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## CATMOLIC CHRONLCLR

VOL. II.
MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1852.
NO. 25.

TIIE JEV MR. MACLACHL From the Glasgow Free Press.)
Yrou stall te hated by alil men it Soon anter to multiply and to spread ord, as his disflas found, by experience, how truly their divine Master had spoken when he promised them crosses, rials, and persecutions-when he forewarned them hat they rould be an everlasting object of hatred o the rorld: "You shall be lated by all men for my name's sake." postles in Jerusalem, and continued, almost withou interuption, for nearly three hundred years. Every wapon was used against the children of God-fire, he syord, the rack, and calumny. From this fright Wret trial weary of inficting cruel torments ere she bemapd any sign of wealness or unwillingness to suf myed any sign nurerous apolorists, some of the mosi err; wille her numerous apologists, some of the most
leaned and able vriters of the day, triumphanily leanced and able writers of the day, triumphantly
refuted the slanderous accusations with which she rasas assiled. Nor was the glorious privilege of affering for the Saviour's name limited to the
ars. touchasfed to those of every succeeding century, from be first down to the nineteenth. Yes, indeed, the roorls of the Son of Goid, promising sufferings to his follomers, were addressed to us no less than to his racre inmediate disciples ; and the words of St . Paul whith I quoted not long ago, are trae in every age,
،, that all who seek to live piously in Clirist Jesus 'that all who seek to live piously in Christ Jesus
thall sulfer persecution.' Like the first Christians, herefore, we have much to endure; like them wo hare to defend our holy doctrines, and, as it were,
to apologise to the world for dolding them. TEver llacked, we must ever defend ourselves; and I an Jow doing, alas! but too feebly and too iuperrectly what lie Justins, the 'Tertullians, the Origens, did so
affectually in the carly ages-I am continuing thei wectually in the early ages-1 am continuing
rork, am apologising for the persecuted truth. We are not, however, without consolation in the midst of our sufferings; we feel that, like our breliten of old, we are persecuted for justice's sake this earth, but thomaded, to a place in the jingdom of Goid, that this world speaks ill of and
persiccutes. Such, I trust, we are; and that we persiccutes. Such, I trust, we are ; and that we realy are so we have this remarkable and irrefragawep proof, that our persecutors urge the same charges aganst us 200 as the ancient heathens preferred
eginst the first Clristians. The laws made by a Gunst the arst Clristians. The laws made by
toosile Government to coerce our Church, and to innpede the progress of our religion, are based on the rone br, those bloody edicis so often issuays ion the arsly Christians, from the time of Nero to that of Dioclelino Now, the time of ws this is source of infinite consolation, that to us this is proves that our faith is the same as that which en ligitened the minds and supported the courage of tibse millions of martyrs who died every kizu of death rather than betray their Lord-rather than renounce the name of Jesus Christ. If we diffice in auglit from them the woild would treat us differcotly; but to the same true and unvarying faith of Jesus Cluist are reserved at all times the same en pity on the part of the word, the same persecution ${ }^{0} 3 \mathrm{t}$ the part of the worldly men.
It was on this uniform similarity in the world's reament of the servants of God that I promised to dhe outcry of the present day ased to show you that
then modern Catho lies is but the echo of that old heathen clano against the Catholics of thie ofden times-I promised to demonstrate that the same clarges are now urged ghainst us as were so cruelly preferred against th
folloners presecution. I now proced to forin wh 'It would seem,' says Dollinger', in his' 'History of the Church,' translated by Dr. Cox, 'it would seem that Clristianity was viewed by the heathens as no wickedness, and that their judgnent of the Christian mis this: "A Cluristian is a man capable and ruilty of erery crime, an enemy to the gods, to the Empeorm, to morality, and to all nature." The mere atme of Cliristian was sufficient to draw hatred on
lim who bore it.' Nor were the Christins odion to one part of the community only; they were detested by all; ' for then, intleed, a spirit of hatred
atimated all classes of men, and how different soever nimht be the edusses of men, and how different soever empire, manner of thife of the various subjects of the animosity tor atestation of the Gospel and in their mere equal and as the followers of Jesus Christ, all Such were the feelings of 1, p. 63.) regard to the religion of Jesus Christ, nearly three


#### Abstract

hated and detested. All, save those who ind alread


 landered it, persecutal those who athered to it Now, let me ask, is not the Catholic religion in thes countries placed in circurstances greatly resembling those in which Christianity found itself, both among Jews and Geatiles, from the days of our blessed Lord to those of the first Christian Emperor, Con stantine? Do not the whole Britist people unite he most cordial detestation of Catholicisin, nich named by them ' Popery ?' You know they do. You overnme took pace last year when the speritea altered and modilied on the ancient Catholic type You know how the whole nation arose like one man o repel the alleged aggression by Cardinal Wise man, and the new Bishops. Public meetings wer were preached, long prayers were poured forth ; in deed, cvery possible means were used by the pulpit and the press to stir up the people against the litte and of ecclesiastics whose adrent to our shores was consituered as fraught with so much danger. 'To se read whet wen then, to hear what was hen sail, to dinal, the Bishops, and Maynooth, and the Propaganda and, in short, the whole Calholic body, one would are thought that the British empire was in the mos ere leat danger. Sonne fifty years ago our fothers meditated by Bonaparte. And the Sepate made ta grainst this same aggression; and took as much pains o guard against Cardinal Wisemay's red stocking as they would against a flect of Frouch steamers, andwhole army of French soldiers, with the tri-colored whole army of French soldiers, with the tri-colored ag; for these manifestations, these precautions, thes penal laws, were the results of hatred more than of
alarm. Lord John Russell, who first sounded the ocsin in the cars of the Bishop of Durham, told the orld distinctity that he did not fear Hione, but tha was with the nation at large. Whey knesw they ha
lat nothing to be afraid of, save, perlaps, of seeing and hearing the truth; but at the approach of the Cardinal and a regular liserarchy their old enmity burs out anew; and this was the real cause of that frightful agitation-and, I must sayy, of that persecutionof last year, the fatal effects of which the unoffeading Catholics of these kingdoms will continue to feel for ears to come. This, then, is the first feature of our sthey were, by all classes of the community. 'T proceed with some order in our remarks on this sub ect, te may obserse
. That, like the early Christians, we are hated by the mass of the pcople. The great majority of the heathen population considered the Christians as a sody of miscrable beings, who not only were loaded ised the indignation of the gods, whom they des of the offended powers of heaven upon the land where these impious men resided. To them, there fore, were attributed all the calamities with which the provinces of the empire were at that period so heavily afllicted. Was there an inundation or an earthquake-did famine or plague canse men to tremthe enemies of the gods, aud many a Christian fell a yictim to their rage. The crowded scats of the amphitheatre rung with a thousand-tongued voice, "To phitheatre rung witha a housand-tongued yo
the lions! Away with hem to the lions!"
And often, without even the forms of justice, $t$ th Christians were delivered to immediate death to appease the blood-thirst of a populace.'-(Ib., p. 67.
Does not this recall to our recollection the antiCatholic mectings so numerous and so frequent in all ur large towns-mectings at which the most right Popry and ans are und Copery, and all on these popular gatherinos we are accused of every possible crine, folly, and extravayance ; and all the ills that befall society are laid to our charce. Foreirn wars and domestic strife ; famine, fever and pestilence; the inclemency of the consons, and huctuations of trade and commerce, are accounted for, by saying that Popery is encouraged in England; that so to encourage it is a national sin and that national iniquity is punished by these an similar scourges, indicative of divine wrath and vengeance. 'Io give one instance of this, I may mention what almost every one bere is aware of-a few years ago an enlarged grant was voted by parliament for the
Catholic College at Maynooth. This was followed by the potato disease; and many a wise man, and many a revelation-reading woman, saw, in this de suuction of our fa vorite esculent, hie potato, a cura inflicted on the
nooth grant!
Is there not, in all this, something. yery like what
he heatliens said of the early Cliristians? It is true,
Britisl Protestants do not shout, as the Roman PaBritish Protestants do not shout, as the lloman Pa now-a-days, it is not the custom to throw men to Fild bensts; but they become furious as wild beast against chese l'apists; we dislike them ; we distrust then; they are the enemies of our pure relormed creed, and to tolerate them is a national sin. Strip then, therefore, of every privilege ; man as for their emy of the public money. Jo endow them is endow ignorance, eyror, sujerstition and idolatry.
2. Our rulers and chief magistrates, no less than he rulgar, hate us, and embrace every opportunity displaying this hatred. In this they only copy nagistrates were hostile to Cliristianity because vas opposed to the religion of the state. The State loaned for its chicf support on religion; ruin t and the State woudd fall along with it. The hisfreigu relig bil those statesmen who followed the strict notions their Roman fathers; low much greater an evil
would be the infroduction of Cluistianty, which would be the introduction of Chistianty, wheh
would not consent to stand at the side of other relivould net consent to stand at the side of other relicions, but aimed to destroy them all, and to trimpl
an their destruction! It required only a slight hiowdage of Clusistianity to perceire that, sooncr or ater, it wonld create an entire revolution in the moal relations of the nations, as well as of the individuals, who embraced it; and that, consequently, the nstitutions, the laws, the manners, which had bihherto ven to sociely its character and form in the Rom Gospel.'-(1b., p. 68.)
On grounds similar to those on which the heathen atesmen of ancient Rome opposed and persecuted he Christians, the English statesmen of the presen us often that the progress of Popery is a real evil because it angurs no good to what they call our Pro estant constitution. This, they allicge, is a Protestant country; our Queen is Protestant, our parliament Protestant, our constitution is Protestant, our laws are emacted and enforced in the spirit of Protestantism, our courts of justice, our colleges and minversities,
all our civil and municipal institutions, are Protestant; all our civil and municipal institutions, are Protestant;
in short, the prosperity of this country, its supremacy in short, the prosperity of this country, its supremacy
in commerce, its social lappiness, its progress in the in commerce, its social lappiness, its progress in, de pendant on, its Protestantism. If its Protestantisin can be preserved, England will goo on and prosperfits Protestantism yields to Popery, Englanu's rosperity is gone. To speak in the language of will be procinitated from the 'top to tle bottom of the wheel.' Now, they argue thas: 'Catholicism is ostile to Protestantism, they cannot live together or like two kindred fanilies grow un and thrive ogether. It is in the very nature of Catholicism $t$ o ncroacl upon, to absorb, to engulph, utterly to detroy every rival creed. In selfidefence, therefore we must oppose it, keep it at a distonce, disarm it mutilate, and maim it, and, if need be, sweep it from of the face of the carth.' So reasoned the old reathen statesmen of Rome; they, too, enacted laws and published edicts arainst the new creed, which cxperience soon taught thern 'would not consent to
stand by the side of other religions;' or raller, to speak more accurately, olleer creeds had not strength nough to stand by the side of it. Paganimn coald darkness is dispelled at the rising of the sun, and to the gloom of night, succeeds the brilliancy of day As worldly wise men, therefore, as good and sincere ng to oppose and repel the adrances of Chiristianity Their false religion was no match for the eterna ruth and the religion of the Son of God; as the latter advances, the former must naturally and necessarily recede, give way, altogether disappear, in the course of time. Resistance against the new creed Protestant statesmen draw up their forces, to oppose the progress of Catholicism, do they not admit, in the rery words of the heathens, that their cherished system is in great danger for coming into contact wit the rival creed? Why did Lord John Russell, and his government, and his pariament, raise the alarm as Cardinal Wiseman and we nevp batch of Bisiop approached our shores? Was it not that they trem jet for he far of yet there these Prelates. They did not seek to sit on the Protestant episoopal benches-they usurped no ans mones-they claimed none of those funds forcibly
taken from their ancestors- they did not romes supported by forcign bayoncts-nor were they even ou State. They asked only learo to Jive in Jinglani. hicir native combry-to mave about and miniser 1 thought they might be, most useful. But no thi vas too much, It was too mueh for them to presume o show themselves as Cotholic: Bishops, in a country where there were Protestant hishops; people mientit rimps mistake the: one for the oher. or they mimh compare thei: respective mode of living or acting: and the result of the comparison might not be faviurable to the Protestant prelites; then, again, the
Catholic Jishops would, of course, preach the ohd Catholic doctrines, once so dear to Eaghishmen, and these cloctrines might, as of ofd, at latet attention and gain power, and spread among the people, anit timately preval; and so Protestantism would dehue as Catholicism would adrance, until the one came extinct, and the other hat obtaned a comwere afraid of his is what our rotestant rimp. we have seen, the bosoms of the ligathen rules in Imperial home; and they sought to quiet 10 verow ihose fears, by induleing in cruel pe secution; in this they have been faithrilly imitaled by our statesnuetl in Enghand. They knew, these wily men, that J'rotestantism now, as Paganism of odd, was in danger of being celyssed, when placed site by side with Catho-
3. In ancient times, next to the magistates and nen in power, the Church might rechon anonge her persccutors the body of lawyers. 'The poterfil their influence into the scale arain:st the Cltristians. They, to whon the guardianslip and maintenause of the faws, and the care of the "divine and human things" were intrusted, sat in the old religion an element necessary to the integrity of the State which was to be preserved at any cost, and if need ents. To this inllictinn of punislumerest punisixeited the emperors and their governors; and that very pro-consul and civil authority might tnow thlat chastisenents were provided by the haws for thinse
 pianas, $n$ the hird cennry, collected all he The learning aud ine evity of the Poinan j. 60 . rere thes tased in order to scek out and drar into ight old and forgotten ediets which might be enforeed rainst the Christians; the lately enaeticd hows uere ot cruel enough for the punislment of such men, und herefore, the enactments of more barbarous and less humane times were in grent refuest. So, on the ppearance of Cartimal Wiscman, on the nomination of the new bishops, Lord J. Russell ordered the on thers ongland to examine the siatuteWook, and to see whether aurght could be found there chastise the alleged presumption of Toone. Meanangish har addressed the Crown. they protented gianst the insolence of the Pope, they rowed renge nee against the hicrarchy, and expressed the mon Evoted attachinent to the throne and religion a
England. At the same time, one of the juiges of England. At the same time, one of the julges of
the land, heated with wine and full of zeal, deelared cimself ready to trompo an the red or of the linal; and another memer of the beuch alludine 10 nal ; and aner member of the bench, alluding t ssured his Holiness, tountingly, hat should he cerer sland as a criminal at the English bar, ample justice rould be meted ont to hin.- On cramination it wa ound that in reality no law of England had been iolated; the conduct of Rome was beyond animatersion; but still the lawyers of England, like those of ancient Ihome, secing in the old religion an element ecossary to the integcity of the Slate, which was to be preserved at any cost, devised new hws to men he exigencies of the time. To thus we owe the penal bill of last year, which, although it cannot bu nforced, is but too well calculated to gall and mortity noffending Catholics. In fact, it is no source of comfort to the established religion, save in is far a is a slur en the rival creca. She edicts of the omperors, cruel as thes were; and often excited to the
 ble foct common to both the old pagn and the modern Enclisi legishtures is, that pagan and the in support of their respectivo veligions, not on the round that these forms of worship are agreeable to God, but becouse they leelp to prop up the State. is altogether a matter of human policy; and ve, like our Chiristian ancestors, are persecuted, not precisel because we profess a false religion, or because we au guilty of ahy crime, but because our creed is deemen to the atteition and affection of the community tha
any mere State-religion, and, therefore, they who lire by. the State, who enact and interpret the laws of the
State, who are the salaried servants of the State, State, who are the salaried servants of the State,
:and who have an interest in supporting it, are naturally the enemies of all creeds, true or false, which militate arainst the creed of the State. This was the source one of the principal causes of that cruel persecution one of the principal causes of that cruel persecution
under which British Catholies are suffering so grier-muser which Brisisu Catholies are suftering so grier-
se the present hour. Be observed, at all ouscy at the present hour. Se Setestantism is now propped up, not bectuse it saves souls, but becanse it helps to
d. The next class of society hostile to the Cliristians of old was the rich, the learned, and the
grandees. still proud distain the rich and the grandeces. "Wilh proud distain the rich and the adherents. These were no other thin men of low
degree, artisans, and slaves. . . The idea of bedegree, artisans, and slaves.
ich, and the powerful, stood not above the lorest rich, and the powerfu, stood not above the lowest
slare, was to the haughty Roman intolerable. The slare, was to the hatughty those who pretended to be learned, found, in the books of the prophets, a sude and hasteesis style. .- From this class of men, in particular,
enme the objection that that religion conld not be true which made its members miserable and melancholy.' of often urged at the present time against Catbolicism How often are we told that our refigion imporerishes Hoir often are we told that oir rehgion imporerishes
and degrades those who profess it? How often are
we told ho nation professing Citholicisn can be greit we dold no mation professing Catholicish can be great
mad prosperous? Eow many times are we tody to
ingk to Ireland, aud to consider what 'Popery' has lone there to reduce to rags and begyary a numerous people and a fertile country? This is, as you see,
athogether a Pagan objection; one which the Pagans athugether a Pagan objection; one which the Pagans
might, indeed, with some show of plausibility, urge in
itie pimitive times, but which comes with a vory bad年解e frome the lips of Protestants. It is a fact that it first the majority of the converts to the faith of
Jesus Clnist were from among the humble and the poor. The aposile St. Paul adnits the fact, and is not ashaned of it. Christ offered, as one proof of
than divinity of lis mission, that the poor hat the liospel preached to them.' Jhe l'agans, therefore, were not so far wrong in their mode of reasoning. as ileir observation were really poor. W'ith Protestants, however, this line of argunent is not legitimate.
They should know more about Christianity, and Biristian church history, and Cluristian principles, han the heathens of ohd Rome. Poverty, according on their ereed, should not be deened a crine; and, they must be awne, if they read the Bible, that the poor crowd the road to heaven more frequently than and, and in these countries generally, Protestants must know that, to their own cruel policy that poverty
is puincinally due. IFow often did their penal laws ontiscate our poverty? Were we not compelled, until of late years, to pay doubie taxes, and to par-
elase, at a light price, cxemption fiom attending dhase, at a ligh price, cxamption fiom attending expluded from all Government situalions. We conld
not hold, buy, sell, or farm hand, or engage in business. not hold, buy, sell, or farm hand, or engage in business,
Whe rere prolititited from hoving schools of our own, of from sending our youth to any but Protestant
cemanacies. What wealdis we had was thus forcibly taken from us, and we were not allowed to acquire
more ; and at the white we were forbidden to educate our children. Now, all these evils were inllicted on Mis by Protestantism; and, in the face of all his, Proat the ignorance of our poor-a poverty to which hey themselves lave redueed us-and an ignorance anong themselves in the same rank of life. There han to hear Protestants objecting to Catholicism now, as Pagans objected to it of old, on the ground that bulli of mankind are poor. from unavoidable circumtances, and that much of Catholic poverty originated Protestant persecution.
5. Of all the chemies of Christianity, the most hiter, he most inveternte, and the most inlluential, were the Pogan pmests. Allis was to be looked for
a mater of course. All who lived by the old worship, who shared in the riches of the temples, and
in the sacrifiecs, were natural, and, so to sneak, legitimate enemies of the Clurel; ; and Charelh hisluty assures us that they used all their influence to
sitrup and infuriate the popubace against the Christians. the same line of conduct is followed at this day, and has been long followed, by the ministers of the various
j'outestant denominations. Some of them, no doubt .otestant denomimations. Some of them, no doubt, lous than others, but, in general, it may be said of all, tat they preach against Popery oftener, and more
avnesty, Uan against Satan and sin. Then they form sociclies whose object is to expose and combat Dopish error. Difcring, as they do in so many points
-1 may say, in everything else-they agree in this, oo write down, preach down, vote down, slander down, ropery. They arree, as hacy say themscires, own errors, for which they may be damued-in order a join in a crusade against the supposed errors of people with long sermons against Popery, they harrass
the Parlianent with petitions against it, they urge the Tacgislature to the enactment of unjust laws to coerce it; and, like Alexander, the coppersmith at Eplesus,
ther sometimes create tumults with the view of rushing its adherents, of of driving them in fear and trembling. from our shores. So, of old, the Pagans
ran in all laste to accuse the Christians before the ran in all haste to accuse the Christians before the
beathin magistrates, fired by the larangues of their beathon mayistrates, fired by the larangues of their
idolatrous priests; and inflamed with false zeal, they
urged the magistrates to execute the most cruel
edicts. If these showed any mercy, the populace solnetimes took the law into their oirn lands, sometimes excited tumults and seditions. Thus, to appense man in lis ninetict yar ondes to the min in lins ninetieth ycar, was condemned to the
flames, and burnt before their eycs-thus, too, many Cliristians were sacrificed to the popular fury at
Lgons and Vienne in Gaul. We find an exact counterpart to this in the conduct of the. Reformation Society, lately organised in Scotland. As far ns their writings and their words cando it, they are secking, at iluis present moment, to stir up the people of Scotland against the Catholic body; they would subjects; but erery pririlege we eremselves, fing strive particularly to deprive us of the Parliamentary grant to Maynooth. If they succeed in this, they
will proced to urce other demands, and they will will procecd to urge other demands, and they will
strin us, as their forefathers stript outs, of whatever carthly means the Almighty las given to us. Upon this very subject, and with this rery object in view,
they are now agitating the country in the hope of courcing the Government inco persecuting measures. What better are these men than the heathens in the and of Nero and Diocletian? Give them the power, and they will persecule with fire nad sword, as those
induman monsters did. Akin to the Scotish Reinhuman monsters did. Akin to the Scottish Re-
formation Socicty is the Erangelical Altianceequally unjust, ungenerous, darrow-mimided, and in-

Among many other objections to Callolicism arged alike by Pagans and Protesiants of all classes, and refute. Paganism was wont to contrast its power, its worldly prosperity, and the richmess of its the simple ignorance of many Christims. The $\mathrm{cm}-$ peror, Julian the A postate, wrole a book against greal lenglh. 'Jfe opposed,' says the histoian (rol. ii. p. 7, ') the universal dominion of the Homans, and Polytheisin, to the sterility and weakness, of Christianily.' Now, this is precisely what Protestants to even now. ' Look at England,' they say, 'sce how wealthy! and all this she orres to Protestantism.' The Romans attributed their greatness to the worship
of many gods- to Dolytheism; England ascribes hers to Protestantism. In accounting hus for the present position of our country we oretlook many essential elements of her really astonishing prosperity
she be indebted to any religion, it is first and prin cipally to Catholicism. As I observed before, her
noblest institutions are all of Catholic origin. Canoblest institutions are all of Catholic origin. Caof her sons; and lier Protestantism ilself, of which she is so proud, is only a corrupted Catholicism.
The truth is, England was great while she was yet Catholic, and if her greatness did not depart from ber when she cast of the old creed, it mas because, she
retained many of its principles, its institutions, and is traditions. As to our literature, I need only sny that the Catholic nations of Europe-Italy, France and as replete with learning as that of England; and that, moreover, the Catholic litemature of Europe is of an older date than the Protestant, and the latter
has borrowed much, and learned much, from the former. It is, therefore, very unfair to claim superiority In literature there, when it does not really exist same. At the very time hiat Julian was depreciating the age, the most hhilosophers, the most learned historians, were all of the Christians of the period we refer to, that he orbade them to teach schools, to read the classics or to acquire secular knowledge. Then he upbraided
thern with being ignorant. So with Catholics; we, too, not many years ago, were prohibited from erecting
schools; we were prolibited from teaching, and from boing taught in our owa homes; and we were out lawed for going to study abroad. And, now, they
who framed these laws to keep us from becoming learned turn upon us and censure us for being ignorant. But we are not ignorant; and our learning, is as well stored with valuable rolumes, as if we had orsalen our ancien creed and embraced some of the reference so olten made to the worldly prosperity of been, anti-Catholic nations. Catholic nations have becn, and many of them still are, and others will be luman policy than on the profession of any particular hatin. Ined not dwell longer on this subject. It would, indeed, be easy, if my limits permitted eharges noade of old by Taganism againt Catholicisn and those which Protestantism urges against it at present. 1 think, however, I have sid enongh to taken up by the latter, nor in its mode of carrying on the warfare against us. And surely there is somelhing here to make serious people think and rreigh well the grounds and consequences of their opposition . to
Catholicism. It is certainly strange that Protestants, who consider themselves reformed Chistians, should of Chistianity for the same reasons, on the same grounds, and with the same weapons, as the Pagans
of old. What alliance can exist between God and Belial? If Protestants be the children of God, how and on fhe same side, as the sons of Belial? They
and on the the
should look to this, and
the legitimate standard

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Fathen Mathen.-On Friday the rev. gentleman, accompanied by his secretary and
several other gentlemen, visited the different temperance rooms of Cork, for the purpose of receiving congratulatory aiddresses from his faithful followers.
Thie Rer. Mr. Mather, we understand, appeared in The Rev. Mr. Mathes, we understand, appeared in excellent henith, and in reply to each address with
which he was presented, replied in his usual eloquent which he was presented, replied in his usual
Saint George's Catholto CathedraliSuncay evening it beang announced that his Dminence he Carlinal Arclbishop of Westminster would preach, the doors of St. Gcorge's Cathedral were being performed by Fathers Cottar and Daniels When lis 2 minence ascenced the pulpit in his scarle robes of office, and delivered a rery impressive dis-
course to a large congregasion.- ilforning Adver-

${ }^{1 u_{\mathrm{ram}}^{2}}$
e Countess Jun Halin ITalle, the once fashionable novelist, is abont. to en
Sisters of Miercy at Mayenec
Coxversions.-We are happy to liave it in our ladies-tle daugliters of a distinguished literary May God wrant that an for will follo shointmen and embrace the true Faith. We lave heard an anecdote respecting his conduct on a recent occasion aneciote respecting his conduct on a recent occasion
with reference to Achilli, which leads us to hope that his hine intellect he knowlectge of the Truth. His name is suppressed
through a fecling of delicacy for the present. London Catholie Standard.
The Tubleee.-The Most Rev. Arehbishop Battimore has, in a Fastoral Letter, hixed unon the
month of February, for the obserrance of the Jubilee (recently promulgated by the Pope) in his diocese.

## IRISH IHTRLIGETCE.

THE STATUTES OF THURLES-THE ARCE BISIOP OE TUAM.
 Synod of Thurles has been issued
his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam:

## [Translation.] "Tuam, Dec

"Tuan, December 20th, 1851. anal Regular Clergy, of this diocese, as also to all
those whom these Detters concern, Health and Benediction.
"The Decres which were passed in the National firmed by the Apustolic See, we, by the present Let ers, make known to you, and promulgate. Our Pro
wincial Statutes, which were also confirmed by the A posiolic See, are not abrogaled by these present Slatules. On the contrary, they retain their eatire
binding efficacy, unless where the contiary may be preseribed, it which case, should it occur, the more recem Statuies are to be obeyed.
"Lest observances to which then
tomed should appoar onerous to they Faithfut, necus take caro to explain to them, that we do not introluc any new discipline; that we only labor to restore and
renew the ancient and general discipline of the Church, which prevails wherever she onjoys full liberty, an Which has fallen into disuse only
severe persecution of past times
Although all that is hore preseribel regarding the radministration of the Sacranents cannot, at once, be
complied with, because there are wanting in certain churches confessionals and baptismal fonts; yet wo exhort you all, that in accordance with the zeal for
religion with which you are inflaned, you will sedummediately supplied in all the churches.
ing Epiphany, they by performed in the clurchach as the Stalates require
SLatules which regaral the Queen's Colleges and Hescripts you endeavor with all your might to procure the withdrawal of youth, if any there be, from fre
quenting the said colleges; and also to obtain the ful quenting the said colleges; and also to obtain the ful by the Synod and nur Holy Father the Pope, that ter, are, in very many cases, very dangerous to the
youth who frequent tham. Whereas in these sad rimes the onemy rages so fiercely, even to the extent
of using force, to infect he flocks commitied to your renewed zeal, to bring them with yon cease, with pastures, and to instruit in piety and learning, in Ca-
iholic schools, the youth of both sexes.
Ting to you the fact that we have received an Ency clical Letter from our Holy Father the Pope, $\mathcal{P}$ ius $J X$. Io which he implowes the people intrusted to our care
to pour
"That the Fnithful may the mote ardently join in
these prayers, our Most Holy Father promises to produce agnin the Fleavenly treasures of the Church in the Collects of the. Mass be added the prayer, (Con tra persecutores et male agentes,' and as there is no more urgent or moie powerful protectinn than out
most loving Mother, the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Immaculate Mother of Goxl, we ordain that in addition
to other prayers the Litanies of the Blessed Virgin be to other prayers the Litanies of the Blessed Virgin be
recited each Sunday in all the churches in this diocese until the Feast of Jaster, in order to invoke her pakingdom, be enlarged, strengthened, and exalted al over the world.

LETTER OF HIS GRACE THE MOST REY
ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN, RECCMM
ING THE PUULIC PRAYERS PREMD ING THE PUBLIC PRAYERS PRESCRIBED
BY THE SOVEREIGN PONTFF. Mountioy-square, 30 ih Rev. Sirs-The Sovereign Pontify, our Most Mol, Father Pope Pius the Ningh, Pontifg, our Mor Most Maly inguished piety of the several Catholic Pishone dit entire world, desires in his Encyelical Letleps on thi
21 st of November last, hat public prayers be ofiter up to implore the Divine. Mublic prayere be offieral vering the great calamities which
To fulfil the Church and the State.
e most heartily concur we hereby ions, in which Catholic Clergy and the laity of this diocess to to th enjoin that the collect Proyers Ecclesia be recind prpose be Ath of January, 185 , anmencing next Sunday, the
Saimes, with the prayers altached theretay of th adims, with the prajers attached thereto, be read
aloud in all the Catholic churches and chapels of in month; and in country churches and ohapels of that Siocese on every Sundlay within the same periat.
Signed by order of his Grace the Arthistiop
Dublin,
J. Hayluth PROSELYTESM-TUAM UNION-MELTING O

## (Abridged from the Tuam Herold.)

 A meetinse'might.
The foll The following letter was reat from the Ber "Dear Sir,-It is my duty to call the Detention
 Thursday, the 1 thith instant.
been reportec to me hat Mr. Coyne applied to Mrs. Sanalford, assistain matron, to bring him to the Widow Mannion, a lro"Mr. the ped, as I unclerstand, strch mentina ad terror of her dife, and, was thereby compelled io that she would comp!y with his wish and chang "Mr. Coyne alsn addressed the paupers, and was cruelly treated by the whole body of pauperis in
her ward. On Friday as I entered the day room Int her ward. On Friday as I entered the day roon I was day, slue was not nitered in lier intentious of remainin tion she was exposed to. Iler eldert girl gave simila
testimony. Indeed, from what I saw and what I al henrd Mis. Sandford state, I do not thinth her lis and persist in atlending Divine worship as a Protestan matron, on this as well ass on other occasions, ated an impartial and upright manuer. I tust the Boart
Gutardians will have the subject mater of the com munication fully investigaled, and that merms shall pers in the warthous

## I semain, doar Sir, your's failhfully;

"To Denis Kirwan, Esq., Chairmnn." " gale the charges made in the Rev. Mr. Seymow letter, as alsc thuse contained in a report enteredu
Mr. Bodkin-It is most desirable to have tho chargos, made by tho Rev. Mr. Seynour against on
offcers at once investigated. No one more than 1 deplores that any religious animosity should aria here ; but it is a duty we can't shrink from to ha
those statements clearect up. We nust not perm his house to become the arema for carrying on sectis
ian discord, and the sooner we allay the feeling nquiring into the entire matter, the better for
parties. Now, the lev. Mr. Seymour has allded wo creditable witnesses in support of his alleration and I would sugrest that he names them.
Rev. Mr. Seymour-lin fad, my opinion is chang as regards some of them now; livewer, one is
ssistunt-matrua, Mrs. Saudford; the noxt is a Pr estant pauper, Mis. Grifinh, who, I believe, silut his polke to the Rev. Mr. Weldun, who also knuws som Mr. Tully-Ther. having had guily of the most immoral condu here) caman be considerad a credible withess.
Mr. Benson-Would it nol be better to hare th examination in private, by committce, for feat of any
intimidation to the wituesses.
Mr. O'Kelly - By no means ; it is very improper to Mr. O'Kelly-By no means; it is very improper th
suppose that intimidation wonld be permitted it this Mrs. Sandford, the assistant-matron, was then called up and distinctly replied to the questions pun to her
from Mr. Seymoun's letter, and by sereral rumbers hrough the chairman. She positively denied landere o her in his latter.
Mr. Bodkin-I beran by deploring that a but after we have taken so and put all the questions through our chairman, protest against the Rev. genaleman's expression, himself adduced, as a "lie.". I think he owes nology for such an olservation.
Rev. Mr. Seymour-I do apol

## Mr. thave any further examinations.

Mr. $0^{2} \mathrm{Kelly}$ - Burt we masinations. folly inquired
into, and express our sentiments on the whole mater
Mr. McDonnell-II must go' before the public
The Chairman resumed the interrogation of the
itness; after which he asked the Rev. Mr. Cosne
e wishied to put any questions
Rev. Mr. Cogne-I do not-Mis. Sandford has io
ou the entire faets of the. case, which shows ho

## attarly unfounded these <br> has brought against me., was next called before the

 bonid, and he also denMr'Seymour's letter.
Chairman-Mr. Seymour says he do
Mary Mannion should be examined.
Mev. Mr. Scymour-I do not wish to press any farther, and quit is unne
ask her no questions.
ask her no quesions.
The board, however, agreed upon having her state-
ment, ind she was called in, and, in reply to the mbint, wan, stated as follows:-
clarmote to the Rev. Mr. Seymour, hearing that he was a good gentleman and kind to the poor, to know
could he do anything for me to take me out of this conlu he He came here the Sunday after, and I me
house. Hen told me that he could do nothing for me Louse. when he told me that he could do nothing for me
hin, whe that on the registry, and
until Lhal my name changed on thal I should be ait also that if it was not for salvation
anyshing. He sait would be better put my hand in the
 on the following Thursday I was in the room when
was dome. On To
Rov. Mr. Coyn came in to give his instructions. Rev. Mr. Coyne and all ; and he was going home wh
did not mind me at Mis. nandiford, seeng me looking affer him, asked m II rished but that was too public a place; so she sen I would, bat hat was
me into the parlor, and I told him I was there and
ranted to see lim. When Mr. Coyne came in, h manted to see I sorry. Wor what I did. I said that ihe dilidrent were crying and would not go lo church, and
that 1 would not go against them. I was not ill treated by any one, and Mr. Coyne made ase of no theatening language whatever, and he snid nothing
on me, but of my free will ; and I told him the
sotiments of my mind. I weut to charch on Sunday, seniments of my mind. I weat to charch on Suaday, where I was regse for. Sandiond until the Priest was gone out. I spoke to
bor the door, and she asked me if I would wish to

See Mim. Benson-F should be benson-Why? No lampering in any way
Chasman-Did the Priest go to you and speak to You? Widow Mannion-No, uutil I told Mrs. Sandford to all him. I kuew I was a Prolestant on that day
Coyne mute no allusion to me in his instruction Mr. Coyne matde no allusion to me in his instruction
on his flec:. I could goo out if I wished. I was no inlreated in the dormitaries, as Mr. Morris would not
allow it. I don't now but I might have said to Mr. them on raccount of my being a Protestant. No one
ever harined me. I know I can leave the house if wish. DiKelly-What was your object in first chang
Mr. O O
ing from the Yrotestaut religion? ing from the Protestaut religion ?
Mr. Thomas Lynch-Were yo dianmon-I expected to leave the house and get a that Mr. Seymour, when he'd talie me in hands, would provide for me.
The following
The following "report" entered by the Rev. Mr
Copue on the chaplain's book was then read:"I have receeved Mary Mannion on this day into
the Catholir. Church. She has come unsolicited, and in the presence of the master and porter of this hous faith, and consented to be enroiled as a Protestant be fore the guardians on the last board day. She stated
in the presence of the said witnesses that when she rent before the board she did not do so from convic
sion, but influencel by the promises held out by Mir Sejmour-namely, that te would get her a situatio
and provide for her three children; she sid she like to leare the house, and that there were no other prospects of supporting herself and lamily outside, save by
tasiag such steps: Now that khe felt remorse of conscience for having mades such a stalerwent in the
boardroom, she came forsard on her own part and bardiroom, she cane forward on her own part ant
that of her cliddren to retract. I think it also right
mention that before I came in this day on duty, she minnion that before I came in this day on duty, she
lodd Mr. O'Connor, who registered her as a Protes ant, that she did not wish lie would do so until she
nould be sure of the situation promised by the parsou. Huber " EvaEne Coyne, R. C.C." Habert Delap, the porter of the workhouse, was
eramined, and corroborated the report of the Rev. Mr. Coyne in every particular.
Thomas 0'Connor, assistant
miud and said-When I was going on Thursday, as the board directed, to change he register of Maninion
from the Catholic to the Protestant relizion me not to do so until she got the situalion, she was
promised (ithink, but am not quite sure she said) by homised ( 1 think, but
the Rev. Mr. Seymour.
The master sis al.
The master was also questioned regarding the Rev. M. Coyne's report, and said that he was present when
the wornan had stated a portion of what was therein

## conained. Rev. Mr

hev. Wr. Coyne-Now, gentlemen, you see that
have supported my statement by evitence; and you also see that the Protestant chaplain has failed altoge ther to prove a single one of the very sevious charges
which he put forward against me. Ithink, therefore that am en
on
Mis. Bart.
thole malter
Rev. Mr.
Rev. Mi. Seymour-I withdraw my charge with re-
nardt the menaces and tlieatening languare of the bad the menaces and threatening language of the
Mer. Mr. Coyne. I am sorty for it, and can say no
more. With respect, more. With respect, however, to what I stated on the
yoformation of Mrs. Sandford, I persist in saying tha do did tell me so.
mith. Bodkin then proposed the following resolution
rith reance to the charges brought in
Rov. Mr "Leymourter leatter:cortain allegations a arainst the Rev. Mr. Coyne and
other officers of the house. "Resclved-That after a full and lengthened in nesses, we declare the charges wholloly sevfounded We cannot forbeare the charges wholly unfounded Mev. Mr. Seyynour should, on insufficient authority, give expression to opinions so calculated to introduc hitheito so free from any sectarian feeling into a board the most kindly feelings. attentively, and fully concur with the that resolutio pressed in it.-Having listened to the entire proceed
Iggs bere to-d the jags here to-day with interest, I thine that no
iaguage nould be too strong to mark our sense of

## disapproval. I lave, seconding thal resolution

 The meeting was unanimous in aclopting it, withthe exception of Messrs. Hunt, Roche, and Benser who expressed themselves lissentiens fion ienson, Who expressed themselves dissentiems foom it. Mr Mran also said that as he was not present at the Whole of the case he would nut vole either way.
Rev. Mr. Seymour-1 do not nows believe the evi dence in the case myself. I therefore apologise for
o occurred.
It was then agreed to substitute the words-<u unsupparted by evidence" for "wholly unfounded" in the
resolution; whereupon it was put from tha chair, and eclared unanimously passed.
ution, moved by Mr. huche, aud reconded by Mr O'Kelly, was agreed
"Resolved-That
Mary Mannion as unworthy of credit, and that her unfouncled statements to the clergymen of both per-
suasions were calculated to cugender unk indly feelings The entire lay having been devoted to the forcgoing investigations, and it buing then affer five o:clock, the
other business was deferred till next meeting, tud the
board adjoütued. board adjoutitued.

To the Edifor of ihe Frecman.)
Clifden, 26 th Dec. 1851.
Sir-The people are, I and lappy to say, avakening To a sense of their own dauger, as well as to a convic actuated, and accordingly they are returning to the
bosom of the Catholic Church, altracted not by the perishable things of this world, but by the promise ternal life. They confess with tears their apostacy,
knowing that to be partaking with Christ in His glory they must be sharers with Him in His suflerings-that cordingly, ou the 4th of this month, Martin Mullen
and family, Peggy Coyne and family, of Littlemush,
under the influence of these sentiments, avowed in under the influence of these sentiments, avowed in
public their resolution of suffering even death rather pable their resolution of sulfering even death rame
than again crucify their Redeemer by the erime of
apostacy. On the 6th instan, Wm. Cuiry and family James Halloran and family, of Coolichiagh, made the The avowal. The stme may be said of many others.
The means tesorted to to make proselytes aro low mean, and tyrannieal. A faw days siluce a rumo established in the neighborhood of Clifflen, some of
the children belonging to the Jumpers' school intimaled their delight to their class-fellows, whieh wa
made known to their teacher, the result of which was made known to their teacher, the result of which was
that they were stripped of their costume, the rewar
of their lip-aburution of their faith. The luw, vile and insidious ineans had recourse to make it arppear
that Catholicity was extinct in Clifclen-- the sayings, he duings, the recantalinn of error and the so-cille
readers of the word of Goil shall, from time to time arm the theme of my strictures on Jumperism, when
missionary duties afford me leisure. Let the children of darkness remsember how their forefathers came to possese themselves of the patrimony of the poor, \&c.
and hence the obligation of matling restitulion-let this be done and you shall have anend op proselytism
in Connemora. Yea, and throughout all Treland, let this be done, and you will have few to enter the odious workhouses. Let the blind feuntics who would
become the leaders of the blind, \&e., withold their supplies, and have recourse to fair epiritual means, and Jumperism is at once extinct-as a prof of which
will give those blind fantics, as a consolation for all the supplies sent us, the following fact, out of many
that could be stated, to feast on and see shat sincere converts they have grot:-
In Silleruey a vilage of this parish, there was chool wilh all the advaatares of cating, besides oc casinnal supplies of clothes-strong and powerfu
inducements in the inands of the tempter in the mids of a poor, haked, and starving people-owing to what sent to support and keep alive the faith and piety of
the new cunverts were for three days, and three day
 horn 150 to 200 , and, strange
new converts stopped at home.
This piece of information is founded on the authority of one in her Majesty's service, who had a conversa
tion with the teacher, and from whom he got the above particulars, and who seemed to look very sorry, forsake her work of iniquily.-I Im, \&ce, \&c.'.
Thomas Gibens, R.C.C.

The Mayonalty of Dublin.-In iccordance with the arrangement directed by the act of parliament,
the inanguration of the incoming Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, and the ceremonial of his lordship's investiture with the iusignia of his office as chie
magistrale and president of the corporate council, too place on Thursday. The celebration of this event in
the items of civic pamp and splendor, was in every way worlhy of the occasion-one which possessed wo-fold crowds to testify the cir admiration of the amiable cotiring chief macistrate, as well as to express their approval of the choice unanimously made by theit mauicipal representatives of
Tie Durlan Corporation and Ministers' Monotice of motion for the next meeting of the City Town Council. Alderman John Reynolds, M.P., to move to boil Houses of Parliament for the repeal of so
much of the At 17 and 18 Charles In.; c. 7 , as im poses upon the inhabitants (of all religious persua-
sion) of the cities of Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Limerick, Droghed, and other towns in lreland, a tax for the
support of the Protestant Clergy, called Ministers' Money, and praying the Cegisglature to preserve th The incomes of the preceivable by them, by charging cal Commissioners of Ireland, or from such other bource as the wisdom of partiament slall seem meet.,
Ministers'. Monsy.-At the meeting of the Drogheda. Corporation, on Tuedday, Adderman Boyla
moved a resolution to the effect that the council pe ition.parliament, to abolish the payment of Minis
ters ${ }^{3}$ Money in lreland. The resolution passed with out a dissentient voice, and a petition to that efiect

Tue Poon Laws and mar Land Laws.-It is in
contemplation to holl ma aggreale meeting of the poor law ruardians in the coungy Clare, to petition the legis)ature for a thorough relomation of the proor laws
in Ireland. And at a miceling ot the Corofin bard, in Ireland. And at, a inceting ot the Corofin board,
Jolno Brien, Esq., M. P, give notice of a mution ap proving of the propsied meetimg, but suggesting tha
such petition shoult the accompaniel by acorrespond ing petition for a simultamons nmendment in the laws poned
 way have definitely iesolved on laying down the elec-
tric telegraph alont their line between Dublin aud Cork, aud are now in nerguciation fur having the same Imsit Subsanase posible. ndaut on the eatablishment of the submariue suces at graph between England and France bas induced the
projection, by panties in commexion wih the Electric Telegrapin Conpaigy, whose wires vere lately ex parties propose to carry it onit by sinking in the first
instance a four-wise cable, the manfacture of whic has been commenced, on a sumewhat similar, thourg
snid to be inprored, principle th that hiad down bube for the exelasive use of yovenment, and two fo tween llolylied fund Kincripown, at which Jatler place the wires will comeet with those on the Great Sould-
ern and Western Railway at Bublin, Curk, and Galway, will require upwards of sixty miles of cabte, or
three limes lle extent of that between Dovel aud Catais. by this means, when efleeted, the commani-
 the commanication acrozs the chanmel now oectepying
several hours by he fastest steamer, which, with
ineir mails, in The proposed cstablishment of steam-packets between
Galway and New York will greatly faciliate the Galway and Now York will greatly faciliate tha
transmission of American nens by this igency, ais compared with the route by Liverpol. There is yery
littla doubt but hat when he wires are laid down Eng communication across the chianuel, by the payment of 1 s or 6 d per message.-Denity News.
Goou News for Tile Imisit Framds of Jimi-gns.rs.-It is now fixed that the firm of Harnden \&
Co., who suspended on the $\$ 5$ th of Nuvernber an Livermems for the payment of thoir sight drafts which that ing small remintances to their oters Those drats anounted to an aygregate of 111,000 ,
and much distress will, therefore, now be averted. An adilitional police forco, amounting to forty men,
hos been draftel to Keady, in conseqnense of ite dis organised state of society in that neighberhood.-Ar marh Guardian.
ing of the magishril Mr. Bateson.-A public meetThis of Derry and its neighborhool, envened by the mayor, was heid on Wednesday, in the Corporation
hall of that cily, for the purpose of expressing their and of conveyine to his hamily and relatives thei Desshucrive cond ing about five o'clock it was observed that a fire had
broken out in the back premises of Mr. D. Dunlop baker and conlectioner, known as the Thiste Tavern,
in Arthar square. It appears hat the lower portion the upper portion which was very extensive, being was a quantity of bor hir and other lumber siored ove the oven, and the fire having reached them, the work
of destruetion proceded with great rapidity. Before then a perfect ruin. The loss sustained on all haud must have been great. We are glad to learn that it is
covered by insurance ; but the eflect, in so far as the Messrs. Agnew are concerned, must nenessarily be to throw their hands idle till they
arrangements.-Northern Whis.
Free at Sprige Convict Drpot.-About half-past
five octock on the evening of Weduesday, a fire broke ont in the convict prison at Spike Island, which for time threatened the destruction of a great portion o
the prison buikings. It first appeared in what is called the prison buikiings. It first appeared in what is called
the clothes drying room, and speedily spread to the adjoining apartments, the cookhouse, bakery, and
storerooms. the hospital, in which there were at the time upwards of 200 sick, is situated in the same rathge, :ents to the carapel, which was immedialely done.The prison authovities, aided by the conslabulary, untanoned on Spike Istand, and the seament ind tronps succeeded in sething the flames under about $100^{\circ}$ cloch. Four buildings out of eleven in the range, and every-
thing contained in thern, namely, provision slores, lolling, bedding, \&e., were entirely consumed. The other buildings were sived by puling the roit off a
fifth. -The damage is est mated at bctween $£ 2,000$ purely accidental.
Criron Mind Destroved ny Fine.-One of the
mills belonging to Mr. Elkanalh Chectham, of Stocknort, called the Lower Carr Mills, was on Friday mated at about $£ 4,000$, covered by insurances. Deatus fron Drownivg.-On Saturday night last
about eight o'clock, a boat laden with coals, from Wa about eigh or Ennistiogue, was swamped at Poulful, about men) drownerl.
ful disense took glanders.-Another case of this fear owncunningham last week. The victim was called Hugh Farren, and belonged to the farming class.-
Being in zather seduced circumstances, he was 3eing in rather reduced circumstances, he was in toses; and the consequence was, that he became in fected with the fearfil disease himself, and died
horrible agonios on Saturday last--Derry Senlinel.

## UNITED STATES.

Tie Irirhe Exiles.-There was an enthusiastic mee Mayor of the city, Alfred Caldwell, Esq., pre
the
sided. The objec: of the meeting was declared by
the chair, to be the adoption of measures to effect thy
release of Smith 0 Brien and his compatriots now it exile. The celport of the committee was on motion, read by its chairman.
A meeting was held at he Court House, at Lunis-
ville, a few Hights since, to call on Contress, fur the Mearher, 0 , brien ing was pretly well attended, and a series of resolcadopled. pitriotic specelles weec made by General The.-Cuthotic Herald. Troy has been a vely targe nul enthusiastic meeting ention for the liberts of the luish state prisotierr. The jury, in presided
he follory, in the celcobated Forreat ense, brobght na dinfery: that he is at resident of New Yots, and mu
ond that the amount of almony allowed Mrs. Forrest Be, \$300 a year.
 Tine Population or bosron.-By Dr, Chickerings
receut pumplet, we perceive that 55.73 per eunt. of our inhabitumts are fureigners or immediate destendant the males by 6,6.14. Five-sixths of the foreign popin-
hation (foreigners and theirchildren) are Irisin. Of tin mencans, so called, 1.50 per cent, are colored. Tha in children, in proportion to the whole of each alass
the population. Phe Anericans liate decreasal 2,27 per cent. since 1815 .-Christian Inquiner.

 carefully, and behed its oxtravagance, ridicule sue-
ceeded indignation. What a griatication it womat we been to Lughand, to see simple Brother Jomathan
 eliave in Democracy! How hoy would langh in in.
rivy Conei at the suceess of their diplomacy. Iecerslatrye Disavowat-The following is the orointion which was adopted in the Marylatid Hows,
 Maryland on this subject:-Resnlecd, That white thit .ouis Kossulh to visit this Housc, we, the represent:-
ives of the people of Maryland, do mont emphaticall disavow the doetrine of intervention, and do carnestly recommend to the people of this State the policy
heretofore pureucd by the General Government, in Over three hundrel sheen, and eighin or nine has red head of catile, were hilled by a lato accident at
Tortham, on the Herlem railroad. The Stheped Pie undera New Name.-A bethe vas silting in a vilhage tivern, anuller tavellor eam n , and stepping up to the place where the iar oner - Jon't keep it," was the rraff reply. The travelhar

 into the kitchen, Squire, Mrs. B. will be ghat to set hater a very short visit to "lic saby, "? who seeme th
er in which they licked lieir chops.-Lowell Cour.

The following is from the Asemble Nutionati:-
"The representatives of these powcrs at london, after several verbal represemations, handed in simultaze-
ously to the head of the Fureiga Ofice a note in whith heir governments expressed the intention of tahithe measures with respect to British subjects travellings or residing in their territorics, in reprisal for the enconr
agement or tolerance given to the revolutionary refu gement or tolerance given to the revoluhionary refu
rees in England. The note of Austria was, in ptrti Mar, conelasive in that sense, received an analogous note in the name of the Ger Nanic Confederation.
New Penal. Sertremest.-The Lorls of the Ad
miralty have given directions for the immeliate erquipment of two vessels to procecel upo an menate tory expedition amongst the Srocceth Seapon Islands, imphort
ing New Caledonia and the Fegees, with a view
ascertain the capabilities they respectively prosent fur he formation of penal settlemenss and coaling station or steamers. Captain Mangles Denham is to com
Tue yate: "State" Thas.-The Morning Herold
correspondent says-m There is on dit prevalent iothe effect that criminal proceedings are about to be com-
menced at the suit of a learned counsel against a juralist who figuren andy in a bind of a sate nial. As they say in Ireland, the initials of the parties
the cause of action-libe

Sir John Franklin.the Jimes, states that at Peterhead the oilher clay hi net When commanding the whaler Enterprise in 1845 ,
was the last person to communicato with Sir John Franklin. From Captain Martin Captain Penny learned the following important fact:-"The Enterprise was alonggide the Erebus in Melville Day, and
Sir Joln Franklin invited C'aptain Martin to dine with him, which the latier declined doing, as the wind wa Captain Martin, told him that he had five years ${ }^{3}$ wio visions, which he could make Jast seven, and his
people were busily engared in salting down birds, of people were busily engaged in salting down birds, nt
which they had several casks full already, and twelse which they had several casks
men werc out shooting more."

## THE TIUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHBQNICLE
Al the Office, No. 3 McGell Street.

All communications to be acldressed to the Editor of Turs Werte witness and Catrione Cniesiciche, post paid.

Avents. remilling Doney, are respectfuly requested to
send, at the sume time, the names of the Subscribers to

## THETRUEWTTNESS

 CATHOLIC CHRONICLEIONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 30, 1852.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

Alf kinds of rumors are alloat respecting a elange an has been spolen of, Sir James Graluan to tak the place of First Joord of the Admiralty, Mr. GlatDalks of Newcastle has been spoken of as sulecesssor 2) T,ord Clarendon as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; ministration caunot much longer loold togecher ; Uissolition of pariament is spoken of as inevitable,
Riccent events in France, and the good understand Recent events in France, and the good understand-
ing that seems to prevail between Louis Napoleon, ing that secms to prevair between Lous Napoleon,
and the great continental powers of Europe, ar exciting mucl uneasy reffection in Eagrand, upon the Sobjlen, and the Universal I Peace. Society canters, geen destined to be falsififed in a very striking manner 1 iie uayls ite reaing hools, to sell ous sworus int reaping hooks, to sell our ordnance
as old iron, and to couvert our gallant soldiers and suibrss into men-rnilliners: cren tlee elonuence o tpuger, with the beliof that it is eitlier wise, norprudent, To reduce nur Arny and Nawy estimates; or that Grea
Britain, can long expect to retain her proul position as a first-rate power, by throwing away her arms, and aeknowledging tierself to be ready to receive Thiressal. Peace and Disarnuing Society is pronounced a lumbug, and the cry is now, "if we would hare peate we must prepire for war "" we read, conse
quenty, in.tle English journals, of great alditions to ine mande. 10 the Ariny listimates for the ensuing year
$\rightarrow$ of twenty reginents of miltia to be enrolied, to satply in some measure the gaps caused in the ranks, by the contituaal drair, teept up, by the interninable, and inglorious Kaffir war: ten. thousand men, we read
in anolher place, are inmediately to. be addel to the in inolher place, are immediately to be add
 forta sfationeted in the garrison, have all been busily Freat-run exercises as well as strenglizning the repher
We see also, by the Trisi paperis, tinat the Rccruit inge Ser ceant. is again expected to make his appear halli-depopulated Jreland; we must confess, that we hope the wan-catcher may not have a reryy successfiut
iome of it. Jristmen lave sometling better to do than to fight their persecutor's batties, and to shed leredilary enemies-thic inplacable encuries of thei rate, their Janguage, and their religion. If Jrishlmen are wise, ihey will stop quiedy at home, and JetEngland nol want the help of 'lapist savares, of blestering coirards, and clicken-liearted poltroons, who are gooel for Winglind buannot surely desire to recruit lier army with such men as these; ;adid ir ste did, Irishmen should remenber that therc is a power, that has a far higher
and lonier claim on chem, than the Protestant, aud Pe nal Cave passing Goveranent of England; that th Cai iolic Clurch elains all their serfices, and cannot
alford to spare a man in the coming contest. Irishalford to spare a mani in the coming contest. Irish
neen, we hope, will rememberi this, and will not forge that they la ee the rrongs- the persccutions-and the jusults of many a wenry century, to arenge an the heads
of the uliens who would now perstande. Uhe Callotics of Irelaud io fight their battles. Ged forbid that there siound be one Irish Catholie wilasg to strike one
stroke for the governnent that passed the Pemal Bill or $18: 9$, until such time as $t$
there is uo end of rensons assigned for the resio sation of Lord Palnerston, which, the more it
attempted to be explained and accounted for, be
 llins event
 romut insurnounalale and unobserved kirb-stone that
ouccasiuned the catastrople? Curiosity is feverish with oucasiumed the catastrople? Curiosity is feverish with
exciement, and the myslery excellent business, , Each London journal has a di


ance saissied as to Loord Palmerston?s alleged reluctreform, its indignant sympothay would be unbounded The Alvertiser is distracted between its fears. that
Kossuth may root have some ifficial encouraremen and assistance on his retourn to Eugland, and ists suspicion that the neiv Foreign Secerizar, will betray the
thonor of his country, because his wife happensto be tonoc of his country, because his wife happens to be
the duaghter of a French noblemant, and a Catholic!
What Wha a brave end sagacious creature Bull is in his typothetic viexs. If ho really were abelting louis Napoleon, he deserves to be made an example on
the con rary, if he only recognised the new zoverament the conirary, if he ouly recognised the new goverament
as a fact, and meant to use it as a too agginst Austil is a yat, and meant io use it as a tool fagainst Ausiliz
nnd Russia, his colleagues were great fools to sacrifie im. And ir tiey don"thake laste to open the doors must prepare to follow, "the evioted Viscount." The
Times, as is its wont, pleads double, so that it is harid 10 make ont what it would convery At first, the
transaction was cescribed as a national peace offering transaction was deseribed as a national pease offering
to offended Europe ; next day such an idea was indig-
 recognised is the confidential organ of Lord Palmer-
ston, hesitates to make diselosures, or to. afect to do so. It deals in vagne oxprossions aboont national independence, and the championship of Prolestantism abroach
but there is ns yet tuo sigu of grappling with the main question-wh
rom office?
We copy fron the Tubiph, the follouring extracts
foom the decrees of the Synod of Thurles, reative to the Government Colleyes ; it will be seen that hess Godless establishments are condemned in un mistakeable language :

THE QUEENS colleges.

1. As in the Roman Remplation.] $w$ ereognise and nerale the Vicar of Christ on earth and the successor
of St Peele, to whom is committed by Hieaven the office of instruyting the Failuful in the best doctrine,
aud of removing hem fiom pesilient and poisonous pastures, we, winh a willing mind and wilh filting wedience, do assent to the admontions and Reseripls
which teiale to the question concerning the Queen's
 scrips, huraidhed wivth the authotity of the Vicar of
Chris himmelf, have been communicited to $u$ by the Sacred Congregation of the Propagarda.
2. Adherng, nat only to the eetrer
3. Ahaering, not only to tha letier, but to tha spirit hand can assume to himself any part in. carrying an
or admiristating the foressaid colle eses.
 taking up, of retaining any office which selates to the
administration of these colleges ; and forbid that any
and Professors, or Deans of Residence be made, or remaii
in them.
4. 13 at if any Priest or Clerk shall have arrived at such a pitch of termerity, as, despisiag Ihe atithority of
ihe Aposolice See or the Slatutes of this National tounThe Apostolit See, or the Statutes of this National Coun-
cil, to clare to act otherwise, let him incur suaspension

 ote judgment of the Holy See, the frith and morals
of studious Catholic jouth are exposed int
 to be rejected ant avoivied by faithtul Catholics, who
ought to prefer their Faith to all temporal advaintages
5. But hat he faithrul people committedtoour carre, of whose Faith andl eterial salvation a strict accounn
is to be rendered by us to.Almighty God, may suffer no derriment hy our silenee, we shall in a Pastoral
L.etier, to be pulbislied in the name of this Synod, in-
 these culleges, and we shall admonish and exhort all
the Faitlifil, with weighty and charitable words, liat hay wholly a astain from frequenting these colleges lest their Faith con ract some staill, or they be infect-
ed with sume pestiferons dactrines.
are siluated diligently take heed that these S Solleges
 shown by thern to the maxdates of the Apostolic See,
and obedience aud veneruion to the Statutes of this Council
6. Lastly, for aperngtwal remembrance of the thing, regation of Propagauda, which relate to the ©upen
 cation of Catholic youth, and to follow: np the reiterated

 [The atbove Statil
We give in our s
estigation before the mapage the report of an in in which the Rer. Mr. Sermour of Jumping notoricty, ligures, not rery creditably, having been
male to swallow lius calumnies against the Catholic Clergyman, who attends that work-louse. The facts lid caught, or thourht he hat caught, a concret; he money, and provision outside the workhouse; a poor in Exeler Eall-after some stnelling at the bait, and going away again two or three tincs, at last made a
decided snatelatit; but alas! for the Rev. Jumping Grother-like many a better angler, he could not lind
his fish, afier looking it. Oid Molley repented of what she liad done-sent for the Rer. Mr. Coyne and expressed to hat genteman her regret for liaving
sold lierself to thic. Desil so cheap. Hereupon, vered at the loss of his convert, the Rev. Mr. Sermour trumped up a series of fallshoods to the Boart
of Guardians, who ordered an copwiry in of Guarlians, who orderel an enquiry into the cir-
cumstances. After a lengthened inrestigation, the cumstances. After a lengthened investigation, the
Board decided that the Reve. and very evangelicil Mr. Seymour's clarges against the Rer. Mr. Cloyne, oretract, and publicly apologise, muell against lin
he conduct of the Protestant claplains of the workhouse, is likely to hare a good effect. The Rev. Mr Stamlord, one of the most unprincipled of these proselfisising geniry, hlas been severely censured by called upon to resign. libs situation as Chaplain to the orth Union Workhouse
In Ireland the disturbed state of the North, and tie continualiy increasing Agrarian. disturbances re exciting mued serious altention; acclue to the oul nurver of Mr. Sateson has been discovered, one pridence.
The Irish papers mention the appointment of the Rev. Richard McDonnell, Senior Fellow of Trinity Coliege, Dublin, to the Provostship. The new Pro-
vost was originally called to the bar, and practised several terms will eminent success, after which be took orders in the Dstahlisigd Church; he obitaine
lis fellowsiim in 1808 , at the early aga of 21 years, lis fellowsiip in 1808, at the early ags of 21 years, signed the petition in favor of Catholic Emancipation measure, of which the rey. gentloman was one o Wre reali in the Cliristion Thríce, Prose Unitarian journal, of the establishncent of a new Pro Lestant sect in the United States - the Spiritual Rappers. The old humbug of the Cock Lane Ghos success at Rochester and elsewhlere. Seeveral be irevers in the neve revelations, have formed a settlethey have purchased land. "Since the location o the flist party, olier familics have followed. Th解 of a new religion." We must be careful not to of treating with disrespect the Holy Protestan Religion.
The following story (says the Paris correspondent of the Daily Neess) is current among circles usually well informed. I give it, however, with all reserre revented by the authorities from appearing in the Pudtic, a paper set on foot by a pariy of the Elysee Tut of the Elee days ago, as the President was coming to the grenadier company of a regiment of the line The man was immediately arrested, rried at once b a court-martial, and shot by some soldiers of his own
regiment in a corner of the garden of the Elysee. My informant says that the aulhoritative details this tragic alfir were sent to all the governmen
journals, but that, after the story was actually in typ orders were sent that it sloould not be published.
'Thle news brought by the steamer Ameriza,
highly interesting, if not very satisfactory. Sir Hairy Smith and the forces under his orders at the Cape Good Hope, have met with fresl, and very serious time to be cut up in detail, the victims of the jimbe
time cility of our precious Colonial rulers. Col. Fordyce are amongst the slain
The prisoners at
The prisoners at Ham. have been. set at liberty rung condition of not returning to France. The pro
rus Constituion was expected to tale place between the 15 th and 20 th instant.

## BROWNSON'S REVIEW

A press of other matter has prevented us from nolieing the contents of the January number of Brown son's Revzezed as we intended to do ; to-lay, w
hasten to redeem our promise. The present numbe I. Clristianity and Heathenisun.
II. Willito oft, or Protestant Persecution
III. Piratical Expeditions against Cubin,
IV. Continental Prospects.

Sick Calls.
Literary
or thee
or, will , he irst, on Glaristunity amd Ifeathenholic reader, although to Protestants, many of th of Protestantin contained, as to the inevitable effects kind, kind , nay appear harsh, andr too true, to. be plea
sant; but the learned editor, seeks uot to please but to instruct his readers, and to point out to them rebellion to the hauthority oE the Charch of, God.
Modern history, says. the Reviezer, is a gran rom the origul toull, cana needs to be rewritte late never yet done justice, to the gallant defenders of their cause, in troubious times, and, when the uthole bistorical truth comes to be tolk, will find dared to beliere. But, if Catholic listorians hiave national pregh ace tinuity, through fear of offending prerogatives of their political. Soreveigns, the sins of Protestant
rug enagerated motires, have been of a far intories, which arc used in Scluols, 2 dit ara place in the ihands of Protestant youth: the sole object of to represent the Church, is a crucl to. hizuee bsen, Sorercigns, as fools, or bigots He Holy sec, as the friend of liberty, and the deiender of the rights of the people. Thus, in
Eigglisla History, as written and read by Protestants, Thomas Beckett, the stern denouncer of tyranngvocate of the opprecssed Sason scrf-Becketh, the Sainted: Martur, Ggupes mutrely, as an ambitious
hilst his a haughty Prelate, and a factious subject: canonised in the pages of Fume; Mary I'udor, the down to pe, and wis bloody proach, which, despite the truth, a term of talented Authoress of the Queens of England, (herself a Protestant,) will long cling to the memory of the gentle sister of the cruel bastard Elizabeth. Fortunatelf, thie exaggerations and calumnies, of the accent of Prolestant historinus, are too gross for and most unscrupulous, of pare the most ignorant, and most unscrupulous, of Protestant readers. As
the Reviewer oliserves, the work of over Reviezver olserves, the work of writing listory:
over Prot and devoted Catholic pris of the Supreme Ponififs, in the dated Catuolic princes, who have been painted principal charge a reverence and age anst whem, Protestant Voigt, has prepared the vindication of the great Filidebrand, Gregory the Seventh; Firter. as done the same, for Innocent the Third; Roscoe, Borgia; Ranke, in his Listory of the popes of tha Sixteenth and Seventeentls Cintures Pes of tae much Protestant calunny." On the other hand it hory, thus rewritten from the original documents, pions of Catholicity in a new, and unexpectedly Teroes and Martyrs of Protestantism ects apon the ormation?-if Miss A. Strickiand, has rescued the. memory of Mary 'Tudor, from the load of obloguy', what a mean, pitiful scoundrel, does nol Cramer appear, as drawn by the hand of the Protestant asks, that fables and calumnies, have been so loner palmed upon the world, as genuine history? how voices against the Clurch, none, hitharto, haved thair o plead in her belalf? He thus esphins the appa-



The causes of the continual lostility between the temporal and lle spiritual - he world and the Church Heathenism and Christinnity-Protestantism and
Catholicity, are well explained, in the following passages :-



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The writer thus concludes, his parallel between the tivo antagonistic principles-Christianity



CATHOLIC STATIS'ICS.
The Catholic Directory for 1852, gires the sta-
istics of the Church in Great Britain. Enghaud is tistics of the Chyrch in Great Britain.
divided into the following Dioceses :-

| noci | mistor | ropl |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Westminkter | His Eminence Cardinal N. Wiseman, I.D., Archbishop of Westminster, Primate uup Mecropolitan, | 2,413,580 |
| Souhhwark .. <br> Beverles $\qquad$ <br> Hexbam $\qquad$ | Thomas Grant, D.D., Bishor of Southwark, | 2,335,427 |
|  | John Briges, D.D., Bishop of | 1,758,787 |
|  | Inth, D.D., Bishop | 968,934 |
| Liverpool...... <br> Salford $\qquad$ | Goorge Brown, D.D., Bishop ut Liverpool, | 2,116,009 |
|  | Wra. Turner, D.D., Bishop of |  |
| Shr | James Brown, D.D., Bishop of Shrewslury; | 1,088,017 |
| Newport....... | $\begin{gathered} \text { Thos. J. Brown, D.D., Bishop } \\ \text { of New port, } \end{gathered}$ | 33, |
| Cliton........... | Thomas Bargess, D.D., Bishon of Ciflon, | 1,014,65 |
| Pymouth...... <br> Notingham.. | Geo. Errington, D.D., Fishop of Plymouth, | 1,116,716 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { oserph W. Hendren, D.D., } \\ \text { Bishop of Notingham, } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Birmingham | Wm. Ulhathorne, D.D., Bishop | 1,407, |
|  | Wm. Wareing, D.D., Bishop $\begin{gathered}\text { Norllampton, }\end{gathered}$ | 1,29n, in |

There are in Great Mritain 1,032 Iriests, inelucling Bishops, being an increase, as compared with last Chapels, 708 -of Catholic Colleges, $11-17$ Religious houses of men, and 62 Convents. These statistics prove that the prayers of the faithful for the should stimulate all Catholics to stronger exertion, and to increased fervor in prayer for the advent of ciled to the Holy See, the people of England shall ciled
at last
"Unthread the rude eyc of rebellion,"
"And welcome home ngain discarded faith."
A ROW ABOUT THE COMMUNION ELEMENTS.
The Scottish Press, an Edinburgh Protestant journal, contains the following anusing letter, from one of its correspondents, complainimg of lite quantity Goverminent Clurch; it seems that the Corporation is bound to pay for the bread and wine used on these what elhurch that is, and by whom and when got up, we are profound
enormous lot for whorant-is sicandalised at at the community, are called upon to pay; it wonid come cheaper to use lurnips and cold, water, as the evan-
gelical missionaries do at the Sandwich islands. Here is the letter:--
7o the Editor of the Scotish Press.
Sis,-While it is the daty of cevery public jururnalist to ani-



 Word, I herewith suljogin the necoum in question
Now North, 1 doz, all prit,
Tollownh ind Old Greyiniars, 1 duz., all port.
 Trinitirch, Colice, 1 doz, doz port.
Lady Yesters, 2 doz. port.

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


| Hitich Cnureh, 1 dues, all port. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Todial-19 dozen port and sherry Dedtut 2 s per dozen | $\begin{array}{r}19810 \\ 118 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ |
| Deduet 2 s per dozern |  |

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4. at 3.d.
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[^0]S'I. PATRICK'S ORPIAN ASYLUA.
Our Montreal readers must be aware, thast for some weeks this Asylun has been open for the reception of
the Trish orilums, whose parents, by the brulality of Britishl laws, and Iroteslant ancendiucg, are annually driven
shelter on our shores, and who , toe often, broken down by famive and disease, find only a grave, leaving their children, strangers in a strange coutry, abandoned of men, but, emphatically; "Giod's lite ones")for does not He, whom the heaven of heaveus cannot contain, delight to reveal himself to us as the Gathe less little oues to find bein a regeluer these home wherein both soul and body should be taken care of, was the design of the charitable projectors of the St Patrick's Orphnn Asylum : by the great exertious o the clegyymen, and congregation of St. Patrich's
Clurch, that desirn has at last boen accomplished, and the Asylum already affords a home to upwards of seventy lithe Irish orphans, who are under the sare
of the rood Sisters of the Grey Sunday next, alter Vespers, which will commence at two o'clork, the Benediction of This establishment and the Consecration of the ittle clatapel which it contains, whe take place, and it is hoped that the at tendance of rish catholics will be large, as it usially is upon an such occasions. The members of the sL Patrick's, the Young Men's St. Yatrick's, and the at the cercmony of the Beadiction.

Ou Sunday Morniug next, Mass will be said at the t. Jerome Chapel, Quebec Suburbs, at half-past funds of the St. Patrick's Hospital, will be tation On Sunday, the 18th instant, there was a meetine collection for the same purpose in the litte ${ }^{2}$ lic elapel, Grifintown, at which the sum of Thirty Pounds was contributed.

PROFINCIAL SYNOD OF EENGLAND. On Tuesday, the Fenst of the Ephiphany, his made the impertant annotuncenement of a Provincial Synod to be held on the 6th of July next.

BYTOWN CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.
At an idjourned menting of the Bytown Cahholic
nstilute, held on the 2nd instant,
Edward Masse, Lisq., Chairma:
Ed W. Migasuit, Esqurs., Secrectarics It was moved by Mrs. E. Burke, and seconded by ${ }_{\text {C: That a sul)se }}$
marredied shall have a vale in the eltection of oilicers."-
Moven
"urgeois,- Th. E. Bume, at

one of each, French and Enylishl." Carried.
Moved by Mr. Leamy ,and seconded by Mr. Laporte,
" That Joseph Aumond, Esq., be Prevident of the Brown

 monhlhs. Carried. DIr. Farley, and seconded by Mr.
"That Mr. E. Burke be recording Secretary, and hat Mr.
 Fitacerald,
uThat Juncs Leamy, Est. be Tyeasurer for the Irish
branch of the Bytown Cuantic Institue., Catrici.
 ening, whon several members were admilled.
The chair was takon by R. Fa:ley, Esy., Vice-
President. by Mr. O'Meara, and seconded by Mr. Litughrin, - $i=$ That to fowing gentemen do form a Conmitieo of


## The meeting then atjourned.

## THANKS FOL TRACTS

We have to return thanks to P. C. for his fetter and the accompranying tract; the former we cops and punctuation; the latter-one of the mawsis productions of the Religious Tract Sociefiy, 2s. per
hundred, No. 581 -we have found rery convenient for lighting a pipe with; and we shall be happy to
receive as many more, on the saine terms, as L . C. may think fit to send us:-

Enclosed is a tract which I wish you to ruad and tate your Biblo and compare the portions of Scripture that
truth \& error.
As you have often asserted that Protestants are Infilles and only wish to barter your souls out of the laads of tho Priests and teach them Amichiohan doctrines you can tind any such thing in this tract or any othe
pleage take it to tho editor of your so cailed true opportanity of showing which of them teach tho w:it
Chist must in accordance with the Seriptures. Romain.

> A HINT TO THE PROSETAYTISELS. The following, which we copy from one of ou exchanges, seems to hare been expressly written for
some of the erangelical gentlemen, who have. been cutting such a com
> "He who violates his promise to pay, or withholds his engagement; ought to feel that in the sight of all conest men he is a swinder. Religion may be a very
comper which to hide; but if religion does not
having."

We copy from the Pilot, the following remarks und the comparative mornity of Protestant Boston and Catholic Montreal:-
"The Report unfolds inportant details respecting: he depravity of Moutreal seems litio short of comhe two citics bear no analogy to eath opher, but po rata, taking the gravily and mumber of offences into account, nind other fealures of the Report, which our crinde aulvantagy of harboring a greater amoun crine and immorality than Montreal?

We learn by the Abzerica, the loss of the splen did new West India Mail Line Steamer, thic Ama on ; the ill-fated vessel sailed from Southampton,
on the miles Soulh West of the Scilly Islands, was diseov red to be on fire. The flames. burst out at an early our in the morning of the dith, and spread with such mass of finat in twenty minutes, the hull was one dige, when her boilers ceploded and the reminder $f$ the hull immediately sank. Jy this terible disas cer, 41 passengers, and 69 of the officers andle crew re known to hare perished; the Captain, the four hief oficers, and Eilliott Warburton, the celebrated tuthor of the Crescent and the Cross, being amonc: pathing rapidify wy of the passengers, from either burned, or sulfocated in their berths. sthe effort to subdue the diames land hialien onts were haunctied, hat, owing to the con
som swamped, and were, together, with the
board, lost. By means of the other boats, ? crs, and 39 scamen, suceceded in escaping fro bumber wreck, and were shorly afterwarts un, some by an English, others, by a Duteh "r
and werc safely conveged to London and Bres: he Amazon hind on board, a large, and very ery. freght. The origin of the lire, remains a

Many thanks to "Cathotic" for his good wisk: but a rule from which we cannot deviate, is, nerer so publish anonymous communications.
On Saturday last the new Council Clamber in itg
Bonsecours Market was thrown open to the public fif Bonsecours Market was thrown open to the public fiet
the fist time, on the very apropriate occansin of the preseutation wo the Council of a splendid full leng:1 Wilson, Escl., paimed by Mr. Hamel, a very talente native artist, and subscribed for by a number of gentle native artist,
men as an
Mr. M:Dougall, who was charged with being con cerned ju the riols at henfruw, was honorably
by the Jury, wihout leaving he bos. - Pilol.
Morahigy in the State of New Yobr.-In his ate "Message" to both branchos of the Leerpishature,
the Goveror of the Sinte of New York made special allusion to the rapid progress of crime in the State The number of convicts in the sevoral Stale Prisons Sing, 830 ; Auburu, 71 ; Climton, 113 ; Totid, $1,7 \mathrm{M}$ During the year seventecn persons wers fonnd guilty his number six have been. hanmed, the degree. O five have been commuted to implisonment for life, and ution. The numberofaliid or to be fixat ied for their exd mon Schols during the year was 726,291 ; and the 5 $\$ 1,100,000$. It cinuut be arrued, then, that the in crease of erime is owing to the ignorance of the people, as the most extusive provision is made for the
diflusion of secular knowledge amonrst them. But it can be concluded that socular knowledge is not a can be concluded that scenlar knowledge is not a
preventative of erime, and that education not founded our religions principles is as often a curse as a blessing to its possessor. It is not, therefore, without good cause that a large portion of the peonple of Cauada the youth of the country will not only be taught read ng, wriling and ciphering, but will likewise be triuned Which religion inposes. The friends of morality hould bear consinually in mind that ia all countries When the State has usurped to itself the sole right of
lirecting the course of popular education, the morals of the people have suffered by the exclusion of religious raining from the public schools. We do hope tha
Canada will mot be added to the list. Toronto Mirror
 nitled for further esantination. Rail was tendered for his With retirence to the anowe, the EXxaminer ndds:-"There Mre Several rumons conenecteal wht this chaye of embezzalement.

 buthay not applice


Diod.
In this city, on the $29 t h$ instant; William Hurley, hed 58 years, a native of the County Clare, Ireland. Ho Funeral will take placa his evening at $40^{\circ}$ clock, Street. Friends and acquaintances are requested to atend, willout funther notice.

TO THE CIERGY AND OTHERE

## 

 arties interested are invited to call and examine for themenelveJan. 20, 1862 .

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## mance.

The present republic, though proclamed by ac-
clamation by the representatives of the people, did not venture to fix upon the 'Wuilleries as the residence of tlee President. It modestly installed hina at the Palace of its Elfsce. Eren the great Napoleon Consull, be separated himself froin lis colleagues, and enssoneced luinself at the Twilleries; and it was only when he became Emperor that peoppe becance reconciled to seeirg him in the ancient residence of the Kings of Trance. In short, the presence of the
"Clief of the State" at the Tuilleries has always Been considered as cquiralent to the assumption of
digigities and lionors which are not reckonell amorig thic attributes of the President of a hepublic, and which do not properly belong to any one below the
rank of Sovercign of France. I.t is on this aecount that the announcement in the Monitcur of to-dny is considered as so significant it one. 'The reception by Louls Napoleon of the constited authorities at hie step tovards taking up lis residence there. Mis residence at the Tuilleries will no doubt be a step the radder of anbition, for then we may look for the estabishiment of the e cmpire itself. It may be sup-
posed absurd to imagine that so simple an announceposed absurd to imagine that so simple an announce-
ment as this should be the forerumner of such an enterprise, but why should it not be so. Louis Napoleon is now thic master of France. He made
limaself so by the couts detat of the 2 d of Decenber, and seven millions of Trenchinen bave ratiied that act. On the 20 th and 2 1st of December, the French people abandoned their liberties and abdicated their sovercigntr. They placed the destinies of the nation
without reserve or restriction in the lands of Louis without reserve or restriction in the hands of Louis
Napoleon, and who can blame him if he now makes Napoleon, and who can blame him if he now inakes
use of the power thus freely conferred upon lim for the purpose of realising the day dreaun of his life, and reinstating himself in what he has ever considered his patrinony and inlheritance ?-Correspondent of
the Morning Chronecle. the Morning Chronicic. do he went to the Palace of the ert, hal a ew days aigo he went to the Palace of the Elysee for the pur-
pose of having an interviers with Lovis Napoleon, pose of having an intervierv with Louis Napoleon,
and having some explanation as to the future policy and having some explanation as to the fature policy
which it was his intention to carry out. M. de Montalembert began by reminding the President that be (M. .de Montalembert) had lost the support and
confidence of nearly all lis political friends, by the support, which he had given to the coup 4 'etat, and lie expressed a tope that Louis Napoleon would give him some explanation of lis intentions in orcler lurt The might relieve the friends who still coninued in him. policy was very simple. It was merely to maintain philosophers, and lawyers--all which he was determined to do." To fully understand the point of this answe it is necessary to know that it was an old saying in
the time of the Chamber of Deputies, that France was governed by its lawyers.
The authorities lave just closed several public places of entertainment at Belleville and Cliapelle St. Denis, for having allowed mectings of demagogues The idea of assuming the tille
The iden of assuming the tille of Emperor las
been dropped. It is a fact, nevertheless that Thursday night it was deternined to pushs on tor the Thursday night it was deternined to push on for the empire without drawing breath. One of the dificulties in the way of the Prosident's proclamation of his title as Emperor is obvious. Is he to call himself Napoleon
II or Napoleon III? If he assumes the former titie, he ignores the imperial right of the late Duke de Reichstadt, and hence his own hereditary claim. If ropean Cabinets, by ignoring the governments which ropean Cabinets, by ignoring thie governments which
were established in France under their auspices and by their tracties. This embarrassing question is said to have recouciled Louis Napoleon to the maintenance
of his present title. His civil list is to amount to twelve millions of francs.
and 900 of Government prisoners had been liberated, were removed on Saturday morning from the forts of Bicetre and conveyed to Havre to be transported to Cayenne.
peror of apocon, in a letler addressed to the Em peror of Austria, requests him to consent to have the mortal remaius of the Duke de Reichistadt, now lying
at Vienna, near those of his mother, Maric Louisa, iil the vantts of the Capue:ins, transported to Rorisa, the vanits of the Caputins, transported to Paris. The President gave agrand baquiet at the Tuillories By advices of the Minister of the Interior, the republican mottoes lave been eradicated fiom the publican mottoes
public edifices, and the ancen ent hintictoticuls restored. Paris on the 9th of January, of a marked cooliness between the President and the British Minister in relation to Belgium. Lord Normanly, Galignani's day, not to return. This fas enged the utmost regret to all parties, and contributed to a fall of one per cent. in che funds. It is announced that a further
delay of ten days would take place before the promulgation of the new conslitution. Considerable progress continued to be felt in regard to the newvon constitution and the pubbic funds have greatly fluctuated in consequence.

Itcaly.
On the 17th the Corte Regia of Florence condemued three persons, convicted of high treason to
hard labor in the prison of Volterra, for the periods of six, twenty-eight, and forty months.
A letter from Leghorn of the :22d, in the Pied
$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { montese Giazette, states tiat the courtmartial of that } \\ & \text { town bas condemned } 39 \text { persons to dealfi for liaving }\end{aligned}\right.$ belonged to a secret socicty, the object of whicli was the orerllurow of the Grand Ducal government, and
the estabtishment of a republic in 'Lusciny. Fight crsons more, accused of the same crime, we been connmuted into various periods of imprisonment. vies of stianps. Thiere are to be stanps of cight pifferent alues, verying from lalf a baiocto to seven baiocchi (a baiocco is about a lallifenny.) The stamps repreinterior may or may not be prepaid by ineans of stanps, but letters for foreign states must. In every alopted by other countries.
The civil and military governor of Bologna las issued a nolification. dated the 20th, announcing the tricts of Medicina, Bualrio, and Imola. Fise of them
In have been condemned to death and executed; twenty-
one condemned to the galleys for $10,15,18$, or 20 cears, and 10 acquitted
atustria.
Great sensation lad been caused at Vienna by the intelligence that Don Juan Infanta, 2nd son of Don
Cirlos, had ran away from lis wife with an Enolisis governess.
Modena.
The Austrian Lloyds bonsts that it was Prince ston.
ston
Berlin, Jec. 25, - A pote has been received by his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, in which the Czar speciully comments the services of Prussia in appear that the efforts of Anstria as opposed to Prussia Prussia, and that the increasing co-operation and support of the Czar in the aflairs of the latter power may be anticipated. Tn this respect, it is obviously
the interest of Russia that Austria should not obtain the exclusive supremacy in Germany at which the Austrian policy of the present day is aiming
The Prussian G Gazectes suls, crisis prevail at Berlin The Prussian Gazelte says, that Raschad Murad, surrendered unconditionally to the Russians, and is now a prisoner.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
Intellipence from the Cape of Good Hope announce that a severe skirmish had taken place on the 6th
Norenber, between large bodies of Hottentots and Caffes, and a detachment of British troops, in whic the latter had been obliged to retire with the loss of
one Colonel and several men. Reinforcements had one Colonel and several men Railed from England before the receipt of the news. Another reverse had been sustained by the English tise the native King for slave dealing. The force ise the native king or slave dealing. Me
onsisting of 260 men, was repulsed with considerable
The steamer Harbinger brings neiss from the Cape the the 2nd December. Bad as were the previous accounts from the seat of war, those by the Flar-
inger are still worse. Led on by the Hottentots. the enemy continue to make predatory incursions on the Colonists, stealing their catte, burning their farmould ond murdering the inhabitants mienever they fiven to those marauders by Sir Harry Smith, and an be put to their inroads. After the affuir of Wateriblof, an attennpt was made to expel all the enemy, who were supposed to be lurking about.
This was met by a desperate resistance, and Lieut. Col. Fordyce, Lients. Carey and Gordon, of the 74th Highlianders, and Capt. Denenich, were killed. The next morement was to be a combined one of thinon
dicisions under Gen. Somerset and Col. M.Kinnon, across the Kye, against Kralis, the principal Kadir Clief. The force
and 2000 infantry.
The researches of the gold diggers in Australa, seem to be on the whole rewarded with tolerable
success. We copy the following letter from the Times, it was dated from Melbourue, 8th August

All thoughts are now turned towaris the still opening before us. Gold, gold, as you will see and near, is now foumd and provel to exist in abundance
in many of our ranges, and die Governmeal has already aken steps to secure this additional prospect of our srowing wealth and limportance by sending qualified
persons and commissioners to the differeut local lities there the mines are known to be, thus establishing
 employed at the Psion Pyrenees, near his own station, and sumples of their 'diggins' bave already been
eceived here. As yet hey have not found many
cwaven wagron-loads, but they have satisfied themselves
nd the nublic beyond all loes exist there. .
without alloy, and we poor squatiers mast suffer from all these wonderful discoveries. Our men are already Happily the weather has been greatly against them, and will continue so for a month or two longer ; but
when sumner returns, if the gold continues pleutiful, the fever and thirst affer it must become greater an reater, and we poor squatters will not liave a man
Seft to look after our flocks ard herds. Already ear our losses have been fearful frum the long deo dight. - firspproaching clip will be far short the fort of food ; secondy) fror year
drom our grea
desenting may unset us altogether uulit the great news
of our gold reaches England, whent, io doubt, wo shall four gold reaches England, when, in ooubt, wo shal
have an inerase of enaigraiton and labor beyond our
wans: Untial hen Giod halp us! I forrot to mention wanls, Uutit then Coxd help us! f foryd
many precious slones have been found."
Letter of his grace the primate. (Froml he Univers.)
Monseigneur Cullen, Archbiahop of Armagh, Pri-
mate of Irelaud, has done 13 the lowior to address to is the following leiter. Our readers cannot perinse
without emotion lisis forcibie picuur of the cal without enotion llis forcible picure of the calamities
which overwhelut Ireland, and of the slanaeful war Holic invelestant fanaticism
 the readers of the Univers for the generous contribution which youn have sent us to aid sus in opposing Angli-
can prosolytisn iul freland. Never lias our unforlunate country had more pressing need of the aid, of
 ful cilamities we have suffered willinin recent years
from fanmine, peestilence, and oppression of every sort. In the midst of so much suffering, cune reflection gives rusignation of these roor victims of hunger render ithen worthy to people heaven with saints. One sole
rellection is able to forify us-it is, linat those emirrants without number who quit our shores, or who
are inlumanly driven from them, are destined to raiso lhe standard of the cross in ilistant conntries, andis
carry the light of the Gospel to nations seated in the carry the light
shadow of death
The misforinunes which at present tireaten us are of
the nost aflictiug nalure. Our faith is altackel in every possible manner. Perverse and misguided men, urger by he most envenomed hestily hith taith of our ancestors, and to subsitute
These emissaries of error and persecution, not having amony them any tixed principles, are divided into
inultitude of disputing and contradititory sects, having no common doctrine-one sole sentiment unites them- Lhe in hatred of the holy Catholic church- their common desire of outraging and of coyering with ig-

nominy the chaste spouse of Jesus Christ It would be impossible to describe the innumerable make nse of to insure the success of their perfidious designs, and it is equally impossibie to calculate the | enormons sums which they expend in order to pervert |
| :--- |
| lie souls ransumed by the precious blood of our Divine | Saviour. Thir princtal object is to spread hroug out the whiole extent of our country scinons of error,

that the ooung inaginations of children nay be there they incessantly endeavor to excita in their tender
souls sentiments of hatred against Catholicism, against the clergy, and even agaiust the Holy Mother of God. of this fatal cup, they seduco them by promises of
food, of clathin, and of money. It is easy to ese lool, of clothing, anil of money. It is easy, to see
how difficult it is for many poor childrent, almost naked and starying, to resist sivel allurements. In is
pitterly to be regretted that many scicols, supported at the expense of the public treasury, should be also
:onducted on similar principles, and that the orphan cliildren of Catholic siilors or sold diers, who shed their Hood for the glory or interest of England, should be
oompelled to tearra from Protestant catechisms and Sibles, to bo thus led to abjure the faith of their fathers. ion so well, that the periudical press is a most powthe prosely yism or and incredible address and activity. We have, it is true,
some very able Catholic journalists. Some Protestan writers treat us even wth a generous impartiulity
 For the purpose of aiding the newspaper press in ils
mancuuvres against us, the Angticai proselytising societies regularly pubish pamphlets, tricts, and writ ings willoul number, all Gilled with gross insults and
lideous calumnies a against our reli hideous calumnies azainst our religion, distributing
these crimiual publications in the cabins of tho toor,
and strewing them upon the hish hwyys, and deven despatchountry,
If $m$
If many members of the Anglican church are conent to enijoy in peace the ample revenues of their
easy offices without doing violence to the consciences of their poor Cahholic neighbors, it is yet but too true that many others occupy themselves in launching
from their pulpits torreuts of abuse and invective gaainst Cattholicism, and that they are ready toextend the hand to all sectaries or miscreants of whatever
kind, provided they unite with them in their bitter kind, provided they unite with them in their bitter
ppposition to the ancient faith of Christianity; and, strange to say, an enormous tax is levied upon the
Catholic population of Ireland for the support of men employed in such a work.
and street-preachers, have been as Bible-hawkers and street-ppeachers, have been aldied to our numer-
ous enemies. These are geurarally men of a low class,
isnorant without anteceedenls are oftien finf from beiny edifying. It is
without doubt, on this account that they are considerdith it instruments to carry on this unexampled war of calumny and outrage. They are paid by their em-
coloyers two or three pounds a-month. These sing ar recruiters of falsehood watch the poor man upon the public road, and introduce themselves furtively loctrine. Money ! Money! Such is their great argument. As soon as they have discovered a starving
follow-creature, a child of sorrow, they hasten 10 oxration of the Yirgin Mary, and we will lelilieve your
wants!" If the poor man remains true to his failh, they refuse him all succon. Whans wwe then wider the
conduct of these men, we cannot help recalling to conduct of these men, we cannot help recalling to
mind the worts of the tempete of our Divine SNviour
If thou wilt fall down and worship me, I will give thee all the kingloms of the earth.
What increases the strenglh aud consistency of the land the most complete system of Protestant educa tion, commencing with parochial schools, aud termi-
nalung with the great Dublin University
the bulwark of the. Anglican dooctrines of the country These instiliutions are entirely under the controi of the Pro
testant clergy, und deeply imbued with its
is not necesesaity to add that they possess large
formerly the propery of the Cutholic chureh. colleges, where your aifion wint wil give y

 been rejected by a synod of all the baithrill, they havy
assermbed at Thurles. To give of yoland, spirit in which these colleges are tireciled, it will be ber salffieient to tell you that, in the college essabilishee
at Beefast, out of 22 professors and masters
but but one or two Catholics ; and that French Husurena ary
Scotch Sotch Presbyterians, and other sectaries have been
brought there to form aud direct
 Nill enable you to comprehend the greatness of fout rective support, and the need which we have for el mined warlare wagentain usinst in the bither and deter-
lics of these countries
liciuse oud
The Catho with in the last quarter of a century trodigious elfion religious cducation of our people. We have also the ceived liberal assistance from the ministry of the il
lustious Sir R. Peel, thongh chertainty that
be be compared with what has been taken, from us by
pillaye und confiscation. In the nidst of we have, however, maile great effortst to of our distros versity. Dr. Newman, whose reputation io
 Virgin, and with the assistance of all the Catho Holissi
the woria, we whall secure the success of this eslabish
 English language is spoken. Refore concluding permit me to rejoice will you al
the lapery prospect of a tranguil future which begina
to dawnu upon yours great aud generou to dhwu upon your great and generous nation.
Catholics ought to repice at gecin
 in he propagation of the faith, its zeal in th Exercise of cliarity, and, abope all, ils devotion to the
Holy see, assurectly meril for it he abundant blessingy
May Gai, who has commenced this gool work, crown it win success. Miy the Apossle of Irthand,
the founder of this primatial see, and who cane foin your own fine country, obtain by his poverncul finter cession an ample recompense for all your countrymen
always, so eager on always, so eager, an ways so willing to coutribite io
the conservation of the fiaith in this land blessed by hit apostolic labors.
Believe me
Eelieve me to be your humblo and very gratefu $\dagger$ PAUL CULLEEN, Arebbishop
Armagh, Primate of all
Ireland
the protestant establishment.
Unquestionably one of the leading grievances shich
huuld be brought prominently before Parliannent in he rext session, and with regard to which, before the
meeting of Parliament, an effurt should be mide $b y$ he Defence Association to awalen public attention oi both sides of the Channel, is the great standing and ment. We have spoke elcewhere of the recessity hhere is that not an additional moment should be lost
in getting the machinery of the Deferice Alsociation In gelting the machinery of the Defence Assuciation
into full aetivity wwith regard to the rarious maters regard within the sphere which wens but witl ailiuded, we are delighted to find that a vigurous champion is about to take the field in a manner which
we feel confident will dravy to it the attention which it de deen conves.
Other questions-fhe land question more prrticu-
larly-are in themsel ye mediate consequences, of greater importanco tu tho
comnunity than that of the frish Clurch Sstabishlment.
ment that hout doube it is of very much greater mo ment that the perple shall be secured in the fruits of
their industry than that the wrongful claimauns hall receive the annual proceeds of an weves asicial en
dowment; and it this were all, howere weighy the objections to the Establishment mighth bo on the ssorc
of justice, their practical jinportance in a country 69 overrun with grievances, hardships, and oppressions,
would be very small indoed. Rut everybely yand the very small indoed. But everybory know
that the direct consequences of that system of legal plunder, which is called the Establishment, are piethis one evil ahiek, in its origin, was fastened upon the necks of the Irish people as an instrument of conquest, and has been maintaiued ever since, under all ing gad promoting amongst us what is called "the
 chill other cvils; is not only an instrument of minchier, but a miolive and incitement to the same; forms
the bond which unites topether in one compance mans other abuses which, without it, would be single and isomead ; poisons the blood that llows in the ening
society ; porval society; pervades every nook and corner on the ilind ;
keeps in every parish (10 use Mr. Sterling's phraé) hostile to the best interests of meat anul man's meant whatever his personal good intentions in indiridual cases, can be nothing else than a machine construet ed to work out ruin; makes him the parther of every
abominution, aud a sliarer even in the misclive by abomination, and a slafer even in the mischise
which he deas not profit ; even when he does wo peil
on his own aconnts on his own account, mane the land will the wounds to the infiction of which they specially dedicate them-
selves selves; mankes him plaunder and stave he peop.
through the land-law, debase them in the workhouse, corrapt them in college and in school, destry their
souls by the internal system of belly-proselytism, of of which he and his fellow-stipendiaries are the auhars, contrivers, promoters, and agents, devout Pers-
byterian as well
as Cat Catholic, become the standing aily in Ulyser, as well as elsewhere, of Plunder in
the war ite wases pupon Industry, and everyhere,
be in all cases, and in every possible direction, is the most powerful means and instrument to the unhapp. people of this island, of disunion, social and poitici en
weakness, secular prostration, beggary, famine, and despair:
It 1 simpossible to speak of this gigannic abuse in
any other terms than those of pudignation and abhorrence. Not abhorrence, be it understood, of the indi-
viduals by whom, and for whom, the abuse is bept on
$\Rightarrow$ of fut as they understanil theiro ouni motives and con-


 the perpectuily of missule, the trin which now fas-




\section*{| whice will Prepail? |
| :--- |}

The Churcl and the World are engaged in a fierce The Church and the World are eugaged in a fierco
conetest ;ot indeel a novel one, for these wor ind ind

 ond
appraching and serious crisis. The elements of error
anis ice have gained such an ascendency, that all

 Trime pasions of mast have burst forlt like the inpelu-
chus tarent, epreadiag destruction tas and wide and



 roud hal truth only can make us free, and they ar
whunirr mad with lite idea that this freedon will it ther essill of the the
this divine trulth.
Itis a ghoricus spectacle for the Catholic, in the
milist of the drealfal ignorance anil corruytion which
 aitlays becoms the watch-word of infilelity and wites,
io
vehold the rock of Peter resisting the fury of the


 ifing, and who so directs all the events of life that they
riil retiound ullimately to tho glory of his church.
 who has the soliciture of all the charches, raise his
poie in the preesut crisis, to wain mankind or their
rduer

 10 corrupt morals to make religion disappear from the
fiec of the eanth, and to shater the very yound of fivil society, Every where the rose shameful vices usurp
the anime of vittue ; there prevails aun untridled license




 laugh them to scorn. He will not refuse to hear ihe
prager uffered up through ule Caltholic world, that

 sile he atempled tooverstep the limits of his mistion
ho ras suddelly. hurled from his eevariun, and consigivid to a hamilatiog erile. He allowed an Lspar-
herit orevel for a while in his impious assaults upon
 ras seied. So will it be with all the enemies of
ciut's truth. That truth will prevail, and the prayers


## hungary and ireland.

(from the Mrmphis Daily Eagh and Enqurer.)
We are greal people-a philanhiropic peopie-that
zorion of our "free and eullightened cutizene," we
 volement in every "rmissionar"" enternise. The
slares of the Souttiern States, aum! the derist The Aficians of the We. Wesn India Inslands, move their sym-
pathies immensely $y$ to proure political freedom and
 wolh bestowments teing abont equally approptiate-
liftherto this class has been chielly made up of fanaoid maideus, anil ancient wompent in petticoals and in Lreethes. But of hate, sinee sondid speculation las
combined writh philauthropic " fill



 come objects and recipionts of popular applausejand
waffrage; mud lience, at the North, here is growing.
upa Pe a set of men who seek 10 give impetus to the cul:-
tenl of a new issue, upon whose swelling tide they liope to tide into consequence and place. This hiew
iopue is he he nitervention of this Rerublic in the affirs
of evoro of Europe intritid of the so-called reppublicaus of the
Old Worlil.
erp what extent the demagogues who head and who be: seen. Unless movement, wost grosil. succeed, is yet to
oi the charract in onr ostimate. it hie character of our countrynien, it will have but: a Bier rareer. and short endurance. But if in this we.


indulge their passion for a national phlebonmy.
iitle more than lalf way to $H$ Iungary $\rightarrow$ long and ma leagues this sile of the steppes of: Russin, there sits melancholy desolation a green "Gem of the Ocenn,"
on whose every lineament is truced the scars of oppressor's injury and wroung. Like Hangrary, sle tho
wns once ati indenentent rate peonle, until by force and traud, by violence sepa bs corruption, she was absorbed and made the derendent slave of her conqueror. . . . F For Kessuth and
Ujlazy there is a sleadfist.
 Mitchel, and ${ }^{\circ}$ Brien, and Mcagher, there is the russ
of the iron of perpetual imprisonment, whicl cals into the eoul. Unilike Hingrary, too. the hanarts of her people have ever beal warmly for republicanism,--
Wherever, , huoughont the world, a blow has been struck for Liberty, there hins the soil heen fatteneod
with the blool of her clildren, pourred like water in with the blool of her celildren, poured ithe water in
the cuuse of human frecelom. A ye, and to all hhisslie
adds the claim that she is bone ond zadst the claim that she is bone of our bone flesh of
our flesh-truly and verily bound to us by all he ties or blood and consauguinity
There she sils, poor old Ireland!-lownirodden,
despoitert, crushed, sli vering int the rags and destitu-
 guishable love mitur thrang1 countr") across the gea, and her heart wilh ever pal-
pitation fending up orisols for the welfare of the land
of Hantinglon. Stalll we, slowid wo in an ill-siarrea hour yield to the mad counsels of demargogues, and
siek io regenerate Furupe by the sword, rather than ple-oh, shall we pass her by, her wrongs untellessesel
her exices languishing in far off prisons, lier nationalj-
 o republicanism in Ihungary?
We leave 1 lhe preacliers of
(From Mun''s Alerchunts Mugazine.)
There is danger of too great atsorgtion in the detal
 or the soul to think 100 much of it as we earn it.-
Dispuisc it as we may, ulhere is someltive in the
 them, and the altempt to enfurce encl concentrations
ends in spiritual suicide. It in onder to inve, bin if we live ouly in order to tritle,
we dii. After all, ,there is a cerinin point leyoud
which the humnan virtuc of prudence ceases to be a virine, and becomes penuriousness.
in here is at eortain noble generosity and indifiterence and "success" may unt follow, but which natore
laes and God loves. The world judgos a man ry
what he thas reecived, but God mud Halure ask ulso what he lias siven. A man griins housses, lands, fame
 Where is the gain and the success? houghts and princijples are all gone to pay for ihese hings, then what is the possible return that can manke
lhat bargain a successitul one? I do not say; hat the
torld is
 lirst his time, and then his freedom, and hen his soul,
for a million of dollars, does not matre a better barrain for a million of dollaris, does not malke a better barrain
than he who sells his time, aud hais freedom, and his sonl, fror fify; but I do say, that either of them makes



 the prosence of lis snu six years old-" dhe first thing
to tench a boy is the value of a dollar--lhal's what 1 call the corner stone." The salire is not mine but
his. He was a gente and kint-hearted mati, bunt that washine theory, it least on week days, in his place of
business ; nor did it oecur to him that he lad snid business ; nor chid ir occur to him that he had said
anylling which Adam in Edten might not havo nol
remarked to Eve. Pracically, it is the philosoply of manys or most. I think it it essentially the philuopplyy
of benjamin Frankkin, whon we should long since of Benjamin Finnklin, whon we shoutd long sithe
have canowised, if we canonised any body ja these
parts.
A recent parts. A recent Jigglish writer, aftier having phace
Franklin at the heand of those who evieve in "living
by tread aloune, "kketches the whole American peopl as stauding behind one long counter, from Maine to
 I know that this is only oue side, one-halif the trath but there is no langer of its verbalancing the other
half. If 1 were 10 alalk of it a whole day and night, it would do you no harn; for will not hes words's
voices talk for the six coming days and nights, on the
othe sile, fir louder? other sile, 1ar louder A As in the alyoning, stree
there stand two greal buiktinss, side by side the fidd
 streel, and then for one clay the vast machine pauses
and leis the voice of the preacher echo fanatly throught cloeed doors unon. the passers byy and hen begins
again on Monday moraing, as busily as ever, for another six days roar and clatter; so through all our
sociely is the spirit of business as six to orie to anything else, and there is no fear of stating the lighlier
wants of ile soul so strongly as to more than counterbalance it.

## great britaln.

Tur Riv. Mr. Bexsett.-The Rev. Mr. Bennett, fornerly of St. Barnabas. Pimlico, has returned to
 accepted the
The Navy Department is actively engaged in ordering, wesels 10 prepare for sea and in coilecting quatirn
Lessen:
Lient:
Lient. Pim's expedition in saarch of Sir Joun Frank-
bas jeen abandoned



 dremins are given, so voluminows and so precise, as to
remove all apprehninsion is 10 the resilt of the prose cution. The writer professes to hatre been ith dye-
wifless of scenes that will make "the Erangelical
 Cuthotic Slundard






 the enemy can be sublduct. Lord Palmersion, ther
force, will be in a position to take the popular side

late Foreign Secielary to the opposition, in will yo hard
with minisiers. On these and other aceoulus the pre-
sidered as die beginuing of its end ans hene first indi-
cation of its fallitit to pieces. Bets are freely tiken

Thw wife of the new Forcign Secretary is an Iatian
aadry of cousideralle rank and weallh, :nnd a Catluvic.

 were unatle to obtain lis sanction, they determineed
on lhaving this humlle imintation of tle Cathonic Midnighlt Mass wihhoul it, ,y way of showing their reve-
rence tor the authority of linse "wluse lightest wort")
 the above occasion; aud the Ruman " Introit" was
aiso usead; (andl this practice is observed on all wh
 Scripture, but are eimply ilose of the Roman Missal. Mr. Richards and the viher clergy of this chapel con-
tinue to stand in the indde of ihe Conimunion-table at the "LLords Supper," like a Priest at Mass, which
was oue of the practices for which poor Mr. Menelt "as one of the fractices fur which, poor Mr. Bennet
was expellecl from St. Burnabas, 'and some of lhem commence their sermans with the sign of the Cross
and the Invoction of the Holy Trinity, anoller obseryance which provoked Dr. Honmieal s displeasuro
with Mr. Bennett, and the disanproval of "the pubic," whom the former is so anxious to pleaec.
The Rer. T. Cinter, Protestant Chaplain al Liverpool with stiles that he has been eleven years connecled
with the gall and yet he did not remember more than
 number of juveniles under sixiteen yeilts oldi was 1,100 the total number of commiltale of personis of all ages
amounting to 9,500 . amouning to 9,500 .

 was instructed to tremonstrate with consideralle force avainst ihe facilities afforded to French refigees in
this country for devising and preparing plots aghins this country for devising and preparing plots agains
the tranquilliy of France; and an offer lyas male to
adduce abundant proof of the abuse of britst tality by these foreign fugitives. Moro recent|y y he same northera powers bave presonted a note to the surgesting that ineasures should be devised by the
British government to provent this coultry from boing the feai of clandestine hostilitive agaiust sevoral of
 minieters. As far as ihe diggity of hhis country and our ancient and nadobitod righta of hospitality aie
concerned, we caun anticipate but ono reply; for ne though it is open to ciscussion whiesthor it to ex expeuient in any country 10 allow to forsigners an unlimited
right of abusing, for their own polifical purposas, and at cur expenso, tho hospiality we aifiord then. Ling orected for the city of Gilaggow and county o
Lainark. Criminals and a half, or two youmition for one year, a year af, as at present, to the gonesal penitentiary at perth.
In is expected to be ready for the reception of in mates in. June or July. Whethor from ncecident or design,
is placed convenionty near the notorions rodkery
 Neicts.
Sheen, whose murderticroe:-The notorious William escape fiom the atocily, and his own extrabidianar excited universal astonisbment, died on Friday morniidg, at his rosidence in Kent-street, Spialfields. In
ihe year 1827 he cut of the head of a male infant four months old, the illegitimate ofsispring of a young woman
whom he had married only five weeks before the murder; and at his trial he was proved to havo con-
oealed the body in the bed; anit placel the head erect on the table, standing up on the bloody neck, so as to
face the mother whan she entered the room! The child, however, had been baptised. Charles William
Berde, the latter being the mother's name at the time Berde, the ater being the mother's name a the time
of is birth ; and upon the objection of Mr. Markson


 afine. He becume niterly ferocious, althourlh coward-.
y, and has leen nuaty tinnes imprisoned for acts of

 man numed Anthony Tarner, whithas been for some: nauted harues, who lives willifan relative a wainod Bant hat
 Fiothlhouse, Helper. Timber having been aldefinher him from his situationio On Saturday evening las hed

 away without seeing her, and, entering the loongo
 The Mev. J. J3annister, who was in the adjoiniag
house. Al. hamuster inmediately ran into the house, and ot proceding up sais mod turner coming down
with a have kinite in his hand, wheh was overod with houl. Purnor made a blow at Als. Bantister
with the knifi, ami alier a straggle betreen them Mr. Baunister then went info the unfortunate had's's thombs was also cut off, is if in strurgling to prevent murderer esenped, but has since been arrested. He
is a married man, and line one child, is a trilor hy The dewneder amolyr the
 PBOTESTANT RESPIECT FOR THE FELITINGS At the Thanes Police-cont, on Tueday, ant Irish-
 Mrs. Sherden stated that-her hasband hating died in the hospital, she proceeded he folluwing noming
 her if she hadd any objection to tho body being opened. said sthe vonend at net allow arersion thosband's a body to be edls chamed the body, bont al in raind since repeat een allicted with?
The woman repliced, "fever aud aguc.;
The Mistrate said if was very probable the bedy Was not in a fit stite to be hronght vut of tha haspital,
and that the andharities wished to bury it hemselves. Mrs. Sherden saids ste was a Roman Catiolie, that to bury him herself as sthe had tha means of loing ans. Her country people would not hear of such a thing as
openisg tied bady, but the doctors had told her to do her best and her worst. Defore her husband left home
ho said ite would not have his body opened on any: Mr. Yardley said he would direet rui officer to mako nquiries. He thought the pour widow wat hatoring
under some misapreliension. She was decidedly wrong (hhough Heaven furbid he should insult her
feelings, or the prejudices of her country-peorhe, on It might be of great, very great, scervice to the living. Did not my poor dead husband, before he left his homo, suy, in any ing hinpened to him he was nol to be
openel, and now they will not give me his body? these foolish preve-Well, there aro people Fillo have sent to the hospital when his case mas deaperate, and
Mr. Williams had exhausted his skill ; but applicmnt should not talse the proposal in a spirit of hostinty. It
was not dale curiosity thal the medical genteman was not whe curiosity that he melical gentemia
desirad to gratify, bint the interest of ecience and the good of he hing. The hospitals were kept up at an perish daily but for anose numbers of the poor woule applicant might rely on it that ererything which skill Mrejudice. satisfied with the observations of the magistrate.
Chromede.

What is a Nuisancr? "Quodenique nincet" whatever does harm-that is a " nuisance," philolo-
gically and philosophically; but technically and legally, personally and popularly, it is a difierent thing
Whatever I dislike scems to be the closest defintion of a cognizable nuisance, and my remht to abolish it is corne first served." If tire nuisance is first rosidient, cannot drive il arsay, but must go myself. If have The real mischicf of the thing seens to le an irclevant consideration. Now tho bells of De Helde are nuisance to Soltau, who dislikes then. Perhaps
Soltau disilikes all bells; acoustically; some persons polemically-that it is thio doctrine climed into bis ears which irritales him.' On this supposition, there of course the objector still more dislites tine the case. torist doctrine, and must accourit that more mischie vous than the rery bells; bus the law will notempowe
him to put that down. There is discrimination: the hirn to put that down. There is discrimination: the
law will not put down. bells if thoy are orthotox: or
Protestant bells, but it will put down Papacy in that hape ; on the other hand, it will not put down Papacy In substance or doctrine, but only in bell's and titles. question, Jut rather ite disagreeableniossi, Romaniot blatant minister, ripping up, scandals or instration

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January 20 , 1852.



Janaary 20, 185i.

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merous kind Friende, respecifully inlimates to them, nad the Latios of Montrenal in ceneral, thin shr has just received a new
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provide, nad the delicacics and luxurics of the season will poiter Thund wanting.
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modious; and altentive and carclul persons will always be kept in atlendance.
The celares. will be found reasonable; and the Subseriber
trists, by constant personal attention to thi wants and comform or his guests, to secure a continuance of that patrounge which has hifherto been jiven to him.
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