Several other "no Popery" speeches were made, one reverend gentleman suggesting that it would be neessary to stop Popery under the martial cry of Wellpeaceful rentleman meant ufter the Stockport fashion we could not comprehend. The notorious Rev. J. H.
Maguire, S.C.L., Incumbent of St. Luke's, ChorlionMaruire, S.C.L., Incumbent of St. Luke's, Chorlton-
road, stated, amongst ofher things, that he wished he
had a book to read to the meeting, but which he nad lent to "that excellent man, Mr. Newdegale," in Which he could have shewn them the price list out
change, for allowing any Papist to commit, any crime change, for allowing any Papist io commin, any crime any sins committed. This horrible lie was receive as
previously opened the meeting we.
satie of prayer. Foligion and humanity, we may be thaukful sake of religion and humanity, we may be thaukfol
that little countenance is given to these wretched men. -Catholic Standard.
Adiness of the Nationas, Cuub.-The Commit"Progress of foreign Popery, as affecting Eurgish
 hat in France the absolute calls attention, is the fact nation is the close ally of the Pope. He has restored armios. The new french Emperor and the Priest pary in France are identified; so that the Freneh under one llead. The conclusion at which the address
arrives, upon the facts set forth in it, is, that a rreat srives, upon the facts set forth in it, is, that a great ruth, which will question is asked, "how we are preparing," and John Bull.
A return has recently been issued by the Board of produce and manufactures exported from the United each country and colony. From this the amount to 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 he United. States, continue to take nearly one 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 beilir $£ 19,517,039$ agains1 $£ 18,62 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{s99}$, in
1850. This increase is 1850. This increase is chieffy nuticeable in the case
of Canada and the other North American Provinces but as regards Australia and the West Indies the augslight falling-oft. Among the foreign countries to
which our exports have declined as compared with Which our exports have declined as compared with
1850, are France and Algeria, Russia, Betgium, Sar-
dinia, Turkey, Syria, Denmark, Hayti, and New, Grenada. Buenos Ayres likewise presents a great deby an increase to the Repubice of Uruguay. In the
exports to the. United States there has been a slight decliue; but there was na increase of 25 per cent in sould have been nearly maintained. Among the
countries most prominemly on the favorable side are countres most prominemly on the Javorable side are
Brazil, China, Peru, Egyn, the foreign West Indies,
(Cuba, \&u.,) Italy and Spain; Nicaragua, also, and he other ıepublics comprised under the head of Cen-
ral America, again furnish remarkable ind jcations of he rapidity with which commerce is destined to grow

in those regions. The returns for 1850 exhibited in heir case rend increase of 115 per cen, and there is | Republic of Eucador, also, has advanced from $£ 33,289$ |
| :--- |
| $\pm 54,099$. Our agreat | orld lor the years 1849,1850 , and 1851 , have been

$663,596,025, £ 71,367,885$, War with France.- Bat supposing that the Em peror Napoleon III. should not awnit the proposed on this possibility. The slate of the public mind i craven an announcement as that in which the othe morning we were told that these additions-so long
prayed for by the Briuish Army Despateh-were to be wording. Whe wy, in the name of all that was great in Errding. , shoild, in she be came of all that was to sreat ine her rea-
sons for augmenting her Army or her Navy, her Ar inns or augmentung her Army or her Navy, her Ar
illery or her Marines? What! while France bristles with bayonets, and works night and day in dock-yards,
closed only 0 British inspection, are we with baled handful of men here or there or are aboumany gua in all as have lately been seen at a single Frenci
review? Alas! to what abyss of moral degradation have we fallen. In what battles have we been worstHeiena? What a spectacle to see this mumbling olid claws! We say that articie in the Times is equal to a defeat in a pitched battle in point of moral eflect.-
Grear Heaven! It seems we are afraid to arm our o such a point have we come, that we assure our gerce neighbors of our pacific intentions, in this all, but that the danger is imminent? Why do we Englogise, but that our defincelessness is so complete all the soldiers we have in the united empire, and to
ake it amiss, if she add a few men and guns to her iny force, and put a few serews mito her ili-built tubs
vescels!-British Army Despatch. Decoels !-British Army. Despotch
Decoying Girds to France.-Mr. Featherstone-
augh, the British Consul at Have, has sent the fol owing communication to the Mayor of Southampion
"British Consulate, Havre, December 22 nd, $1852-$

Sir-Three young girls, named Margaret Flanagan, and Briget Haley, aged fourteen Years, have been for-
arded to me by the Vice-Consul at Rouen, to be sent Trarued to me by the Yice-Consul at inouen, to be sent o me, and which are confirmed by the affidavits of
Margaret Flanagan and Bridget Haley, they were decoyed away trom Leeds, without the consent of their paren!s, about the 24 th of November last, part under promises of high wages and excellent treatment by
two agents of the La Foudre Flax Mill, near Rouen. two agents of the La Foudre Flax Mill, near Rouen.
They have been altogether deceived and ill-treated, They have been altogether deceived and in-treated, thirty-seven girls in all, of which number several are on their way to this -place, 1 shall send copies of the
affidavits to her Majesty's government and the Mayor affidavits to her Majesty's government and the Mayor
of Leeds, and endeavor to put a stop to so infamous of Leeds, and endeavor to put a stop to so infamous
a practice. The names of the agents are Smith and 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 and now ask your benevolent aid to forward them by ail to Leeds. I understand that they are very respectso that I must hope they will reach home happily. hall give them a little money for their subsistence a that you, will only have to provide their travelling expeuses."

A terrible catastrophe is reported by the ship OrlanAo, 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 crev of 25 , und 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 strenvous eatorts, in which seven or eight persons were suffocat-
d by the smoke, the fames broke out from the deck, ed by the smoke, the flames broke out from the deck, ered the women and clialdren on the poop to save
hem, as long as possible, from the horrible death which stared them in the face. Fortunately, at the ame moment, the Orlaudo hove in sight, and bore
duwn to render assistance-the sea running so high duwn to render assistance-the sea running so high
that the ships' boats were speedily swamped, and none cous at a time, but by means of which, and 64 hours fincessant labor, 76 of the passengers and crew were put on board the Orlando. The storm had by this time ust gut clear from the burning ship, when the latter sink. About fifteen men were drowned in trying to nanke, and twenty-eight were burned or sunk wilh the ship. Some hours after, the "Orlando" had most ed to bear up for port, and after eleven days ol anxiety, reaching Havre. A subscription was sucreeded in commenced on behalf of the starvivors.- The conduct
of Captain White and the crew of the "Orlando," is above all praise.

## investments in ireland

There is a general but vague notion entertained in in freland upois terms apparently advantageous, but that from some undefined cause, or conibination of andes, purchase
profitable or farming invesiments altogether safe.-
Arrarian outrages, landlord oppression, priestly intimidation, religious and political rancor, and involved itles to land, are spectres which have long haunted
the English mind, and, notwithstanding the recently the English mind, and, notwithstanding ithe recently, still deter capitalists from giving due attention to Irish
land, either for purchase or oceupation, as a field for iuvestnem or residence. We have always rexarded state of things which has passed or is rapidly passing
away. Our keen-sighted farmers north of the Tweed inave caught a glimpse of the trath that farms in Ire-
land may be profitably rented, and a considerable number of Scotch farmers have taken farms there.-
To some entent also English capitalisus have bough
Irish land, now to be had fre intricacies and hazarde of Irisht titles, through the sinple parliamentary titles aftorded by the lacumbered
E.tales' Court. Most of the property sold by the
Court has been bought by Irishmen. Provious to the Court has been bought by Irishmen. Provious to the
fanine, lrish landed propery, both in respect of title changre was indispensable, and the pressure of famine compelled the application of rational means of remedy which, but !or that exigency, would probably not have beent resorted to. Now there is no other part of the United Kingdom where land cand be. had so free from sreat ste? 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 desiriug to clange them, has been taken in Ireland by the establislament of a Court authorised to give to
a purchaser a clenr, simple, and indefeasible title to Now all this will be readily assented to in a genera way, and the force of murh that has been said by of lreland will be admitted; but still there is a dising ny for the soundness of trish investments. Such an
aulhority seems to have been found in Mr. William Bullock Webster, who, in a work of small compass,
entitled "I reland considered as a Field for Investinent or residence, ${ }^{\text {in }}$ has slown conclusively, hat for illtractions, and that most of the objections commonly entertained are mere bugbears. In his professional apacity, Mr. Webster lias visited "every county in reland, excent two," and at one time paricipated
most of the misapprehensions which he admits to exist in the minds ot Eugrishmen generally, but which his experience is, that capital may be employed in more profitably thand in any other part of the United Mr. We
Mreland there is no security for, either ilife or properiy" For a considerable period he had upwards of a hund red men, under the superintenclence of an English
foreman, employed ou onie estate. They were kept teadily to their work, regularity in coming and going teing 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-
stead of shootiug or threatening their strict siperin-
tendent, they subscribed to present him with a token of their rratitude. Fair trealmeut and jucicions strict. ajss that lor some years past there has been a giadua they are more industrious; temperance and village schools are working improvement in their character. Poor rates have ceased to form any extraordinary bur den on land, the pauper population being gradually gration. Mr. Webster gives a letter addressed to him to whom Sir Robert Peel referred wihh so much approval in the House of Commons, from which
he following passage. Mr. Eastwood says:-
"From my nown observations. and experience 1 athave a great deal of the unwilliagness Englishmen have to settling in 1reland to owe doubls, which, like The first is a doubt as to the security of life and property; the secther mental or physical labor. Now both thes doubts have no more substance or foundation than the fictions chronicled in the nursery rhymes, and yet, Gelieve, they take as deep root, and prove as hard to
eradicate. I own that $I$ entertained these doubts $m$ t self before I came over to Ireland; but a short ac quaintance with the people soon convinced me that contrary opinion could only exist where great ignor-
ance of the Irish character remained. $I \mathrm{I} \mathrm{m}$ not afraid of being contradicted by any Engishman who hat sained a ehat life ind property are fully as safe, if say, that life ind property are fally as safe, if
more so, than England. The Irish paasauts know well how to distinguish belween friends and foes. It
may and will take some time before the new settler can remove the caution 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, wihous any notice being taken of their unjust fears and doubts, bath will
soon vanish, and you relain 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
"The labor there consisted in digging up land,
"Thning deep and wide dykes for carrying off water unning deep and wide dykes for carrying off water,
hrowing down old walls, breating up the stones for hrains and fences, uprooting large stumps of trees, greally with my couse on haud at the same time, I was enabled to pay parficular attention to that most difficalt attainmert in the labor. There is a way of manaring a task when lom 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 thronghout the work, and if correct (for they then can judge them,) the knew much depended on the character 1 might gain for judgment of the men Lemployed, and consequently The wages in the country were from 7 d to Sd a day or men, and from $3 d$ to 6 d a day for boys and women. his I was wrong. I suon found I was inflecting an njury on the farmers in the neighborhood; and in the hen condition of the peasantry, I discovered that they hought me foolish for so doing, and actually were of wages in the country. I often had as many as hree hiundred laborers. I paid them regularly every Saturday might. I was with them the whole of the
day; and whenever I found any reason whatever to lismiss a man, I paid him his wages and sent him of out of the field, and probably his place was immedi from morning till night expecting to come in for such: reversion. I was very strict, but then I tried to be
vand, after some time. I found great satisfac on with the labor I obtained."
IRELAND A CHRISTIAN COUNTRY-THE ts nut very ont of LEIGH.
It wis not very often that the mere hish" are grati ed with any compliments on the part of their oppres-
ors, aud those who, from their intellectual proximity sors, aud those who, from their intellectual proximity
o 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 wrong-
ed, it is of course all the more valuable, and requires to be duly entered on our bools. Such an admission yas made the other day by the Rev. Mr. Irvine, Vicar
of Leigh, a genteman, 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
mind. He has made himself conspicuous on one or two occasions by altempting, in the most amusing manner, to enforce the "canons Ecclesiastical of the
Church ofEngland" on the manufacturing population of Lancashise. He believes the Anglican Establishment to be the Catholic Church, and with the utmost
simplicity endeavors, spite of maristrates and mobs, o malce the rules enacted by "Convocation" in the time of the Stuarts, the Jaw 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 ment, and they and the Vicar are quite at right angles. The law also who made him what he is, expects him Ecclesiastical" which she herself has hung about his neck, by way of an insulting badge of slavery.
But to our story. One of these "C Canons E. ical," it appears, enjoins that no one shall be buried y 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 Christiall population of Protestant England. Now, here happened to die at the union workhouse at Leigh know why the corpse even of a Catholic pauper should be insulted by heretical rites, and this circumstance requires nitention, as one ont of the many wrongs to Which the feelings of helpless Catholics are daily
subjected, However, the Master of the Workhouse, Harwood by name, sent notice to the Vicar of Leigh to
bury the poor man with the funeral service. The Vi-
car of Leigh requires the Master of the Workhouse
state that the man had been "duly baptised.". The the fact, whereupon the Vicar of Leigh writes to him curpse that had not been paptised for astical censure." This was good, as if Dr. Prince Le (the Superintendent of Manchester), or any other of
the Anglican Superintendents, would have administerthe Anglican Superintendents, would have acdministerobserving the Canons! But scarcely was this missive
its the hands of the Master of the Wrkhouse before another arrived, revoking it. The Vicar of Leigh had bethought himself thai Connor was an Irishman, and therefore,
reading :-
Sir-On Vicarage, Leigh, Dec. 8th 1852. indicates that the deceased nydenarain. Irishman. If so, there can be no reasonable dout , of his Baplism; and on
this ground, should my supposition be correct, I shall be ready to inter him at the time appointed (a quarter to vine o'clock), without troubling you to make any

Mr. J. Harwond.
accerdingly it appenrs, since no further mention made of aty dispule, that the corpse of the poor Ca-
tholic was tuly handed over to the Protestant Minister, This is painful to every Irishman and every Calholic
Thit still it is something that a Protestant Minister was
obliged to confess that there could be " no reasonable Cellic" name, had man born in Ireland, and having a
Culy baptised. Yes, truly, the Catholic Church takes good care there shall be "A no children of Ireland to the faith of St. Patrick has made hem the outcasts of the earth, the famished and bleec-
ing victims of trinmphant injustice, this blessing ing vicims of trinmphant injustice, this blessing has Protestant friends, on the other hand, consider what they are to think of an instimtion calling itself a Chris-
ian Church, and declaring Baptism is necessary to salvation, and yet so careless in its administration that
a conscientions Minister in that instiution dares not take
lised.

## kILLING NO MURDER.

In a recent trial at York, in Eagland, an unhappy
man stood in the dock who had murdered his own itleritimate child, and attempted that of the mother.
The evidence was clear, and showed beyond all guesion premediation and deliberate malice. Lav and 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 he especial objects of their hate A mong the many diseases 10 which men are liable this particular one is surely the most horrible.
The withers in applying his dreadful theory tod the
case before him said that the prisoner had once recase before him said that the prisoner had once re-
geived a blow on the head. This was the germ of the isease. The blow proveracence irritated the brain The effect of this irritation correspondiag with the cnuse of the original wart, resulted naturally in the
infiction of blows on other persons' heads and, as a necessary consequence, in the propagation of the same
mysterious disorder. Thus inurder Jaw of nature, and a murderer nothing more than an unfortunate person laboring under an incurable disease. dreadful because the immedjate victims are least prepatient to murder ennemies or strangers. Its leadenbecome victims, but the more certain victims are wife or children. The nearer the relationohip the stronger
is the impulse to destroy them. There are amiable men in the world without tempons to certain sins; this being their case they cannot see why others should be mommit burglary, and is
banker is not ternpted to comseren
therefore savarge with the housebreaker. If he is an arefore savage with the housebreaker. If he is a was mad. It is just possible that the Yorkshire surgeon
was a most humane philanthropist, and utterly upable was a most humane philanthropist, and uterly unable
to muster sufficient malice to hurt his neighbor. He therefore had recourse to a theory tha: the prisoner
labored under a monomania. Murder was noiling labored under a monomania. Murler was nothing more but a man irresponsible for his acts. Pleasant
theory for those who wish to get rid of wife, or child or friend, but somewhat unplensant for those who have never had a violent blow on the heail.
aming at more spictul discarding forms in order to altain to the substone hias sallen down to mere materialism. Physica a doctrine great science of the day, and the result harmless recreation. Man becomes a machire played upon by others, without free will or responsiquesion of personal iverly, and the
schoolmen mere trifing.-Tublet.

MORE LIGHT.
Hear a correspondent of the Lantern on the sub-
Hear a corresponders:-
True, sir, true, Mr. P. It is a tarnal fact and ever-
astin' veracity. Last night I hearn a thunderin' rap
"gainsl my foot board. Come in!" I called, thinkin' natrally it was some 'un knocking at th
"I can't
language, which I twigged slick-off, bein' as I afterwards discoveredi a meedyum of the first water.

"I Idon't
"How will youn circumventit?" sez
"By writin' some verses," sez the gost.

And trust me! if next mornin' I didn't find this There warn't a table, cos it war gorn to have a noo. hind leg put on. I guess it's somethiug rather stronger
than otherwite, and them as nose the wurks 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 crediiors, Bristly band,

Hieve betinind my debis and dares,
My yative land, good nith
There was ever such a lot more, but the ritin' was.
so 'tarmal rummy that it would have taken three sich fellers as me, and a boy inte the bargain, to have made
it out. So the fact aue that we gave it up, and by curions coincidence I lit my save it wip, and by cu-dokkerment-and that's all L 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
about the size of
', Mr. P., till more noose for you

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 :ian aiz (By Order) R. P. REDMOND,
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