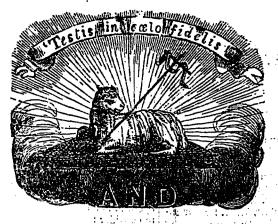
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CHRONICLE. CATHO

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THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ABERDEEN. St. Jarlath's, Tuam, March 18, 1854. " Nec alind fere nobis utilius quam quod in commune non

consulunt; ita dum singuli pugnant universi vincuntur. My Lord-Should your lordship's curiosity hapnen to light on the volumes of the Four Masters that now repose on the shelves of the library of the House of Lords, you will not fail to be struck with the melancholy felicity of the quotation from the Roman writer which they have prefixed to the annals of Ireland. They felt how sadly it illustrated the fatal decomposition of powerful parties at several epochs of our history, as well as at the unhappy period when they wrote. And, doubtless, the Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretary at War were equally conscious of the utility of the same old motto when they

rentured to give expression to such contemptuous disregard for the spiritual interests of Catholic sailors and soldiers, as nothing but their experimental conviction of the unfaithfulness of Irish Catholic members could have inspired.

To the member for Meath we are indebted for his eloquent and feeling exposure of the spiritual privations to which Catholic soldiers and sailors are doomed by the unrelenting bigotry of the laws of England, and their still more bigoted execution. After exhihiting the interesting details of grievances, which could not be credited if they were not thus solemnly authenticated without any attempt at contradiction. he appealed to the humanity of the House and the policy of the Government to accompany with the

consolations of religion those men who were called on to face the enemy and to pour out their lives in defence of the country.

To a temperate appeal for the redress of such terrible grievances affecting the dearest interests of man, what has been the reply of some of the members of the Government in the very crisis of an impending war? Of one the reported answer was, "that he despaired of satisfying the honorable gen-tleman, but he did not despair of satisfying those with whom he had been in communication on the subject." Lest, however, such a vague admission, which gave no pledge of any definite redress, might be misconstrued by those who see in the waste of its worthless patronage convincing reasons for confiding in the present administration, Sir James Graham, if correctly reported, frankly avows, "that he could not hold out expectations which he believed were delusire, and he could not hold out hopes which he knew would be disappointed." However dispiriting was this declaration, it had, at least, the merit of candor, and left no room to complain of any subsequent disappointment, to which language less explicit might give rise. The disruption of the Irish Parliamentary party, to which the people had earned a claim to look with confidence, exercised its baleful influence scribing some of the words of a feeling letter, now on the minister, and emboldened him to advance propositions regarding the rights of conscience to which neither he nor any other member of the cabinet would have ventured to give utterance at the close of the last general election.

Had the Irish, and particularly the Catholic, members remained faithful to the covenants which they had so solemnly made with their constituents-had they only imitated the noble disinterestedness of which so many of the people had given such an instructive example in returning them to Purliamenthad they fixed in their hearts and maintained by a corresponding line of conduct the solemn promise of withholding their support from any and every administration that would not guarantee to the Catholic tenants of Ireland legislative protection against the evictions and religious persecutions to which they are unceasingly doomed-had they but pursued one step farther that just and triumphant policy on which they had so recently acted, and inspired the coalition with a sure presentment of the same fate which they had so recently inflicted on some of its component parts -I do not say that your lordship's ministry would have experienced an early dissolution, for they mistake us much who think that the Catholics of Ireland feel any gratuitous satisfaction in the mere dissolution of ministries; but a more grateful, as well as a more probable alternative presents itself to the view in the deliberations of a cabinet resolved to do justice as the necessary condition of its own existence, and impressed with the conviction that should they imitate the unjust policy of the two preceding governments they could not complain if, in a similar break up, they were to share the same retribution.-Had forty or fifty faithful men steadlastly watched the fluctuations of debate, sternly determined to cast the balance in favor of justice and religious equality, as they were bound to do by their solemn and rea fixed and immovable institution in the country, nor stated term of their military service should expire. unconstitutional as unprecedented, they would not be perty and the vows of Religious Women was introwould be have closed his faint eulogy of the fidelity However great should be the freedom of a Christian deserving of that happy exemption from secular induced into the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston

appailing gratitude that they were doomed to fall on the decks, which might be streaming with their blood, without a priest by their side to sooth and sustain them in the agonies of their last hour.

It was creditable to the piety of the member for appears that some of your lordship's colleagues, whilst persevering in the exclusion of Catholic service from the navy, "do not despair of satisfying those with whom they are in communication on this subject."-No doubt if they consult some of those who have wished to support them, utterly regardless of their promises, they will find them as flexible on the questions of the relative obligations of the laws of the navy and the laws of God, as they have proved themselves already regarding the force of their sacred pledges. It is not the first time that most lax and reprehensible opinions have been practically maintained by Catholic functionaries on this same subject of the admiralty. Nay, it has been confidently said that the attendance of Catholic sailors at Protestant services was insisted on and enforced, on the high ground, no doubt, that such was the law .-With the impression of such criminal subserviency of Catholic officials on their minds, it is no wonder if the Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretary at War were so sanguine as to satisfy on those subjects those with whom they were in communication. Whilst, however, they persevere in a line of conduct which would have been befitting some of the worst of the ancient persecutors towards Christian soldiers, they cannot hope to satisfy the heavy responsibility of the pastors of their souls.

Of those soldiers and sailors who are now on their way to be soon stretched, on the field or in the ocean, there are numbers from this diocese trained in the great maxims of the paramount importance of salvation, which enabled them to conquer all the horrors of famine, no less dreadful than those of war. Those who fell under that awful visitation died with the patience, and often with the cheerfulness of martyrs, because the anointed minister of religion was at their bedside to cheer and strengthen their souls with the graces of penance and the holy unction. What a contrast between their death and the late of the Catholics who fall in the engagements of sea and land; and what a depressing influence must be produced on the spirits and courage of the religious soldier by the reflection, that whilst he triumphs over his earthly enemies, he is sent utterly unshielded and unarmed against those spiritual enemies mentioned by the apostle, and who are most formidable at the hour of death. This unmanning of the brave man's courage at the anticipation of being consigned to such a death is no imaginary picture, for I am only tranbefore me, recently received from a military man in the Indies, who enjoins me by all that is sacred in procure for the dying soldier those consolations of religion, which it is harrowing to think that any government should have so long and so ungratefully

Whilst, then, many of my poor faithful flock are on their way to the shores of Asia, and whilst the recruiting officers in our districts are receiving great co-operation from the unfeeling consolidators of large farms, banishing the small tenants, who, by a curious coincidence, can find no public employment from a temporary suspicion of public works-whilst they are thus driven, by a combination of pressing influences, to look for some shelter under banners on which no endearing emblem of Catholicity is inscribed, I deem so eager for bringing them within the pale of the it a right opportunity to satisfy the pious requisition of the letter to which I have alluded, as well as my own deep sense of duty, to request most respectfully of your Lordship, as her Majesty's constitutional minister, to interpose, and to snatch the Catholic soldiers and sailors, some of whom are impressed into the service by an inexorable necessity, from the imminent danger to which their eternal salvation is exposed. In thus remonstrating on the absence of humanity and justice in the present laws, and appealing respectfully to the constituted authorities in behalf of my own flock, I am only yielding to the imperative requirements of duty, which will not be satisfied without having the sacraments of the Church placed within the reach of the faithful soldier.

Your Lordship will bear in mind that I am not ap-

vocating what is necessary for all, equally anxious to to covenants, and with what bitterness they deplore

the guilt of their violation.

There are now in this province, and doubtless in the other provinces too, several Catholics who gave their suffrages, nay, made great sacrifices to return to Parliament Catholic members pledged to tenant right and religious equality. And many of these voters daily witness their relatives sent adrift, and enlisting when your colleagues say they shall have no recool, sarcastic irony, tells the member for Meath that indeed the whole grievance of the poor Catholic sailors lies in this, that the service of the navy is to be conducted according to the rules of the Protestant religion.

By all means let Protestants, when living and dying, be ministered to according to their own ritual. be measured by the same standard. And if this justice is not immediately accorded, surely your lordship cannot suppose that any amount of patronage of which our pledged members may be the receivers would reconcile the betrayed constituents to those who, by supporting an administration that is systematically and directly exposing Catholic soldiers to the loss of salvation, become partners in the same unhallowed feeling, and as their constituents bitterly remark, and will not fail to tell them on the hustings, selling, as far as they can, the souls of the poor Catholic sailors; and soldiers for a miserable mess of patronage in favor of some of the least deserving members of society.

As a liberal set off against the soul destroying policy of denying to those who are engaged in the public service access to the Sacraments, will be the pretended zeal of some of its advocates for our invaluable cloistered institutions. The heavenly virtues and heroic services of our females consecrated to God need not fear the most fiery ordeal to which they may be subjected. Were the members of your administration sincerely solicitous to protect them from annoyance, we would not find some of its best voters. But without waiting now to disengage the complication of deep and scenical deceit with which the people of Ireland have been so long misled and nunnery question would be as triumphant as that of religion and above price in the soul of a Christian to the income tax if ministers showed but the same zeal exercise any influence I can legitimately exercise to for the one which they displayed in the management Irish Catholics serving under the British flag, it is no of the other.

What a masterpiece of financial policy; and, like the charity to the soldiers, and sailors, and inmates of the cloister, how calculated to display their love of appeal to the charity of the French clergy is stated justice to the Catholic clergy, to subject to the inquisitorial rigors of the Exchequer officials the voluntary offerings which the people bestow! It is not long since the clergy were sharing in all the afflictions of their suffering flocks, carrying, of which we had several instances, their little supply of meal Catholic sailors, some in the Baltic, some in the several miles to comfort some of their perishing Black Sea, all exposed to the perils of a merciless people. Yet, during that time not a penny was proffered to relieve them by any of those who are now Treasury. It is only when the state bestowed its endowments the state used to think of exercising the corelative rights of burdening those endowments with taxation. It was reserved for your lordship's administration, so lauded by the fiscal farmers who share in the taxes which their pledge-breaking friends enabled you to impose even on the public alms of the clergy, to have such alms set down for the first time amidst taxable commodities.

Yet I will not do you nor your colleagues the injustice to suppose that it was cupidity or state neces- Attorney-General for Ireland, and conducted by his sity that swayed you in its imposition. No; the Procureurs. Thanks to the liberal spirit of the preciergy, happily placed outside the influence of the sent Ministry! Exchequer, so powerful in other departments, exercised without control or hindrance that religious freedom which they retail for the discharge of pealing for any personal or public privileges or the duties of the ministry. What room for ap-patronage beyond the one thing necessary, from peal to the charitable dispensations of the Treasury character, who had endeavored to protect a member which every Christian has an inalienable right not to is supplied by an acquaintance with the scanty reve- of his creed from the outrages of a hireling proselybe debarred. For this alone I am pleading, and for nues of the Catholic clergy? Were the clergy of tiser. Thanks to the liberal spirit of the present corded pledges, the Lord of the Admiralty would not have spoken of the Established Church as if it were should be left free to enter a monastery before the law in looking for legal exemption from a tax as The we

of Catholic soldiers and sailors by the avowal of his in following the evangelical councils, I am only ad- terference in their religious concerns which they so long enjoyed. It is in vain that governments and impress the duty of fidelity on the soldier as well as their supporters may claim the praise of being liberal on his employers the duty of providing him with re- in their anxiety to pension afterwards, as well as to ligious succor. This, if not their explicit agreement, tax the Catholic clergy. If they suffer themselves should be the implied covenant of both, founded on to be caught in this liberal snare, they may recollect Meath that he could not be satisfied with the continuance of a policy so cruel and unchristian. Yet it what weight the Irish people are beginning to attach stitutional government—nay, as liberal and constitutional as the Home Secretary, with all his prediliction for liberal and constitutional governments, could desire. And though it appears that the few ecclesiastics who were known at any time to be anxious for a state pension are now the loudest in praise of the fiscal scheme of clerical taxation, at least among the most discrect, in its censure they may reflect, not without some alarm for the future, that one of the most powerful engines of tyranny now wielded by the ligious equality, nor any religious consolation; and liberal government of Baden against its brave Archyet those members are silent on such persecuting bishop is the depriving the legitimate ecclesiastics of enactments—nay, they are the recipients and the dis- | their state pension, and its unhallowed transfer to unpensers of the patronage of the minister who, with principled schismatics, who owned in the secular power a title to their ecclesiastical obedience, which they refused to their lawful Bishop. I trust that our virtuous poverty and freedom, untaxed as well unendowed, will preserve us in perfect peace, and save the Catholic Church on the one hand, and the state on the other, at any future time, from those angry collisions that are disturbing and injuring the one and We only require that the rights of Catholics should the other in Baden, as well as in other parts of Eu-

I have the honor to be, Your Lordship's faithful servant, † Jони, Archbishop of Tuam.

FRANCE, ENGLAND, AND IRELAND. (From the Nation.)

The letter of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, to the Editor of the Univers, is worthy of a place in the Blue Books of the War. Its guarded tone—the result not merely of Dr. Cullen's calm and assute temper, but of the delicate policy, which, as Delegate of the Holy See, necessarily moulds his actions here, and especially, we presume, in reference to foreign countries-barely veils a most formidable meaning. We see at a glance, that the persecuted Archbishop of Freiburg, merely appears upon this occasion as a species of legal fiction, as a means of bringing the conduct of the English Parliament and Government towards the Catholics in their army and navy, and towards our Religious Houses, directly under the notice of the French Emperor and People-that it is, in fact, an appeal to the sympathies of "a nation so thoroughly Catholic and so sensitive to every Cathofriends and supporters ranged amongst the adverse lic interest" against the persecuting policy of her ally. That appeal has already been answered in part. His Grace's letter is dated the 8th ult. On the 18th a Decree appeared from the French Emperor's hand, insulted on this ostentatious display of individual vot- making an extraordinary provision of Chaplains for ing, there is not the least doubt but the issue of the the expeditionary army. If we should hear that some of them are Irish by birth, and that they all have got orders to attend to the spiritual necessities of the more than we should expect. But it will be a proof of an entente cordiale not grateful to England.

The moving yet moderate language in which this hardly equals in its subdued force of expression the grave and subtle irony of the passage which reflects upon the conduct of the Government. Lo! it seems to say, our ten thousand Catholic soldiers, scattered from Constantinople to Kalafat—our 4,000 or 5,000 warfare, and in hourly danger of death, are, among them all, to have two Chaplains! England demands, not alone the shedding of their blood, but the sacrifice of their souls. Let us be duly grateful. We owe this vast concession to "the liberal spirit of the

present Ministry."

Let us, before it passes out of memory, read them a slight commentry on this mot of the Archbishop, this cutting and sarcastic phrase, "the liberal spirit of the present Ministry!"

Last week, the first formal prosecution ever instituted in Ireland for language spoken by a Priest from a Roman Catholic altar, was instituted by the

Last week, the Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant publicly sent to the Secretary of a bigoted Protestant Association an insulting and unfounded censure

The week before, a Bill to interfere with the pro-

stating that "as a matter of principle, he was not disposed to object to the Bill," and the English Attorney-General lending it even a stronger sanction. Thanks to the liberal spirit of the present Ministry!

A few days previously, a little host of bigots was openly allowed by the Government to extort from the House of Commons a vote to appoint a Committee to drag Nuns before it, and pry with impious gaze into the privacies of Conventual life. Thanks to the liberal spirit of the present Ministry!

This measure was introduced by a supporter of the Ministry, and it was carried almost simultaneously with the election, in a misled Catholic constituency, of a high official of the Ministry who had previously pledged himself to support such a measure. Thanks to the liberal spirit of the present Ministry!

And the next week, in reply to Mr. Lucas (the genuine compliment of the Archoishop to whom adds a peculiar pungency to the irony of his Grace's reflection upon the Ministry)-Sir James Graham declared that "the Protestant religion was the established Church of the country, and that it was utterly impossible to admit on board one ship two chaplains of different religions." Therefore, let the Catholic sailor or marine die like a dog. Thanks to the libe-

ral spirit of the present Ministry!

Gracious God! Since Emancipation a series of insults so gross has not been offered to our Church. What division in the House of the Lord do they calculate on, that they dare to scoff at us thus in the hour of their own sore strait and peril? Of old, had such things come to pass-were the police at our convent doors, and the last rites withheld from our gallant brethren bleeding in foreign war-a cry of indignation would have been echoed round the land from shrine to shrine, and struck more terror in their hearts than the tread of an army. What is it that is rotten in our state? What latent and corrupt influence is it that divides us against ourselves, paralyses our best efforts, seems threatening to rend the very veil of the Temple? Oh, surely our good Archbishop must be conscious that there is a perilous weakness at home, else, in speaking to our old ally and elder sister France, he would not use that subtle wit which they understand so well, but that manly indignation which they prize even more highly—the tones in which he spoke to Ireland three years ago, when the whole land rallied to defend his menaced dignity.

As the case presents itself to us, indeed, there seems no way of repelling their beastly assault upon the purest and holiest of God's creatures, but by a bolder and simpler course than we have yet seen counselled. The Archbishop has done wisely in appealing to the sympathies of France. If Russian, Frank, and Spaniard each claim the right to protect Christians under a Mahometan Power, surely it would well become a great Catholic State to interfere for the protection of Catholic communities in a Protestant land. Why not seek this intervention formally? Be sure, England would now yield aught it might demand. But if, indeed, they persist-if this Committee is to meet and sit for months, and hunt for evidence and pry into those retreats sacred to God-then there is another course which it is easy to take. Let them go into this inquiry with nought but their own bigotry to guide them. Let them discover their own witnesses-whom to summon and whom not-their names in religion, their names by the law. Let no unnecessary facility be given to them. When they want a fresh witness, let them send the Serjeant-at-Arms for her, and take her by the robe and lead her forth from her Convent in arrest. Were this done-did the Government believe it were likely to be done-we should have Mr. Chamber's Committee discharged ere this day week.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The bulls have arrived this week from Rome appointing a coadjutor Bishop of Kerry; and we congratulate the people and clergy of that ancient diocese, and the whole Itish church, upon the elevation of one of the most saintly, accomplished, and Irish-hearted ecclesiastics living—Dr. Moriarty, the President of All-Hallows Missionary College. From the institution of which he has been the light and guide for so many years his venerable presence will be sadly raissed. There a true regret will be mingled with congratulations. But wherever Dr. Moriarty is known, and those whom he has taught are teaching the Gospel in every zone of the earth, his elevation to the throne of his diocese will be heard of with pride and thanksgiving. None has sealed a deeper impress upon the respect and affections of all who have known him .- Nalion.

In Dublin, in Cork, and other cities of Ireland, large meetings of the Catholic citizens have been held to remonstrate against the brutal insults offered to their religion, in the persons of the religious, by Thomas Chambers' atrocious motion for an enquiry into nunneries. Immediately after Easter, an aggregate meeting of the Catholics of Ireland will be held at the Rotundo in Dublin, for the same purpose.

Throughout the diocese of Killalce and the Archdiocese of Cashel petitions were most numerously signed on Sunday at all the churches against Chambers's iniquitous Star Chamber Committee, and Whiteside's bill for the spolution of the property of the con-

DUNGARVAN ELECTION COMMITTEE .- Maguire is declared duly elected. The rascal conspiracy against him has failed. Heaven be praised! He will probally get costs. The point is reserved .- Nation.

Government has at last taken up seriously the subject of fortifying the Irish coast, says the Limerick Chronicle, and we this day publish contracts for 26 Batteries on the Dublin and Wicklow low sea board. The Society of Friends in Ireland petitioned parliament against Sir John Young's Ministers' Money

Bill.

The price of land rises in Ireland. There is great competition for land in Galway, sold by the Encumbered Estates Court. The other day a small property was sold at nearly thirty-five years' purchase.

The prevailing opinion here(says a London correspondent of the Daily Express) is, that Mr. Keogh intends o resign—whether voluntarily or in obedience to a gentle pressure is not so confidently defined.

Apropos of Irish matters, says a correspondent of he Belfast News Letter, there is a rumor prevalent about the house that an arrangement is likely to be made, by which Baron Pennefather will retire from the Irish Bench, and be succeeded by Mr. Brewster. In this eventuality, it is said that Mr. Keogh will be appointed Attorney-General, Mr. Butt, M.P., for Yough-al, Solicitor-General for Ireland. If there be any truth in this report, it will at once account for the marked desire which Mr. Butt is said to exhibit in the Irish Corruption Committee to ward off heavy blows from his intended colleague, Mr. Keogh.

The strike on the part of the masons, carpenters, and laborers lately in the employment of the master builders of Cork, still continues.

The Great Southern and Western Railway Company have agreed to pay £3,000 and costs to the widow and children of Mr. William Bateman, a Cork solicitor, who was killed by the collision at Straffan.

Special Commission .- The Northern Whig announces that Baron Greene and Mr. Sergeant Howley, after despatching the business of the county of Antrim, will proceed to Monaghan, and there hold a special commission for the trial of the persons remaining in custody in that county, including the Ribandmen charged with conspiracy to murder the late Mr. Thomas Bateson.

Tyrone assizes terminated without a capital convic-

At the Antrim assizes, Robert O'Neill, a private in the 12th Regiment of Foot, has been found guilty of he murder of John Browne, a corporal in the same Regiment. He is to be executed on the 5th of April.

PRIEST-HUNTING.—At the Londonderry assizes, the Rev. Patrick Campbell, a Catholic clergyman, was indicted for celebrating an illegal marriage between Wm. Chippington, a soldier in the 54th Regiment, and Martha Lynch. The facts were as follows:—In June, 1853, Chippington applied to Mr. Campbell to marry him to Mattha Lynch, he being a Protestant, and she a Catholic. Mr. Campbell refused to do so unless Chippington would conform to the Catholic religion. He accordingly was baptised, and afterwards confirmed as a Catholic, Some days after, he went with Martha Lynch to the house of the Rev. Mr. M'Carron, where the prisoner was resident curate.-He paid the prisoner £1 for the ceremony, which was performed in a darkened room by a person to whose person or voice, neither Chippington nor his wife could depose. A document purporting to be a certificate of the marriage, signed by Mr. Campbell, was given in evidence for the Crown, but which Mr. Johnston, for the prisoner, contended was only a copy from the entry in the registry authenticated by the name of the prisoner. The registry book was proluced, in which an entry of the marriage appeared, unsigned, and not in the handwriting of the prisoner. Mr. Johnston spoke to the evidence for the prisoner. He commented on the extreme rigor and severity of the very penal act under which the prisoner had been indicted, and which he designated as a re-enactment of the penal code. He showed that penalties which exclusively affected the Catholic clergy, which had been repeated by a previous act of parliament, had been smuggled into the late act, in the shape of a proviso, which no one understood when the act passed. He insisted there was no evidence to fix the offence on the prisoner, and that he was, according to the rules of legal evidence, entitled to an acquittal.

The Rev. Mr. McLoughlin was called to prove that the document on which the Crown relied was a transcript from the registry, which was copied for the purpose of giving them certificates. The entry in the registry was the writing of the Rev. Mr. McCarron, and was not signed. On cross-examination he stated that he considered the law which required the Catholic clergyman to ascertain that neither of the parties had been Protestants for more than 12 months before the marriage so unjust, that he would be justified in evading it by every means in his power. To the Court-he had no hesitation in saying he would evade such a law whenever he could. It was unjust, oppressive, and applied only to the clergy of his religion. Judge Torrens charged the jury. Verdict-not guilty. The jury was composed of six Protestants and six Catholics.—Nation.

KILKENNY Assizes .- The Queen vs. the Rev. Martin Doyle .- in this case the Rev. Mr. Doyle, parish priest of Graigue, was indicted for having in sermons, preached in the months of November and december last, incited his flock to attack the scripture readers who in-fested the neighbourhood.. The case for the prosecution occupied the greater part of the day, a number of witnesses having been examined; but no witnesses were called for the defence; and the fact being perfeetly palpable that it was the proselytisers themselves who disturbed the neighborhood, and excited the popular feeling against them, the jury at once found a verdict, acquitting the Rev. defendant, who was greeted with loud cheers by a crowded court, and by a multitude of the people who followed him through the street, testifying their pleasure at the result of the

All the Galway papers speak in the most sanguine terms of the state and prospects of agriculture in that district. The weather has been everything the farmer could desire, and, to the great delight of every rue " Paddy," confidence is beginning to be re-established in his potato. "It is pleasing," says one of the journals, "to witness the enthusiasm with which the old favorite root is being committed to the soil."

It is reported from all quarters that this year there is a vast extent of potato-planting.

The Belfast journals announce the death of James Coulson, Esq., principal of the great Lisburn damask manufactory.

THE CHOLERA.-Letters from Kanturk, published in the Cork Reporter, state that there has been a decided abatement both in the number of persons attacked by cholera and in the virulence of the disease, but that, although the immediate prospects are quickly assuming a more cheerful and encouraging aspect, the greatest precaution and vigilance are still necessary, as the treacherous malady is yet lurking among the unfortunate people of the "Bluepools." The writer then goes on to say:—"Some cases have been reported in the country districts, and I have heard, from good authority, that three cases of decided cholera appeared in the Mallow workhouse this day. It

MINISTERS' MONEY.—After a contest, sustained by his willingness to fulfil his contract on Monday, but the Irish Liberal members and the English Dissenters, with singular fidelity and skill, the new Ministers Money Act has been advanced an additional stage. The debate took place in Committee in the House of Commons on Monday, and there were four divisions the recruiting sergeant at the same time signifying his each result affirming the principle of the bill. The intention of reporting the case to his common the case to his common to the common time. first took place on Mr. Fagan's proposition, that every house valued at £20 should be exempted from the tax this, he said, would relieve many Catholics from the operation of the bill. Sir John Young did not seem to consider that result absolutely indispensable, however: he opposed the motition, and it was rejected by a majority of 15. Mr. Hadfield, an English Dissent er, then moved that all houses rated at £15 should be exempted. The tax was for the benefit of one-sixth of the Irish people, he observed, who had already £600,000 for "their religious sustentation;" and he requested to know on what principle it was wrung from the poor Catholics? Sir John Young's reply, was an exquisite compliment to the Catholic mer chants and gentry of Ireland. "He believed that nearly all the Roman Catholics in towns would be exempted under this bill—(the exemption being only of houses rated at £10 and under)—and that the burden would mainly fall on the Protestant population." "If so," was the happy rejoinder of Mr. Hume, "why not remove dissatisfaction at once by introducing a clause to exempt all the Catholics in towns?" Mr. Pellatt, another English Dissenter, insisted that the tax should be abolished, because it had been originally imposed as a badge of conquest upon the Catholics. But when the House divided, there appeared a majority of 21 for the government Bill. Two other amendments were then submitted, one proposing the exemption of Catholics and Dissenters, and another suggesting the reduction of the tax according to the increase of the Ecclesiastical Commission Fund. But after a debate, which the House had very carefully made up its mind not to listen to, both were rejected by substantial majorities.-Nation.

MESSRS. SADLEIR AND KEOGH-the one an ex-Lord of the Treasury and the other Solicitor-General for Ireland in the Coalition Ministry-are a pretty pair Arcades ambo! Our readers are already aware of Mr. Sadleir's misdoings, and his illegal proceedings in connection with his own election, which have caused him to be twice condemned in the Civil Courts,-to be mulcted in damages to the amount of £1100, - and to be ignominiously expelled from a Ministry that stuck by him as long as possible. Mr. Keogh, the other Representative of the Irish Brigade in the Minstry, is now in a fair way of terminating his official career in a similar manner. He was one of the Committee appointed to investigate the charges of corrupt trafficking in places, brought against the Irish Members; and during the course of the investigation, so many and grievous charges have been adduced gainst himself, that he has felt compelled to resign his seat in the Committee. The evidence offered tends so much to inculpate him that, instead of sitting a as a judge, he feels he must rather be regarded as a criminal. Among other charges brought against him is one to the effect that, at the General Election in 1847, he induced a Colonel Smith to sign bills to a large amount to defray his electioneering expenses,promising, in return, to obtain for the Colonel the office of a stipendiary Magistrate. Mr. Keogh, however, had not then interest enough to obtain this appointment for his backer, and Colonel Smith went abroad for some time to Canada,-it is alleged, in embarrassed circumstances. Recently Mr. Keogh contrived to get Colonel Smith's son appointed to an office in the Customs; and on the occasion of last election, this young man was allowed leave of absence, and took a leading part in the canvassing for Mr Keogh. This is only one of a dozen or more cases in which it is alleged that Mr. Keogh corruptly trafficked in places with which to remunerate his political sup-porters and partisans in the borough of Athlone. It would be unfair, however, to make much comment on the matter as it at present stands. Once the evidence adduced before the Committee is printed, as it likely will be, we shall be able to pronounce definitely on the matter; but so damaging is much of the evidence now being adduced, that ever and anou the Committee have recourse to the expedient of clearing the room, and taking the evidence with closed doors .- Edinburgh Advertiser.

Exonus.—Despite the encouraging prospects of agriculture in Ireland, the Celtic Exodus again becomes a prominent feature of our provincial news .-Some of the local journals describe the flight of old families, who had been rooted in the country for centuries: others tell how entire districts in the South and West, once filled with the hum of successful industry, now present only tottering cabins and uncultivated fields. A Waterford journal describing the departure of three hundred emigrants, observes, "They were the bone and sinew of our country, both men, women, boys and girls." It seems impossible to fix any limit or proportion to the Exodus, says a Galway paper. According to a Cork journal, " this continual stream of emigration is going on regularly every week. About a fortnight since such was the desire to emigrate, that a second steamer had to be put on by the Cork Steam Ship Company, and both left crowded with emigrants."—Nation.

THE SUNDAY RECRUIT.—As we perdicted in our last, the Magistrates decided on allowing the warlike tailor to escape the consequences of his Dutch courage, On Wednesday last the case was again called on, when Mr. McIntire briefly recapitulated his objections to the mode of enlistment, and left the case in the hands of the bench. H. Darcus, Esq., the Mayor, said it was the opinion of the bench that enlistment was a voluntary contract, and, therefore, could not be legally entered into on the Sabbath. Although the law of the case had not been quite decided, they had no hesitation in saying that, when the person enlisted on the Lord's day did not come forward voluntarily the morncompact was null and void. It was contrary to the law of God, in the first place, to enlist on the Sabbath day, and this being the case, military men should not commit a breach of God's law in endeavoring to entrap men into the service, for it was his opinion that the man who would not come forward on the day after his enlistment, and ratify his engagement, was unworthy of the service, and that the force would be much better without him. Besides this, they had the opinion of the Duke of Wellington-a high authority in military matters-that, unless a man enlisted on the Sabbath came forward the day following and rea much more calamitous attack than we have yet had. were of opinion that, as the prisoner did not express

evaded doing so, they could do nothing in the matter but order the prisoner to refund any money which might have been advanced to him, and to let him be discharged. This the prisoner did, and left the dock intention of reporting the case to his commanding officer .- Derry Journal.

Military recruiting is still in progress in Dublin, and is moderately successful. Amongst the recruits attested on Thursday, at the Head Police Office, was a discharged sergeant with a pension, who, after returning from India, has now re-entered the service as a private. This brave fellow is allowed to retain his nension.

A medical student, the son of Surgeon Haffield, of Charlemont-street, has been fined £2, or a months' imprisonment, at College-street Police-office, for wantony insulting the Rev. Mr. M'Hugh, Chaplain of Firhouse Convent, Templeogue. Father M. Hugh, was proceeding towards his residence on Satuerday evening, and while passing up Stephen's-green, the prisoner cried after him "666: the mark of the beast." On being remonstrated with by the rev. gentleman, he shouted "To hell with the Pope." "Wait till we get the numeries bill." He was then given into custody.

THE WAR-IRELAND'S OPPORTUNITY. England is at length inextricably and finally involv-

ed in the dreadful maelstroom of war! She would

cheerfully yield up many of her taitest possessions, if the truth were confessed, to avoid the gulph, if it were possible. But, Alas! it is not. The departure of the Baltic fleet on Saturday for its destination proclaims that for hesitation, for diplomacy, for retreat, there is now room no more! The die is cast! the ordeal is to be gone through. The fierce antagonistic elements, which have been kept assunder for nearly half a century, are about coming into terrible collision, with what result Heaven only can foretell. Every symptom portends a dreadful trial; and, let victory be where it may, England cannot expect to come scathless, though her flag should triumph in every battle. Her resources are taxed already to the utmost tension. There is no energy of her's that is not severely tested in every shape at this moment. New taxes are levied to bear the weight imposed by these hostilities; and these taxes are to be followed by others, till the back of the empire may bend or break under the pressure. Troops are hourly hurrying to the scene of approaching conflict. So denuded is Ireland of soldiery that the barrack squares in the great majority of our garrison towns are overgrown with grass, whilst in the larger cities of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Belfast, Waterford, the agencies of English rule will be placed, in a few weeks hence, in the custody of a few pensioners or of a few constables of Police; and Ireland, which, a few years ago, demanded the presence of an overwhelming military power "to keep her in order," is well nigh totally abandoned at this moment to the safe keeping of its own population, which is too weak, too distrustful, too beaten down, to dream of an effort for self-vindication-which is too disheartened and discouraged by intestine broils, by insane divisions about names or nonentities—about personal recriminations and mutual charges between individuals, to think of redressing her wrongs as they only can be redressed by the peaceful operation of public opinion .-Sick at heart, in consequence of the augry violence of their new leaders, who agree on no common ground of principle-who recognise no means of practical action among themselves, the people are actuated by no controlling motive save an insatiable thirst for emigration, which has become the ruling passion with the remnant of those millions who possess no home in the land of their fathers. Split up into fragments-divided between adverse sections-coinciding in no sentiment or opinion-hound by no common tie of sympathy, whilst bent, and bruised, and torn as never were a people before-our countrymen, ever since the death of O'Connell, have been a helpless prey, to empiricism on one side, to neglect on the other. Deluded by the decoys of factions or cliques, which have been tried and found wanting in each and in all, they have scattered to the winds the glorious organisation which made them formidable to their tyrants; whilst now, with war proclaimed, and the country left defenceless, no practical step is taken by the Government in the way of conciliation, because there is no power in the country to coerce the government to be just and honest. On the contrary, an attempt is made to rivet our chains more closely, as in the instance of Ministers' Money, the total abolition of which has been so long promised and denied, and to occupy the public mind with exhibitions of personal acrimony, with disgust every right-thinking man, as they prove how ready Irishmen are to spit and roast each other, and expose their nakedness to the derisive joy of every enemy and the indignation or pityof nations which might otherwise feel for our condition. England's difficulty-the opportunity which for so many years had been expected. -has come; but will it not pass away without leaving other trace of its existence than the deeper degradation of the people, and a systematic aggression on those civil and religious immunities which, with the co-operation of a united clergy and people, O'Connell won for Ireland, after his herculean struggles with English pride and supremacy, which he conquered? War, which never yet was ushered in by England, even in the darkest days of the Penal Code, without a relaxation of oppression, is now proclaimed amid the bigoted howl of the Chamberses, the Drummonds, the Newdegates, who, when they demand Committees of Inquiry into the sacred concerns of our Convents, bear down the moderate sense of the minority, spurn the protestations of the Catholic and Liberal Protestant members, overwhelm the Government, and obtain the objects for which they seek without any means of successful resistance on the part of those who oppose ing following, and renew his engagement, the original their wicked and infamous designs. English fanaticism is in the ascendant even at the critical juncture that England requires the right arm of Catholic Ireland to co-operate in fighting her battles by sea and by land. Reform is shelved. Progress is not thought of. The governing spirit at the other side of the Channel is tone of bitter, unrelenting, intense persecution, which no remonstrance can arrest—which defies reason-which will have its will, come what may. A conditional pardon to the Irish Exiles cannot be regarded in a favorable light as long as the great body of the people are driven to the alternative of self-exis evident the disease is yet among us; and, should newed his contract, the previous enlistment was of the weather, become warmer, fears are entertained of no effect. Under these circumstances, the bench unconsulted for, our wants are spurned.—Limerici: Reporter.

GREAT BRITAIN.

His Emmence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster was expected in London by Easter.

CONVERSIONS .- Two English converts lately received the Sacrament of Confirmation in the private chape! of Mgr. de Montpellier, Bishop of Liège. One of these, Mr. Hamilton, M.A. of Balliol College, Oxford, belongs to one of the most celebrated families of Scotland. He was recently received into the Catholic Church, after having been received into the Catholic Church, after having been for some time curate of Christ Church, Kent Road, London .- L'Univers.

PERSECUTION OF NUNS IN ENGLAND.

On the 24th uit., was held in London, one of the largest and most influential meetings of the British Catholic body, since the passing of the Emancipation Act, for the purpose of protesting against the resolution lately carried in the House of Commons on the brutal and unmanly persecution now attempted against unoffending women. The following Resolutions and form of a Petition to the House of Commons were unanimously agreed to:-

"That the proposed inquiry into religious houses fensive reflection on the whole Catholic body, and a gross outrage on the ladies themselves."

"That, as no case for inquiry has been established, and as no facts in support of such an inquiry exist, the proposed inquisition is a violation of the principles of constitutional law."

"That the proposed inquiry is an unworthy con- mon citizenship are involved. cession to a faction animated by a blind hatred of the Catholic religion, and a step towards the subversion of religious liberty."

"That the proposed inquiry cannot fail to excite Southwell, the deepest indignation amongst the Catholic population of Great Britain and Ireland, and to inflame religious animosity at a crisis when the union of all classes of subjects is required to resist the foreign fae."

"That this meeting pledges itself to use every exention to oppose the re-election of every member of Petre, parliament who may lend himself to the present attack upon the honor, and the rights, and the religion Dormer, of Catholies."

"That this meeting regards the threatened extension of the inquiry so as to include likewise the religious houses of men, as demonstrating the necessity; Alfred Stourton, of sweeping from the statute book the last remnant of the penal laws."

"TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRI-TAIN AND TRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED. "The Humble Petition of the undersigned Catholics-

"Humbly Showeth-1. That your petitioners have learned with regret that one hundred and eighty-six members of your honorable house have voted in favor of a Committee of Inquiry into Religious Houses.

"That lest your honorable house should be misled by those who pretend that such inquiry is not meant to offend the feelings of Catholics, your petitioners feel bound to express the resentment and judignation with which every Catholic regards the proposed in-

quiry.
"H. That your petitioners beg to remind your honorable house that the immates of these houses are ladies voluntarily residing together upon their private fortunes; that they number among them the near and dear relatives of your netitioners and other Catholics : that no facts have been proved, or even alleged, in support of the supposition that any physical restraint, or illegal privation of liberty, exists among them; and that such supposition involves an odious charge of criminality heavily punishable by the laws of the land, both against the inmates of these houses and their relatives, without whose complicity such offences

could not be perpetrated. "III. That your petitioners beg further to remind your honorable house that the present agitation against convents has arisen out of the religious excitement which of late years has pervaded the country; that the instigators of the proposed inquiry are the bitter meetings, and in the public press, the above measures, and the proposal now in question, have been openly stated to be steps towards the entire suppression or suppression being also declared to be only part of a scheme for the repeal of the Emancipation Act, and the extinction of the Catholic religion.

"IV. That your petitioners beg further to remind your honorable house that the proposed inquiry has journals above alluded to, by the invention and propagation of abominable calumnies, accompanied by most insulting invectives against the Catholic religion and against the principles and characters of its Bis-

hops, Pastors, and individual followers.
"V. That your petitioners beg further to express their conviction that by instituting the proposed inquiry your honorable house will encourage further attempts against the honor and the rights of Catholics; will be considered by the country at large as sanctioning the calumnies of those who, out of your honorable house, are constantly stimulating the passions and prejudices of the people against their Catholic countrymen; and will raise in the breast of every Catholic in the three kingdoms a deep and lasting sense of undeserved insult and unpardonable injustice.

"VI. In conclusion, your petitioners beg to remind your honorable house that we are on the eve of a war, when all classes should be most united in zeal for the common good; that the Catholics of England, Ireland and Scotland are cheerfully prepared to make all sacrifice and encounter all dangers in the service of their Queen and country; that thousands of them are actually in arms against a foreign foe; and that it is most ungenerous, as well as most unwise, at such a time, to adopt any measures for fanning the flames of religious discord, and for impressing the minds of Catholics with the unalterable conviction that their honor and the honor of their female relatives have been sacrificed by the parliament of their country, out of an unworthy spirit of concession to an ignorant and fauatical faction.

"Your petitioners, therefore, beg your honorable house not to consent to the appointment of the said

committee. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c." THE NUNNERIES BILL.

DECLARATION OF THE CATHOLICS OF GREAT BRITAIN. To our Protestant Fellow-Countrymen-

The undersigned desire it to be known that they regard the success of the motion of Mr. Chambers in the House of Commons as a direct attack upon the Catholic religion, and as an insult to those who profess it, no less than as an infraction of the religious toleration of which they are said to be assured by the

They do not propose to argue a point which they believe to be clear to all intelligent and fair minds, and therefore content themselves with the declaration that they view the proposal of Mr. Chambers, however he may himself represent it, simply as a proof of hatred and fear of the Catholic religion, and of an ardent desire to impede its legitimate influence by persecution.

The charges against the convents of women have long since been satisfactorily refuted, and if they were motion of Mr. Chambers. The Hall of meeting was densely crowded, and men of all ranks seemed desirmost interested in procuring redress. To suppose ous to testify by their presence their disgust at the them indifferent on such a subject would, in itself, be a grave imputation.

The proposal to examine by a Parliamentary committee into the condition of monasteries, amounting, as it does, to the institution of a tribunal of inquiry with a view to the criminal prosecution of individual is felt to be an insult to the fathers and the brothers of Englishmen, they can hardly believe to be serious .the ladies who are immates of those houses, an of- In any case there are sufficient constitutional and legal reasons for the rejection of this proposal, without calling upon Catholics to deal with it as a religious question.

This statement is made in order that no misconception should exist respecting the sentiments of the Catholic body on a matter in which their rights of com-

Arundel and Surrey, J. F. Arundel, Shrewsbury, Charles H. Edward Fitzalan Howard, F. Stonor, Charles H. Clifford, Charles Langdale, Philip Stourton, Robert Gerard, Bart., James F. Doughty Rich-Campden. Charles Thyone, Camoys, Stourton, borne. Bart.. Edward Smythe, Bart., Vaux of Harrowden, T. Rokewood Gage, Bart. Arundel of Wardour, W. R. Codrington, Bart., Vere E. P. de Vere, Bart., John Simeon, Bart., Clifford Constable, Bart., Stafford, Lovat, H. de Trafford, Bart., Thomas Edward Stonor, William Lawson, Bart., George Mostyn, Edward Blount, Bart. And upwards of 300 of the Catholic gentry.

THE STATE OF RELIGION IN ENGLAND AS SET FORTH IN THE RECENT CENSUS.

An interesting and instructive lecture on the subject was delivered on Tuesday evening, 20th ult., in the Lecture-hall of the above institution, in New-street, Bishops-gate, London, by Henry Teulon, Esq., a gentleman who, since the re-organisation of this valuable society, has rendered great service by delivering more than one lecture on subjects of importance, not only to members of Catholic Literary Societies, but to Catholics generally.

The Lecturer having briefly alluded to the antiquity and origin of numbering the people, proceeded to describe the plan adopted by this country, and criticised, with great ability, the official report of Mr. Horace Mann. Alluding to the attempts made to underrate the number of Catholics in Great Britain, he proved to demonstration that the conclusions drawn by Protestant journalists and others were false and erroneous. In treating that part of the subject more immediately connected with the title, Mr. Teulon observed that, "as we are to judge of a tree by its fruits, we are now enabled accurately to test the productions of Protestantism, to form a just estimate of the principle from which they have proceeded; and whatever we find to be the results of the Protestant principle may fairly be considered its legitimate productions;" that, as the Protestant boasts of unrivalled prosperity during the last three hundred years, and of his perfect political and social freedom, he cannot complain that his exerenemies of Catholics; that they are members of as- tions have been frustrated by Catholic influence, either sociations, working with the avowed object of subvert- externally or internally, he cannot say that poverty ing the religion and civil rights of Catholics; that has crippled his efforts, or that political or social inyour honorable house has been obliged to reject seve- fluences have been wanting. He has had resources ral measures, introduced in this and the preceding unbounded, and liberty to employ them as he willed. to the hospital in Parliamentary Road. The physiciparliament, against religious houses, of which the He has distributed Bibles by the million, and formed ans who attended her there, she said, were Drs. Crawsame men have been the advocates; that at public societies innumerable; he has had the command of meetings, and in the public press, the above measures, enormous wealth, and, more than this, all the appliances of modern science and invention to further and carry out his designs. Whether, then, so fertile a soil banishment of Catholic religious communities, such has produced figs or thistles, the thorny briar or the sweet and life-inspiring vine, they are the natural production of the seed sown. Mr. Tenlon next proceeded to allude to the extraordinary decay of religion in England, proving that the present number of churches belonging to the Establishment is very little, been publicly advocated at the meetings and in the if at all, superior to the number which existed prior to the so-called Reformation, and declaring that the period from that time to the present century had stronger claims than any other to be termed the Dark Ages, instancing even very recent cases of destruction of venerable edifices raised by pious hands during the Ages of Faith. The statement of Mr. Mann, that in all England six only out of every 100 working men ever attend church of any kind, and in London only two out of 100, furnishes unmistakeable evidence of the decay of religion in England. "This, then, on the most authentic authority, is the result of Protestantism, after three centuries of unlimited sway-onethird of the population have lapsed into heathenism There are myriads of our fellow-countrymen who have no more knowledge of God or religion than the most debased savages in the world. And yet with the knowledge that one-third of their countrymen live and die in the utter neglect of all religion, there are to be found thousands of Protestants who would move heaven and earth to make one proselyte from the Catholic Church, and who strive with greater earnestness to induce one Catholic to speak disrespectfully of the Blessed Virgin than they do to make known her Divine Son to their perishing fellow-creatures."-Correspondent of Catholic Standard.

> DOCTRINAL DIFFERENCES AMONGST BISHOPS .- The Archbishop of Canterbury has just ordained a gentleman who was rejected a year ago by the Bishop of Ripon, on the ground of unsoundness on the doctrine of baptism, and has licensed him to the curacy of Nettlestead, near Maidstone. The gentleman alluded to is the Rev. George Anstic Hayward, M.A., whose case it will be remembered, excited much interest at case it will be remembered, excited much interest at directs that seized inquor shall be destroyed without or minisch, he can do so, and that in case it will be remembered, excited much interest at directs that seized inquor shall be destroyed without or minisch, he can do so, and that in case it will be remembered, excited much interest at directs that purpose. The Rev. gentleman's views were alleged, direct proof that any has been sold, is unconstitutional. To receive weekly or other instalments for that purpose.

by the Bishap of Ripon, to be in apposition to the Prayer-Book. Who is to decide what are the doctrines of the Church, when they are thus adversely interpreted by its learned dignituries?-Advertiser.

RUMORED MINISTERIAL SQUABBLES .- The London correspondent of the Manchester Courier says that rumors are again current as to Ministerial dissensions and it is confidently asserted that Lord John Russell Sir James Graham, and Sir William Molesworth, are likely to separate from their colleagues. The ground the manner in which the Reform Bill of the noble Lord is to be dealt with. Lord Palmerston and a strong party in the Cabinet are for throwing it over altogether in the present session; while Lord John Russell, and the two others above-named, have staked their reputation for consistency (!) on its being pro-

By the following Proclamation it would appear that the British Government is about to recognise the principle that "free bottoms make free cargoes," cargoes not being "contraband of war;"-" Her Majesty the Queen, having been compelled to take up arms in support of an Ally, is desirons of rendering the War as little onorous as possible to the powers with whom she remains at peace to preserve the commerce of Neutrals from all unnecessary obstructions. Her Majesty is willing for the present to waive a part of the Belligerent rights appertaining to her by the law of nations. It is impossible for Her Majesty to forego the exercise of her right of seizing articles contraband of War, and of preventing Neutrals from bringing the enemies dispatches, and she must maintain the right of Belligerents to prevent neutrals from breaking any effective blocade which may be established with an adequate force against the enemies Ports, Harbors or Coasts, but she will waive her right of seizing enemies property laden on board a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband of War. It is not Her Majesty's intention to claim the confiscation of neutral property not being contraband of War, found on board enemies ships, and she farther declares that being auxious to lessen as much as possible the evils of War, and to restricts its operations to the regular orgamsed forces of the Country, she will not issue letters of Marque by the commissioning of privateers. Dated Westminster, 28th March, 1854.

CHURCHES LITTLE USED .- It appears from the consus of religious worship that of the 14,077 churches in England and Wales there are no less than 4,740 which are open only once on a Sunday-more than a third of the whole number. They are mostly churches in the rural districts, but in no district can all who are disposed to go to church be absent from home at the same service. Inadequate endowments will hardly account for this deficiency, for there are but 1,354 in cumbents who have not above £200 a-year. In all England and Wales there are only 732 churches that are attended three times on a Sunday.

SCOTCH INHUMANITY.—We (Glasgow Free Press) scarcely ever before had to notice a more beartless, cruel, and inhuman proceeding than that chronicled by our able and vigitant cotemporary, the Ulsterman of Saturday last. From inquiries, instituted by us, we learn that the main facts, with the exception of her asking to be sent to Belfast, put forward by our cotemporary, are correct. We neeply regret being obliged o admit that they are so; for the honor of our common nature, we could wish it otherwise. Thus writes our cotemporary :- 'On Wednesday morning, the attention of a gentleman in the service of the Harbour Board, Mr. M'Bride, was directed by one of the porters to an object lying under a shed on Donegall Quay. It was a poor woman, who appeared to be in a feeble state of health, and looking as miserable as a creature so circumstanced might. A pair of crutches lay beside ner. Captain M'Bride asked her how she came there. Her answer was, that she had been brought over in the Stag steamer from Glasgow, and being sick, weak, and without the use of her limbs, she had been unable to crawl any farther. To the question, why she came rom Scotland, she replied that the poor law officers of Glasgow had dragged her on board the steamer, and forced her away against her will. Her story was simply this :- She was a native of Portglenone; her name was Mary Connor. Twelve years ago she left Ireland, and for the last ten years she had been in service in Glasgow. Last New Year's Day, she was attacked with cholera, and was immediately removed ford and Marshall. When received into the hospital, she gave—as the story goes—all the money she had in her possession, one pound, to one of the nurses.— On being removed to the convalescent ward, she demanded her money of this woman, when the latter stated that she had given it up to Mr. White, the person in charge of the hospital. This person, she says, refused to return her the money-probably it was retained as a charge for the expenses of her cure—at all events, though cured of the cholera, she had lost the use of her limbs, and was obliged to use crutches.-She was discharged, in a miserably feeble state, and the poor-law officials immediately seized on her, and thrust her on board the steamer which sailed from Glasgow on Tuesday evening. When landed here, on Wednesday morning, utterly exhausted, and not knowing where to look for refuge, she crawled under slaves. But methinks I hear some of my old asso-one of the sheds, and lay there till she was discovered ciates inquiring, "What time have these poor slaves by the porter."

BIRMINGHAM, APRIL 1 .- Murder and suicide seem to have become epidemic in this locality. Within the last few days three persons have been murdered, and the life of another is placed in imminent peril.

UNITED STATES.

MORMONS FOR DESERET.—The Missouri Democrat notices the arrival in St. Louis, of 500 Mormons, by the steamer St. Louis. They are all natives of Denmark and Sweden, from whence they have recently emigrated to go to Salt Lake.—The Saints are being gathered in to the holy land by thousands from all parts of the world. The United States does not at present appear to be a favorable field for their missionary labors, there being but a few new converts from this country. But the old world seems to be pouring them out in large numbers.

The Crusader states that if Father Gavazzi finds it difficult to make head-way with a revolution in Italy during the war, he will return to the United States and establish an Italian Church in New York.

TRAGICAL AFFAIR. - The following heart-rending scene, occured in Waupecca County, Wisconsin, about two weeks ago:- " A farmer sold a yoke of oxen to an individual in the neighborhood, and received his pay in paper money. The man who purchased the oxen being in a linery to start off, requested the farmer to assist him in yoking them up. He accordingly went to the yard with the man for that purpose, leaving the money lying on the table. On his return to the house, he found his little child had taken the of disagreement is stated, with some probability, to be money from the table, and was in the act of kindling the fire in the stove with it. From the impulse of the moment, he hit the child a slap on the side of the head, so hard, as to knock it over; and, in the fall, it struck its head against the slove with such force as to break its skull. The mother, who was in the act of washing a small child in a tub of water, in an adjoining room, on hearing the fracus, dropped the child, and ran to the room whence the noise proceeded, and was so much terrified at what she there beheld, that she forgot the little child in the tub for a time, and upon her return to the room, found the little one frowned. The husband, after a few moments, reviewing the scene before him, seeing two of his children dead, without further reflection, took down his gan and blew his own brains out."

"To this day"-says Macaulay-" in some countries where negro slavery exists, popery appears in advantageous contrast to other forms of Christianity. It is notorious that the antipathy between the European and African races is by no means so strong at Rio Janeirio as at Washington. 77-Hist. of England.

The "advantageous contrast," of which Macanlay here speaks, is perhaps no where more strikingly displayed than in Cuba at the present day; certainly the negro slavery of that stronghold of Popish ignorance bears little or no resemblance to the "peculiar institution" of the highly favored land of "gospel light" and "sanctuary privileges." Read for in-stance the following description of "Slavery in Cuba," from a Protestant source, and say whether humanity would be benefitted by its annexation to the great model Republic. We copy from the correspondence of the N. Y. Times :-

I found the domestic slaves in this city (Havanna) respectably clad; fed in most instances abundantly, from the tables of their masters; bearing evidence good treatment in their happy countenances; the females not worked as hard as a "free" English "maid" is in the houses of the "middle classes," as they are termed, in England. As to the males, I found them as well clothed, as well fed, and with as little labor to perform as any men servants in the world. I found their children petted, playing with the children of their masters, as happy and as joyous, and I may add, as saucy a set of youngsters as I have ever seen in any part of the world. The thought then occurred to me, can this be the "Cuban Slavery," of whose "terrors" I have heard so much? Where are the cart-whips, where the manacle, where the cruchies practised, which I had read of, and heard described, in such glowing language? They exist not in this city; the only thing in the shape of cruelty could find, and I sought after it in Havanna, was the working the convicts, of all colors, in the streets, too heavily chained, in many instances, to permit them to labor with that freedom requisite to the performance of their work effectively; but then I remembered it was their crimes that had brought on these unfortunate wretches their cruel punishment. It then occurred to me, that I might find some of the evils and cruelties, which I had expected to find connected with Slavery, by going into the country and visiting a sugar estate.

I accordingly made the requisite arrangements, and visited various sugar estates near Matanzas. It was "crop time" on all of them, when from the necessity of manufacturing the cane juice into sugar as fast as it comes from the mill, and other peculiarities connected with sugar manufacture with which I am not conversant, it was requisite the labor, in the boiling honse at least, should be incessant, night and day, without intermission. But the sugar-house laborers, as well as those engaged in the other labors of the estates, were divided into "gangs" or "spells," (like the "watches" on board ship,) which relieved each other at stated intervals. They appeared happy and contented. There was none of that slavish fear exhihited that I had expected to witness at the presence of their master; neither did I perceive any of that v or bustle when any one of the slaves was directed to perform any particular act, that I have so frequently observed among "free" laborers.

I saw their regular allowances of food served out to

them-a thick soup composed of jerked beef, plantains, spinach, and other vegetables; and although this compound might not have been agreeable to my "vitiated palate," yet these slaves appeared to relish it amazingly. That they had enough of it, and that it "agreed" with them, the sleekness of their skins and their general appearance, bore sufficient evidence. I visited their "huts," and found in them many of the necessaries of comfort to the negro life, and an abundance of those tawdry fineries to which they are so partial. I found attached to many of the huis a sty containing a fine thriving "grunter;" and there were also an abundance of lowis;—beside which i saw very many patches of tobacco, the property of the to cultivate tobacco, or to attend to their pig and poultry?" I will reply to the question. Out of "crop time," say for at least half the year, or rather more, for two hours in the middle of the day, the slaves perform no labor for their masters; beside which, at the busiest season of the year, a few minutes before and as many after the hours of labor, afford opportunity for all the attention requisite to be bestowed.

I have seen the children of the slaves; I have watched "the young barbarians all at play;" and happier, merrier groups I defy the world to produce. Where now, said I, mentally, shall I turn to discover those "cruelties" which I still believed must have had some existence elsewhere than in the over-heated imaginations of the narrators? Perchance they exist in the "slave code." Let us see. What find we there? I will not weary the reader with verbatim translations, but simply state the substance of the few extracts I shall make. I find the slave is not bound to labor for his master on any "double cross" day in the Romish calendar; that he is entitled to proper medical and other attendance during sickness; that he has the right to demand permission, and to obtain it, to transfer his person to a new master; or if by his Vermont.—Judge Pierpont has decided that so industry and care he shall have amassed a sufficient much of the Liquor Prohibition act of that State as sum to purchase a fourth or even a smaller proportion directs that seized liquor shall be destroyed without of himself, he can do so, and that his master is bound

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.

SHORT SIGHT BILLS from One Pound upwards, negoti-ul'e in any part of the United Kingdom, are drawn on the-Union Bank of London, London. Bask of Ireland, Dublin. National Bank of Scotland, . . Edinburgh.

HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., St. Sacrament Street.

Montreal, February 9, 1854.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

FUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes.

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THE TRUE WITNESS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1854.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The London Gazcite of the 28th ult. contained the long-expected Declaration of War, a measure which had been formally announced on the preceding evening to both Houses of Parliament, by a message from the Queen. Loyal addresses, in reply, have been unanimously carried in the Lords and Commons, and duly presented to Her Majesty. The "Declaration" in the Gazette gives a brief summary of the events which have thus, after near 40 years' peace, compelled the great powers of Europe to have resource to arms-"to save Europe from the preponderance of a power which has violated the faith of treaties, and defied the opinion of the civilised world."

The military preparations are continuing with increased energy; and every day sees some powerful ship leave her anchorage to join the Baltic fleet. In some quarters however complaints are rife that the vessels are greatly undermanned, and are especially deficient in the class of "able seamen." The news from the seat of war indicates the intention of the Russians to hurry on a decisive action, and thus bring matters to an issue, before the arrival of the French and British contingents. The last rumor is that the Czar has formally declared his readiness to evacuate the Principalities provided—the Western Powers succeed in securing by treaty, the emancipation of the Christians in the Turkish Empire, and withdraw their fleets from the Black Sea.

We argued last week, that the only valid argument for the "secularisation" of the "Reserves" must be based upon the principle, that State endowments in aid of religion are always, and essentially eviland that the support of religion should always be left entirely, to to the Voluntary efforts of the members of the various religious denominations. But this principle no conscientious Catholic, can ratify by his vote, because it is opposed to the teachings of his Church: nor will any prudent Catholic venture to affirm it for Upper Canada, because, if true there, it must be true here; and in its application would prove fatal to our ecclesiastical system in Lower Canada, by leading immediately to the abolition of "tithes"—the source from whence our parochial clergy are principally supported. The logical consequence of the Kingston Herald's argument in favor of "secularisation," is—that the compulsory levy of "tithes" in Lower Canada is an evil which should be immediately repressed; and, we frankly admit it, did we recognise the truth of our cotemporary's premises, were we in consequence prepared to advocate "secularisation" to-day-upon the very same principles we should feel ourselves called upon to agitate for the abolition of tithes to-morrow.—We say therefore, to the Canadien, and his friends, "Be careful what you are about-look well to the consequences of your principles. To-day you are called upon to assert the "Voluntary" principle for Upper Canada; to-morrow you will be asked to apply the same principle to Lower Canada—and how, or with what arguments, will you be able to refuse compliance?" Knowing, therefore, that we shall soon be called upon to defend "tithes"—and knowing that they can only be logically defended by asserting the principle which " secularisation" denies—we are careful not to admit, to-day, a principle, which to-morrow, we shall be compelled, in self-defence, to repudiate.

The next objection urged against us is specious, but nothing more :-

"What does the True Witness mean by the expression sacrilegious spoliation? Does he mean to assert, in the face of his oft and ficrce denunciations of Protestantism, of a faith that he believes to be heretical and damnable, that it would be sacrilege to deprive the Church of England its parent of the ill-gotten means by which she is able to sow broadcast her heresies? If he believes this, then he is not a true Catholic, and in using the language he is guilty of rank heresy."—Kingston Herald.

We trust that we may save our orthodoxy, without any sacrifice of our consistency. By "sacrilegious spoliation" we mean, spoliation involving sacrilege; and by "sacrilege" we mean-(we quote Webster)

"The alienating to laymen, or common purposes, what has been appropriated, or consecrated, to religious persons or uses."

But the Clergy Reserves have been appropriated to "religious uses;" therefore. to "secularise" them, or to alienate them to "common purposes" would be "sacrilege."-Q.E.D.

upon a misconception of Protestantism; which, per

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doctrine; and not of what they Protest against, or deny. Some Non-Catholic sects—as the Anglicans retain more; others—as the Unitarians, and Univerall profess to recognise a God—the immortality of the soul-man's moral responsibility-a judgment to come, and a future state of rewards and punishments. Now, though we do not pretend, that, in so far as the spiritual interests of the individual are concerned, it is of any consequence how much, or how little, of Catholic doctrine he has retained, so long as he is outside of the Church—whether he be a Methodist or a Mormon, a Baptist or a Presbyterian, an Anglican or a Unitarian-yet, in so far as these Protestant sects inculcate the obligations of the moral law, by holding out inducements to obedience, and threats against the refractory, we recognise their utility to the State; we see in them a kind of moral policenot of a very high order indeed-but still, better than no police at all. In other words, we contend that it is better, for the security of property, the prevention of outrages, and the general interests of society, that its members should be Anglicans, Unitarians, Methodists, Presbyterians, than that they should be ultra-Protestants, or of no religion at all. No man will be a thief, or murderer, a drunkard or unchaste, because he is a conscientious and faithful member of the Church of England, or of Scotland; every Protestant sect, in so far as it is a religious denomination at all, imposes some checks upon the passions of its members; and therefore, though, we do not pretend that it can fit them for heaven, it will always ender them less unruly and dangerous members of society upon earth. In so far then as the " Clergy Reserves" furnish the State with a supply of moral schoolmasters—and as we look upon them, poor as they are, as better than no moral schoolmasters at all—we deprecate the proposed "secularisation" as injurious to the material interests of society. In so doing, we assert no heresy, and make no concessions

to Protestantism as a religion. Instead however of arguing against the propriety of Catholics helping, by their votes, to "secularise' the religious endowments of Upper Canada, we have the right to call upon our opponents to show cause, to assign some reason—a reason to which, as Cathoics, we can listen, and whose force we are prepared to admit—why we should adopt the line of policy which they advocate. The reasons of the Kingston Herald are, as we have shown, no reasons at all to Catholics—who are not Voluntaries upon principle, and who are not "opposed to Church Establishments;" whilst the Canadien, conscious of the weakness of its cause, refrains altogether from discussing the question upon its merits; but contents itself with continually mumbling something about the "double majority," and the duty of Catholics to vote with the majority of Upper Canada, and to violate a Catholic principle, because it is unpopular. We know not how to qualify such advice; it is unworthy of every honest man, as well as of every Catholic. "Shew us"-we say to the Canadien-" that ' secularisation' is right, and we will vote for it, though we vote alone; fail to do this, and we will oppose it, though twenty times the majority of which you boast, and on which you rely, were in favor of it."

Catholics respect "public opinion;" they have the nighest regard and deference for "public opinion;" hey bow and yield to "public opinion," when "public opinion" is right—when it is a sound opinion; but when "public opinion" is wrong—and as it often has erred, so it may err again-the conscientious Cathoic has no more respect for a wrong " public opinion" than he has for a wrong "private opinion." The sole standard by which the Catholic can consent to test measures, like this of "secularisation," involving a most important principle, is, not "public opinion," but the teaching of the Church—What does she tee" is plainly asserted by the English Protestant say ?-what do her interests require? These are the questions the Catholic asks.

We call then upon the Canadien, to discuss the question of the "secularisation" of the "Clergy Reserves" upon its own merits, irrespective of the clamor of democratic majorities. He has no right to demand the votes of his fellow-countrymen, in favor of "secularisation," unless he can show that it is right, as well as popular, that the "Clergy Reserves" should be " secularised;" unless he can show, that the cause of morality and religion, and the interests of the Catholic Church, will be thereby advanced and secured. These are the only reasons to which a Catholic will ever condescend to listen-these the only arguments which the conscientious Catholic, or the honest politician will ever deign to employ. Tell us not of your majorities-for the clamor of the multitude is too often but the, "crucifige, crucifige eum;" and the vox populi is as little the Vox Dei today, as it was some eighteen hundred years ago. But show us rather, why, as Catholics-for the honor of God, and the good of His Church-we should vote for the "secularisation" of revenues set apart for religious uses. Do this, O Canadien, and the TRUE WITNESS will at once range himself under your stand-

One war at a time on its hands is not enough, it seems, to satisfy the bellicose spirit of the House of Commons, which has signalised itself by another declaration of hostilities against about one-third of the subjects of the British Empire; who, for their part, have boldly accepted the gage of battle. Whilst Sir C. Napier, and his stout squadron, are intent upon knocking the fortifications of Cronstadt about the ears of the Russian garrison, Mr. Chambers, and This objection of the Kingston Herald is based his Exeter Hall colleagues, have led the assault upon the conventual establishments of England; and threat-

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in virtue of what they have retained of old Catholic tions of their unmanly persecutors may suggest. It as follows; we suppose that our cotemporary has good is pleasant to see however that, throughout the Empire, this brutal outrage-not upon the civil and religious rights of Catholics alone, but upon the sanctity salists-retain less, of, Catholic doctrine; but almost of domestic life-has aroused the indignation of the whole Catholic body, whose ill-will, at the present moment, is not altogether to be despised. Could the Irish Catholic members be persuaded to lay aside their disputes, and heartily combine in defence of their common religion, the British Government would soon learn, to its cost, that the eve of a bloody and dangerous war is not the fitting moment to insult the faith of eight millions of its subjects. As it was, Mr. Chambers' motion was not carried in the House of Commons without stremous opnosition.

Mr. Bowyer moved the amendment, that the order for the "select committee" be discharged. In a long and eloquent speech, the Hon. Member pointed out to the House, the injustice of the measure which Mr. Chambers called upon them to pass, and the dangers to which it would expose the peace of Her Majesty's dominions. He reminded them—that convents were as much private houses, and therefore as sacred, as the house of any lady or gentleman in the landthat the law had no more right to interfere with their (inmates, than with the persons of any other private individuals, against whom, no charge had been substantiated-that if they had acted illegally, they were amenable, as any other of Her Majesty's subjects, to the law of the land, but that it was unjust to subject them to any special penalties from which other private citizens were exempt; and, finally, he reminded his opponents that the army, which was now gone forth to uphold the honor of Her Majesty's Crown, and the integrity of the dominions of her allies, was composed, for the most part, of Catholics-of the co-religionists, the brothers and fathers perhaps, of the inoffensive women whom it was proposed to subject to the most unmanly and insulting treatment .-Was it prudent, under these circumstances, to strike a blow against the loyalty and devotion of the people who had contributed so largely to furnish that splendid army?

Lord J. Russell supported Mr. Bowyer's amendment; justly characterising the stories circulated in "School Law" will suffice to remedy the grievances England by the Missionary Societies, against nuns and nunneries, as "cock-and-bull stories." Several other Protestant gentlemen spoke in a similar strain, and condemned the intolerance of Mr. Chambers' motion, as unbecoming British statesmen, and English gentlemen. Unfortunately, Exeter Hall princi ples were in the ascendant; and after a debate, protracted though several nights, Mr. Chambers' infamous motion was carried by a large majority.

Beyond the mere pleasure that the fanatics of Exeter Hall will feel in the offering of this wanton insult to Catholics, we do not think that any very important results will follow the success of Mr. Chambers' motion; or that its effects will be more injurious to the Church than those of the ridiculous Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. The "select committee" may indeed be named-hold its sittings-summon Catholic ladies to appear before its august tribunal-perhaps, by brute force, drag them from their cloistered retreats to listen to its obscene interrogatories—but it will be unable to compel these ladies to reply to its filthy questioning; and thus, in all probability, the malice of Mr. Chambers and his accomplices, may yet be foiled by the maiden dignity of their intended victims. There is no law to compel them to answer; and if there were, they would have the right, and it would be their duty, to treat it with contempt; for Catholics owe neither respect nor obedience to Protestant Penal Laws against the Church-to violate such laws may often be a duty; to evade them, always a rife? The prevalence of Unitarianism, Universalism,

swering the questions of a "Parliamentary committee" is mainly asserted by the English Protestant ism, and Infidelity."—Christian Guardian, March 29. press. In the case of the "corruption committee" now sitting, Mr. M. Morris of the Times, positively sect to pass upon another; but at all events, a full refused to answer certain questions put to him respecting the business arrangements of his journal, and has been highly lauded for so doing; the nuns will, therefore, be perfectly justified in declining to answer any questions touching the business arrangements of their private houses; and what the Spectator says of the inquisitorial nature of the proceedings of the "corruption committee" is perfectly applicable to Mr. Chambers' " select committee" on Convents

"It is time that this indefinite privilege of the Commons should be challenged, in order that the common sense of the country may reprove the patry excesses into which it has run, and may re-establish the constitutional dogma that every Englishman's house is his castle, inaccessible even to 'honorable members' without a proper warrant, under executive signa-ture from the established law of the realm."—Spectator.

Could this "constitutional dogma" be re-established, for Catholics as well as Protestants, there would be an end for ever to the investigations of the "select committee." In agitating therefore, for the immunity of the private houses of Catholic ladies from domiciliary visits, the British Catholics are contending for the civil liberties of the whole community; for the re-establishment of what the Spectator calls a "constitutional dogma." Were Protestants wise, they would applaud and assist, instead of misrepresenting and opposing their Catholic brothren, in their noble struggle.

The "School Bill" for Upper Canada, as amended last session, seems far from giving general satisfaction; we copy from the Catholic Citizen, who speaks his mind freely upon the subject. It will be seen that our cotemporary fully bears out the prognostigations of the TRUE WITNESS, as to the insufficiency of the remedy contained in the "Act Supse; is not a religion, but simply the negation of a reen to drag their inmates before the table of a "seligion. In so far as Protestants have any religion at less comparison of the sample of the ligion. In so far as Protestants have any religion at lect committee," there to answer any beastly and im- which that "Act" was worded; upon the 6th of evening their appreciation of the talents, and kind all, in so far as they merit the name of Christians, it is pertinent questions which the malice, or foul imagina- April, 1854, the Catholic Citizen of Toronto writes services of Mrs. Unsworth.—See Advertisement.

authority for what he advances :--

attitionity for what he advances:—

"A This Canadian Reform Cabinet, as they call themselves, who are absolutely maintained in office by the Catholic votes of Eastern and Western Canada, are infinitely more hostile to the education of Catholics than the Tories were, as will be seen by reference to the parliamentary debates; and if further proof were wanting, the pretended amendment of the Common School Act of the hast session, will prove their profession of honest intention to be, as we have called n, a delusion, a mockery, and a snare.

of honest intention to be, as we have called it, a delusion, a mockery, and a snare.

"If they did not intend it to be a delusion and mockery, why did they reject the amended Bill presented on behalf of the Catholic body? This Bill neither professed, nor intended to give to Catholics more privileges than their Ministerial enactment professes on the face of it to do. There was, however, this difference between the two. The Bill presented to them by the Catholics would ensure impartial justice, whereas theirs is absolutely impracticable in the administration, and they, as well as their anti-Catholic Superintendent of Education knew that such would be the case.

they, as well as their anti-Catholic Superintendent of Education knew that such would be the case.

"As a matter of course, it is proclaimed in the returns on education that very few districts or localities call for Separate Schools; and this is taken as a proof that the Catholics do not so because in the present state of the law they cannot call for them. The Catholics in Western Canada value the faith of their children as highly as they or their ancestors did in Irland, and will preserve it at the price of property, liberty, or life itself. Do not the noble educational endowments of Western Canada belong as well to the Catholic as to the Protestant inhabitants? If they do, why is it that the class books of Upper Canada College and of the Grammar schools are such as Catholics cannot use without feeling the insults intended

Upper Guinda Collège and of the Grammar schools are such as Catholics cannot use without feeling the insults intended either to their faith or morals? We need only remind our readers of the crudite and invaluable lecture of the Vicar General of this Diocese, delivered at the Catholic Institute in this city some two years ago, in which he produced the class hooks used in these public establishments, supported by endowments, the property, as well of Catholics as of Protestant.

The trith of the matter is simply this:—A large portion of English literature, from Locke to Lindley Murray, particularly educational elementary publications, is so generally tainted with the prevailing spirit of "harred of Popery and Papists," that very many well meaning, and we hope well intentioned protestants are quite insensible of the extent of calumny and insult which is contained in these college and school hooks, as well as in the libraries purchased with the joint property of insult which is contained in these college and school books, as well as in the libraries purchased with the joint property of Catholics and Protestants. Our space will not now permit as to give, as we intended, the details of the measure of justice which our Reform Cabinet rejected last session, but we shall place the whole subject in due time before the Catholics of Western and Eastern Canada, that they may at the coming elections show how they will trust wolves in sheep's clothing." So long as full control over the Common Schools of Upper Canada is entrusted to a man so notorious for his anti-Catholic prejudices, as Dr. Ryerson, it is in vain to expect that any "Amendments" in the of which our cotemporary complains. These greeances proceed, rather from the partial manner in which the Law is administered, than from any defects in its provisions; and the best intentions of the legislator are defeated by the cunning of a Methodist Chief Superintendent, to whom our "Common School" system is only so far valuable, as it enables him to insult the faith of his Catholic fellow-citizens.

A recent work by a Protestant minister of the name of Beecher, gives occasion to the following appreciation of Calvinism by a writer in the Christian Guardian. It is indeed curious to observe how similar are the views taken of "Calvinistic Orthodoxy," by men so unlike one another, as the refined and highly educated Unitarian, and the shouting Methodist:-

"Whatever he"-Mr. Beecher-"has failed to prove, this at least he does prove, that Calvinism, with ts unreasonable dogmas, its internal divisions, and its bitter controversies, has become a fruitful source of error. From it has sprung some of the most deadly and destructive errors that have ever disgraced our common Christianity. To this origin he tracesclearly and satisfactorily traces-Unitarianism, Universalism, and even open scepticism. That he is in this particular correct, is abundantly proved by the history of New England. There—of all places upon the eaith—there Calvinism has had ample opportunity to develop itself, and to produce its legitimate results. And where can a spot be found where error is more and Infidelity is truly appalling. . . Calvinism has been a prolific source of deadly and destructive

Rather a severe sentence this, for one Protestant justification of the conduct of the Catholic clergy of Canada, in their opposition to the French Canadian Missionary Society. The fundamental doctrines of this Society embrace all the fundamental, and peculiarly characteristic dogmas of Calvinism-dogmas not only "unreasonable," but "the fruitful source of deadly and destructive errors," and which, if allowed to produce their "legitimate results" would soon assimilate the moral and religious aspect of Canada to that of New England-a spot than which none can be found "where error is more rife;" and where of course—as immorality is the invariable concomitant of infidelity—the moral condition of the people must be as deplorable as their religious. The TRUE WIT-NESS has never been so severe upon the F. C. M. Society-with its unreasonable dogmas, its deadly and destructive errors, and its soul-destroying heresies-as is the Methodist organ of Toronto; to whom we beg leave to tender our thanks for his disinterested and unequivocal testimony to the nature and tendencies of modern Protestantism. What a dreadful reflection it must be to our Methodist friends, that one of their most distinguished preachers, one whom all the old women of the conventicle delighted to honor, should have renounced the standard of Wesley for that of Calvin; and, for the sake of an increase of salary. should have plunged into the pit from whence have " sprung some of the most deadly and destructive errors that have ever disgraced our common Christianity"-at least so says the writer in the Christian Guardian.

We would beg of our readers to bear in mind that Tuesday next is the day fixed for Mrs. Unsworth's Concert of Vocal and Instrumental music. Several important additions have been made to the programme; and we trust that the lovers of good music

THE ST. PATRICK'S Source.-This delightful by our citizens of all classes and origins. The evening's entertainments were opened by T. Ryan, Esq., who delivered a short, but appropriate address, on the occasion. The spirit-stirring strains of the Band of the 26th, then summoned the guests to join in the merry dance; and quadrilles, reels, jigs, cotilions succeeded one another in rapid succession, until the break of day warned the merry-hearted revellers refreshments were of the most recherche kind; and whilst they did credit to the taste and liberality of the providers, were in turn done ample justice to by those for whose use they had been furnished.

a Honorable to all Concerned.—We find that at the late annual meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, Thomas Runa, Esq., declined re-election as President, whereupon Mr. W. P. Bartley, of the firm of Bartley and Dunbar, Foundry men and Boiler-makers, was elected to the chair. Mr. Bartley, appointment to the office indicates the high approximation. men and noner-nineers, was elected to the chair. Mr. Bartiey's appointment to the office indicates the high appreciation of his character, by the very large Association conferring this honor. Side by side with one of the leading merchants, and one of the most refined and gentlemanly citizens of Montreal, we have then a man of hard toil; one of those sober, indus-trions and energetic workers who create wealth—a man who west little to adventitious circumstances, and who is more emarkable for strong native sense, than for educational accomplishments, or conventional ladylikeisms. We honor this choice; it shows the bent of a healthful pulse; it demonstrates a sound discrimination between pretence and reality; it consecrates the idea of labour, and practically recognizes its noble dignity. Our personal acquaintance with the new President convinces us that he will bear his honors with manfulness, and convinces us that he will bear his honors with mantainess, and that he will not do one stroke of work the less, saving indeed, when in his official capacity, he may be called upon to attend to the pailanthropic objects of the Society. We make the new President our obcisance, and indulge the hope that the adlairs of the Institution will prosper as well in his hands as his own large and important business has done."

Fully and heartily do we concur in the above; a happier selection the St. Patrick's Society could not have made. Mr. Bartley has the happiness of being respected and esteemed by all who know him .-Strictly attentive to his duties, rigidly faithful in the fulfilment of his engagements, he has so enlarged his business as to afford employment to hundreds of his countrymen, and secure to himself an honorable independence. Occupied with the surveillance of his factions disputes of the day; but to the appeal of suffering humanity he is ever responsive.

MRS. COFFY'S DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

Most of our city readers are aware that Mrs. Coffy has been left with a large and belpless family depending on her own resources; and we are sure that our fair friends have only to be reminded of her establishment to give her a preference. It is our duty to support and encourage her, and if our people, in general, were to give her a call occasionally, it would do a great deal for her. We are quite satisfied that, if encouraged, as we said, by a preference, she will supply every article in her line as good and as cheap as any other in the city. Let it not be said that our ladies have less tenderness and sympathy for their own people than others have for theirs. Let them give Mrs. Coffy even a share of their patronage, and she will be most thankful, and will do her best to please her customers.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Montreal, April 12th, 1854. Dear Sir,-As the "Clergy Reserves" seems to be the topic of the day, and as our Irish population, in general, are not much acquainted with its merits, nor yet by any means sensible of its imporspace in your columns, for a few remarks on the sub-

The great secret of the indifference displayed by our people in this matter, is, that they have no idea of its immediate connection with their own interests as Catholics. If they happen to devote a passing thought to the question of the Clergy Reserves, they generally dismiss' it with a carcless "what does it concern us?—we have nothing to do with it." They think it a mere bone of contention amongst the Protestant sects, and hence their total indifference to it. They say to themselves, and to each other, in their own peculiar phraseology: "Amongst them be it—let them light it out." Now I wish to remind them that the matter cannot rest so; our Protestant fellow citizens are not the only parties concerned in this quarrel, and we cannot leave them to fight it out; for we have, in reality, the heaviest stake in the game. If the matter went no further than the appropriation of the " Clergy Reserves" to State purposes, then we might by no means be bound to interfere, however strongly we might sympathize with the plundered, and however strongly we might condemn the act. But the matter does go further, aye, infinitely farther; for if the evangelicals can only succeed in robbing the Protestant ministers of their State endowments, they will next pounce on tithes in Lower Canada; then upon the property held by the various religious communities of the Catholic Church. It is all a mistake to suppose that the Clergy Reserves are the real ultimatum in view; and I quite agree with you in your editorial remarks of last week, that Catholics have need to bestir themselves, lest the property of the Church should happen to be missing some fine morning before we are aware of our danger. The tithes, and ecclesiastical corporations of Lower Canada, are the real mark aimed at by the instigators of this movement, and the attack on the Clergy Reserves is but a preliminary step. Yes the secularisation of all ecclesiastical property—i. c., the robbery of the Catholic Church—is the real object of the Clergy Reserves movement, and this is even openly acknowledged by the leaders of the evangelical

Tuesday last, and was well and numerously attended or fall by it: we, as Catholics, are not pledged to support any administration, but we are bound to oppose any man, or set of men, whose acts are, or may become, injurious to the interests of religion .-We are not necessarily wedded to the ministerial party, but we are necessarily attached to the Catholic Church—her interests are ours. What we would, then, advise our people to do, is to stand aloof from all parties—to pledge themselves to no ministry that to desist. It is scarcely necessary to add that the would endeavor to secularise (or devote to State purposes) the funds set apart for religious purposes-commonly called the Clergy Reserves. Let us defend that fund at all hazards, and see that it be kept for its original purpose; for if our enemies can only succeed in getting that fence broken down, our own interests will be the next to suffer. This is the grand question of the day; there is a great principle involved in it-let us, therefore, defend it with all our might, as far as we legally and peaceably can.

I am, Mr. editor, yours, &c., AN IRISH CATHOLIC.

De La Tenure Seigneuriale En Canada, et Projet de Commutation"-par J. Taché-Lovell et Lamoureux, Quebec.

This is a pamphlet containing a proposal for the gradual extinction of the Seignorial Tenure, based upon the true principle, that the Seigneurs have rights as well as the Censitaires. M. Taché contemplates not the abolition, but the equitable commutation of the obnoxious tenure, with a fair compensation to the Seigneurs; to be paid-one half by the government -the other half by the Consitaires themselves; the plan is very simple. The Censitaire, who at present pays two sols per arpent for his land, is to pay four, for the next 25 years; whilst, during the same period, government is also to pay the Scigneur the sum of two sols per arpent. The lods et ventes are to be at once abolished. M. Taché contends that at the end of 25 years the Scigneur will have received from these two sources the full money value of his Seignory; whilst at no great cost, the Consiflourishing establishment, he never interferes in the taire will find himself the unfettered proprietor of his concession.

> PASTORAL LETTER OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC, TO REVIVE THE ZEAL OF THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE

PIERRE FLAVIEN TURGEON, BY THE MERCY OF GOD AND THE FAVOR OF THE HOLY APOSTOLIC SEE, ARCH-BISHOP OF QUEBEC, &c., &c.

To the secular and regular Clergy and to all the Fuithful of our Diocese, - Greeting and Blessing in our Lord.

How honorable for you, Dearly Beloved Brethren, and how consoling for your pastors was the spectacle which the diocese of Quebec offered, during the first years which followed the establishment of the Temperance Societies. At the voice of your zealous missionaries, prostrating yourselves before the Cross of Christ, you have resolved on renouncing the use of intoxicating liquors, and you have offered that sacrifice 10 God, in order to draw down divine grace upon yourselves and your families. We rejoice to have to say that the great number of the faithful of our diocese have steadfastly observed that resolution. Taverns have become less numerous, and even have entirely disappeared from some Counties,—the hideous vice of intemperance has ceased to show itself openly, and with it have fallen the excesses which generally follow in its train. Therefore God who is always generous has liberally rewarded the efforts which you have made to extend His Kingdom, and His blessings have tain. You have already experienced the power of tance, you will be good enough to allow me a short abundantly been bestowed on all the parts of our diocese. Sinners, for a long time absent from the sacraments, have been recalled to the practice of their re- astray; whilst the followers of Satan exhibit such ligious duties; many scandals have been deslioyed; peace and union have been established in families which had been long in disunion.

Temperance has conferred upon you not only spiritual graces, but also many temporal ad antages Diminishing useless expences, it has obtained for you the means of liquidating the debts which you had contracted in unfortunate circumstances-of establishing your children in a proper manner, of laying by some of your earnings for old age, and of taking par in works of charity.

In consequence, our population was every day extending and prospering to a high degree; a disastrous emigration of our youth to the United States was considerably diminishing; township lands were every day receiving large and active portions of our population; thus, every thing announced that our country was entering on a new era of progress and happiness, as well spiritual as temporal.

After having thus contemplated the precious fruits of Temperance, we have been sadly grieved at learning, that in a certain number of parishes, the demon of intemperance was beginning to appear, and to make proselytes. We are informed that taverns have been established in these parishes; that in many houses intoxicating liquors are sold without licence, and in violation of the law; that, in others, advantage is taken of the licenses which are granted to merchants, for the purpose of distributing spirituous liquors to all those who wish to obtain them. Wherefore, the fatal consequences of intemperance have not failed to produce quarrels, blasphemy; sudden deaths have been multiplied in the most astounding manner; men who, after having become temperate had acquired the respect and confidence of their fellow-citizens, return to their old habits, and are not ashamed to appear publicly, wallowing in the mire of ebriety. Already many families have become alarmed at the sight of the evils with which the ancient enemy of their peace threatens them. Mothers are afflicted at witnessing the scandal which the father presents to his children, when he should show them good example; children reared in a christian manner are ashamed of the degradation of their father; parents tremble while seeing the dangers and corruption to which their children are incessantly exposed; and hence, peace is banished from the midst of families, which

man that curseth his God shall bear his sin. Qui maxxiv., 15.)

Undoubtedly the greatest number of parishes have pirit driven out from his house, will employ all possible means to return into it.

Alas! the harvest of the good man of the house promised fruits so abundant, that the enemy was roused, and in the midst of darkness, while men were asleep, he came and oversowed cockle among the wheat:-Cum dormirent homines venil inimicus et superseminavit zizaniam in medio tritici (Matt. xiii., 25.) Let then the servants of the good man of the house watch constantly, to discover the devices of the enemy, and to oppose them; let them study carefully the means employed by the spirit of evil to retard the progress of the kingdom of God.

Many causes have contributed to favor the efforts of the devil against the beautiful association of the Cross; the sordid love of gain, with some; the weakness or bad inclinations of others; and, shall we say it, in many cases, the want of vigilance amongst the friends of temperance.

Frequently are to be found covetous men, who take a pleasure in speculating on the sufferings, on the life, even on the soul of those whom they hypocriti-cally call brethren. Enraged at having lost their prey by the establishment of the society of temperance, they have worked with a deplorable perseverance to bring back the reign of drunkenness. They are constantly going about, seeking whom they may more easily devour: adversarius vester....tanguam teo rugiens, circuit quærens quem devoret (I. Pet., v. 8.) Unfortunately, they have too well succeeded in some parts of our diocese. As tavern-keepers, they have been able to obtain licences, with unaccountable facility, frequently notwithstanding the energetic opposition of the entire parish where they wanted to establish their demoralizing trade. As venders of liguors without licence, they have succeeded in deceiving the authorities, and causing trouble and desolation to exist in hitherto peaceable families. Finally, sometimes provided with merchant licences (and to these are to be attributed the greatest part of the evil which we deplore), they have abundantly distributed, and without fear of being molested by law, their poisonous drugs, equally injurious to soul and body.

Thus it is not surprising, Dearly Beloved Brethren, that, exposed to the temptations which they every where meet, men who had formerly a propensity for drunkenness have allowed themselves to fall again into their old habits. We cannot, certainly, excuse those Christians devoid of courage; but we consider as being much more guilty, those who have been the cause of their falling into intemperance, by present-

ing to them the poisoned cup.

A third source of the evil is the neglect of many friends of the good cause, who have not always showed sufficient courage to oppose the establishment of taverus, or other houses dealing in intoxicating liquors, in those places in which there was no need thereof. They behold with consternation the progress of intemperance; they fear the return of exeruciating scenes which have afflicted formerly so many families disgraced by drunkenness. They acknowledge the inefficacy of the present laws for the protection of society. They confess that frequently the interests of a whole parish are sacrificed to the clamors and the intrigues of a small number of those who patronize taverns; and, notwithstanding their conviction that these evils might be repressed by the firmness and union of good citizens, they content themselves with complaining in secret, without daring to raise their hand against the encroachments of intempe-

Remember, Dearly Beloved Brethren, that we need the energy and the unanimity of all good citizens, to aise a barrier strong enough to resist the violence of the torrent of intemperance. If apathy and division arise in your ranks, the triumph of our enemy is cerprayers and of good examples, in recalling to their duty those who have had the misfortune to be led conrage and such perseverance in their master's service, by alluring towards him all those whom they may corrupt, would you have the weakness to desert the standard of your chief, and to abandon to your enemy the field of battle, on which you have so nobly fought for the glory of Jesus crucified? Be united for the good things of the Lord, and by your prayers, by your exhortations, by your examples, endeavor to support your brethren amidst the dangers to which they are exposed. Put you on the armor of God that you may be able to stand against the deceits of the devil. For our wrestling is not against flesh and blood: but against principalities and powers, against the fulers of the world of this darkness, against the spirits of wickedness in the high places. Therefore take unto you the armor of God, that you may be able to resist in the evil day, and to stand in all things perfect:-" Indvite vos armaturam Dei, ut possitis stare adversus insidias diaboli. Quoniam non est nobis colluctatio adversus carnem et sanguinem, sed adversus principes et potestates, adversus mundi rectores teneorarum harum, contra spirituali nequitie in celestibus. Propterea accipite armaturam Dei, ut possitis resistere in die malo et in omnibus perfecte stare." (Ephes. vi.,

11, 12, 13.)
And you, Dearly Beloved Brethren, who, forgetting your good resolutions and your promises, have allowed your hearts to be borne down by debauchery and intemperance, reflect on the deplorable condition to which you have been reduced. "Awake, ye that are drunk and weep, and mourn all ye that take delight in drinking sweet wine; for it is cut off from your month"-" Expergiscimini, ebrii, et flete, et ulutate, omnes qui bibitis vinum in dulcedine, quoniam periit ab ore vestro." (Joël i., 5.) "Rise thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead: and Christ shall enlighten cast off the works of darkness, and put on the armor of light. Let us walk honestly as in the day: not in rioting and drunkenness?"—"Abjiciamus ergo opera tenebrarum et indhamnr arma lucis. Sicut in die honestè ambulemus, non in comessationibus et ebrietatibus." (Rom. xiii., 12, 13.

In the name of your families which you expose to dishonor, in the name of your brethren, who grieve at seeing you falling into degradation and running to-wards your ruin, in the name of your precious soul, party. It is for us, then, to watch their movements, for many years previously had lived happy. The wards your ruin, in the name of your precious soul, lest they steal upon us unawares and deal a heavy blow.

It matters not that the present ministry have an offended God will not fail to fall on the head of the the excesses of intemperance, awake, divest yourreunion came off with great eclat on the evening of brought forward this measure and are pledged to stand blasphemer, according to the word of the Lord: The selves of your torpor, shake off the fetters that retain you in the bondage of Satan. Listen to the charitaledizerit Den sun portabit peccutum suum (Levit. ble voices of your true friends, who warn you to stop before you fall into the precipice.

Behold the burning abyss of hell, over which you been preserved from those evils; but it is very im- walk with so little concern, and into which the hand portant that all should be watchful, for the unclean of God may at every moment cast you for ever. With sentiments of repentance, return to the habits of sobriety; and acknowledging your weakness, be vigi-lant in order to avoid dangerous occasions. "Sobrii estate et vigilate." (1 Pet., v. 8.) Fly from those places in which you might be tempted to forget your good resolutions; shun the company of those false brethien who have caused you to commit so many deplorable faults. Have recourse to prayer, and approach frequently the sacraments. You will therein find the help which you may need, to struggle with success against your disorderly inclinations and against the attacks of the spirit of darkness.

As to those whose principal employment consists in selling to the devil the souls of their brethren, by furnisbing them with the means of falling into intemperance, we will address no reflections of our own, for we fear that our words would be useless to them, and would only serve to heap coals of fire upon their heads. How would they consent to listen to our counsels and to our entreaties, they who have rejected the advice of their brethren, who have turned a deaf ear to the expostulations and reproaches of families reduced to beggary in consequence of intemperance, who have hardened their hearts against the remorses of their conscience? We shall at least address to them the terrible words of our Saviour: " Wo to the world because of scandals......wo to that man by whom the scandal cometh": " Væ mundo å scandalis......væ homini lli per per quem scandalum venit. (Matt. xviii., 7.)

In you, faithful disciples of the Cross, do we repose our confidence; rally around the sacred standard of temperance. Be not disconraged at witnessing the defections which have taken place in your ranks; 10main united, constant, conrageous in the battle which you have to fight against the ancient enemy of mankind. Jesus your master, who has triumphed over death and hell on the day of his resurrection, will lead you to victory, and will reward the efforts which you shall have made for the glory of his holy name and the salvation of your brethren, by admitting you to the felicity of his eternal kingdom. "Platete fortes in bello cum antiquo serpente, et accipiaris regrum æternum."

This, our pastoral, shall be read and published from the pulpit, in all the churches where divine service is performed, on the first Sunday after its reception.

Given at Quebec, under our signature, the seal of our arms, and the countersign of our secretary, on Passion Sunday, the 2nd of April, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-four.

† P. F. Architshop of Quebic. By His Grace's command, EDMOND LANGEVIN, Pst., Secretary.

We have been requested to give insertion to the following correspondence: ---

> To the Rev. J. A. Strange. Admaston, 29th March, 1s54.

REV. SIR-

I am proud to inform you that your philanthropic exertions in behalf of the inhabitants of the Township of Brondey, to jaduce the Municipal Connell thereof, to appropriate the sum of Ten Pounds, from and out of the general lands of that Township, to assist in the purchase of a Public Library for their use has been successful. They at once agreed to your represt, and passed a Bye-Law, appropriating that sum from and out of the funds arising from the issuing of "Shop and Tayern Lacenses," for that noble purpose; and thus, like the parent of all good, turning what many think has been derived from a source of evil, into good.

source of evil, into good.

I have been instructed by the Municipal Council of the united Townships of Bromley and Wilberforce to perform, what to me; is a very pleasing task, viz., to thank you for the generous manner in which you pledged yourself to raise by subscription, a sum equivalent to the amount, that they would grant for this important purpose; and to say that they woll ever esteem you highly for the interest you have taken and the trouble you are personally encountering, in procuring this great boon for the inhabitants of Bromley, in thus making provision for their moral and intellectual culture; and that they beg to assure you that they feel confident that this generosity of your's will produce fruits, alike beneficial to the inhabitants of Bromley, and nonorable to yourself.

I have the honor to be, Rey, Sir,

Your obedient servant, GEORGE BROWN, T. C., Bromley & Wilbertorce.

REPLY.

To Mr. George Brown, T. C., and Councillors of the United Townships of Bromley and Wills oforce.

GENTLEMEN - To me it is not a little gratifying, to meet such an honorable body, representing this prosperous section of Ca-nada; who are ready to promote the welfare and intellectual training of all, whose fathers you are, for the more exalted your position, the greater your responsibility and consequently intellectual culture to discharge faithfully this daty. Impartlug usetul knowledge has always had its origin from the one pure source; but our exertions become often thwarted-from the want of means to execute the good. But when such hon-orable men come forward to aid us in diffusing knowledge by establishing a Library second to none in the County, all can proclain that darkness and ignorance must disappear before such a source of light and knowledge. Yea, respected fellow citizens, does not the future welfare of our County demand this? How can a free, responsible county exist, where ignorance so widely prevails? If an ignorant or immoral character approaches the polls to deposit histrust, is he not found a ready tool for any political shark who has purse or brains to influence him to sell his country? Always desirous to promote your intellectual and moral worth, I am Gentlemen, sincerely yours. JAMES A. STRANGE, P. P.

The Registrarship of Carleton—We are sorry to find that our excellent friend, Mr. Burke, of Bytown, has been unsuccessful in his application for the permanent appointment to the office of Registrar for the County of Carleton, the duties of which, as Deputy to his worthy and lamented father, he discharged so-long with honesty and ability. The petty intrigues of a local cabal have succeeded over acknowledged merit, and gained an inglorious victory, in which the memory of the dead and the services of the living have been alike disregarded. Mr. Burke's most bitter enemy has not had the au-dacious temerity to insinuate that he was unqualified for the office; and the trumpery fabrication of political delinquency vanished at the touch of examination. The recommendations thee"—" Surge qui dormis et exurge à mortuis et il in his favor were of the highest order, and such as exhibited luminabit te Christus." (Ephes. v., 14.) "Let us an amount of popularity rarely attnined by the most favored in ms invor were of the nighest order, and such as exhibited an amount of popularity rarely attnined by the most invored individuals. We hope the Government may yet see the propriety of conferring on Mr. Burke sound equivalent for his disappointment. - Toxonto Mirror:

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the MEMBERS of the St. PATRICK'S ORGAN COMMITTEE, will be held at the St. PATRICK'S HOUSE immediately after Grand Mass, on Sunday next, the . F. F. MULLINS, Secretary.

Montreal, 20th April, 1854.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Legislative body have sanctioned, by a rote of 184 to 51, the institution of prosecution against Montalembert.

The Paris papers say that, stratagetically speaking, there is no cause of uneasiness on account of the Russian army now on the right bank of the Danube. It has taken up a position believed to be quite untenable, and, it is difficult to comprehend the meaning of the movement. The Turkish forces that can be brought to bear upon it, outnumber it very considerably. The correspondent of the Times, writing from Paris, says no importance is attached to the passage of the Danube, except as fortunate for the Russians, and quite in conformity with the wishes of Omer Pacha. The ground they occupy is unhealthy and unsafe, being marshy and almost impassable. It is thought they intend to draw the Turkish troops into an engagement and to strike a decisive blow before the Turkish auxiliaries arrived. He also states that the news from Vienna is favorable, and that there is little doubt of that government eventually joining the Allies-accounts from Vienna, however, states that Austria and Prussia seen determined to preserve neutrality.

It is said that Napoleon has written to the Emperor of Austria, reminding him of his promise to regard the crossing of the Danube as casus belli.

Shipments of troops from France and England go on rapidly. France has already shipped 20,000 and England 10,000.

France has loaned 10,000,000 francs to Turkey.

THE GERMAN POWERS.

It seems now to be certain that Austria will follow the bad example given to her by Prussia, and d-clare that she will remain neutral in the coming struggle. There does not, in fact, appear to be a doubt that these two Powers have already concluded a treaty offensive and defensive, for the purpose of enforcing their neutrality, and also for reciprocally guaranteeing their possessions in the midst of the complications which the coming war may give rise to. There is no end to the excuses put forth by the partisans of the two Powers for this pretended neutrality (for, in fact, it is pretended, since in remaining neutral they become the partisans of Russia). A few days ago Prussia put forward as an excuse, that as the Western Powers had demanded greater concessions from the Sultan than Russia herself, there was no ground for the war, so that negotiations ought to be resumed. Austria now pretends that she will remain neutral because the war is in reality a revolutionary one, and because she has positive information that as soon as it breaks out the Socialists throughout Europe are determined to raise insurrections in all parts of the Continent, and that Germany will be the principal field of their efforts. On this ground Austria has declared, in her own name and in that of Prussia, that they feel it necessary to reserve their forces in order that they may be prepared to employ their against the revolutionists. It looks even as if both Powers were seeking for an excuse to join Russia openly, as they may be said to have done already in secret, for they are said to have hinted, both to the English and French Governments, that if the war should become threatening as respects Germany, they may be forced to join Russia.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The last advices from the Danube are unfavorable to our allies. The Russians have pushed some 60,000 over the river and have inflicted some heavy losses, in men and guns, upon the Turks. Kalafat still holds out; but all the fortified places on the sacrifice in men and money, and most distinguished Dobrudscha are in the hands of the enemy. The Generals, Yermoloff, Paskiewitsch, Gortschakoff, the Russians are said to be meditating an attack upon Varna; and a force from Sebastopol has been despatched for that purpose. The allied squadron is however on the alert, and it is expected will be able to intercept the Russian armament. In their present position the enemy's troops will not be able to do much; the country is one vast marsh, and for many weeks will be quite impracticable for military operations on a large scale. In the mean time the French and British troops will have arrived at the seat of war, and we may then expect that affairs will rapidly assume a very different aspect. Omer Pacha writes in good spirits; but at Constantinople, it is reported, there is considerable excitement. The Greek insurrection still continues. The Allied powers call loudly upon King Otho to preserve the peace in his dominions.

THE BALTIC.

The Russians are making great preparations to resist Sir C. Napier. At the island of Oesel, where the first attack is expected, a garrison of 30,000 men has been stationed. At Cronstadt, every house not capable of defence, has been ordered to be destroyed; and strong flotillas of gun-boats are collecting from every quarter. The Allied squadron, it is expected, will seize upon the island of Aland, near Stockholm, where we learn that preparations for war are being made on a large scale. The Russian fleet is still frozen up in different ports of the Baltic; it will be for Sir C. Napier to prevent the junction of the different divisions.

Discontent prevails in Finland against Russia.

ITALY. TURIN, SUNDAY, MARCH 26 .- At a quarter to five in the evening the Duke of Parma was stabbed with a dagger or knife in the stomach. The Duke expired yesterday (Monday) evening. The assassin is still unknown. The Duchess of Parma has been declared the Sovereign of the Duchy, as Regent, 9th oft July, 1848. าราได้สาพาศุกษา (ปี เป็นเกิด

THE RUSSIAN AND ANGLICAN CHURCHES.

In a recent, very interesting work by Count A. De Gurowski, entitled, "Russia as it is," the writer compares the Anglican and Russian State churches. It will be seen that there is a striking resemblance betwixt them; the difference, where there is any, being altogether in favor of the Russian establishment.— Both are the mere creatures of the State; though the Russian church enjoys, in matters of faith, an independence which is denied to the Parliamentary church of England. From the abject, contemptible, position of these two communities, we may learn too, that only by asserting the Supremacy of the See of Peter can "freedom of religion" be maintained; and that the Church which rejects the authority of Rome, in-

evitably becomes the servile tool of the civil power:
"Like everything else in Russia, the Church is oppressed by despotic power, and the clergy by the social strata overlaying it. Peter the Great annualled the independence of the clergy; and since this first stroke the all-absorbing action of despotism has pressed down and crushed the Church more completely. It must be said, however, that the influence of the sovereign exclusively concerns temporal matters, and therefore, the Emperor is in nowise the spiritual chief of the Church, nor can he in any way decide or interfere with spiritual, dogmatic, or strictly ecclesiastical disciplinary affairs. In this respect, a sovereign of England is more a chief of his Church than a Russian autocrat of his. For instance, the Gorham case lately decided in England by the sovereign or her council, in Russia could never come officially before the Emperor. With his power, notwithstanding its intensity, he cannot touch spiritual or theological questions. But in all other matters, the clergy and the hierarchy are wholly reduced to nothingness, and are totally subject to the will of the Czar. The common disciplinary decisions of the Synod must be submitted to the sovereign.

"To avoid what the jealousy of despotism calls a scandal, or rather to cut off a contaminating influence which might extend over other subjects, no free discussion of any matter is really allowed to the Church. The bishops must be very circumspect and cautions in their spiritual and administrative action. They too are subject to the investigation of the secret police, or spies, and may thus easily be ruined. Salaried by the Government, they are kept in absolute subjection, and those who are too spirited, receive, either directly, secretly, or officially, through the synod, friendly or emphatic admonitions. Any discussion about the moral power and influence of the Church, is looked on as too likely and too easily susceptible to go beyond bounds; thus it is suspected, or rather prohibited, in writing as well as speech. Even the pul-pit, that scanty resource of the Church, is jealously watched over. Thus, neither the supreme metropolitan, nor the humblest parson, can move freely in his own element."

The London Times gives an interesting account of the Cancasians, who, from their hostility to the Russians, are likely to play an important, and to the Allies, a highly useful part in the coming contest:-

"These mountain tribes, armed, courageous, and enterprising as they are, only require union under one head to spread the flame of revolt through a vast portion of the Russian Empire. Here are elements which in a war with Russia might be turned to the greatest advantage. Whenever a communication is opened with them by England and France, and succor afforded, Russia will have something else to think of than a march to Afighanistan by Herat; and not only will her Trans-caucasian provinces be lost to her, but she will be seriously menaced in the southern parts of her Empire. It is believed on competent authority that no great sacrifice would be necessary for that purpose. With a good supply of lead and gunpowder, and a few battalions of light troops, the warriors of the Caucasus would before long drive back their oppressors behind the Terek and the Kuban. One may judge of what they might do by what they have already done, abandoned as they are to their own efforts, and without supplies of ammunition. For the last 30 years the Czar has exhausted against them all the military talent his Empire could supply. He has spared no two Viliaminoffs, Rosen, Rajewski, Auren, Golovine. Veidhardt, and Woronzoff have in turn commanded there, but without producing any lasting effect. On the contrary, the tribes of the mountain have grown bolder in warfare, and each day sees them stronger and more menacing. The art of war has made much progress among them. Success has inflamed their ardor. Old haired and rivalries are gradually disappearing, and the tribes feel more than ever the necessity of acting in concert against the common enemy.

"There are in this state of things elements of success for the present war which England and France would do wrong to neglect. Those Governments will find in the terrible Murides, or body guards of Schamyl, and in the Princes of the Mountain, most powerful auxiliaries if they were supported by some battalions of the Chasseurs de Vincennes, who are so well fitted for the war of rocks and brushwood. The Russian foot-soldier is an object of pity in that war, for which he is so little adapted. Russian soldiers en masse are excellent, but taken separately they are helpless. They have more need than any other troops in the world of feeling the contact of each other, and of hearing the voice of their chiefs. They form a good machine, hardened to fatigue, docile to the least sign, unique in the precision of their movement, but useless when the main spring that moves them gets out of order. A Russian corps without officers is a mass without soul or life. 'Kill the blacks," the Turks are accustomed to say when speaking of the Russian officers, and the grays (the soldiers) are

"When the Russian soldier is isolated he is lost, and when a charge en masse, or the repulse of a mass, is not the affair of the moment, he is bewildered .-The war guerillas and skirmishes takes him at a disadvantage. Against such an adversary the Caucasian is a hero of fable. Sober and abstemious, inured to privations as to fatigue, he seldom or never carries provisions with him. If the chase does not supply him with provisions, which seldom occurs in that country, he has a right to take one sheep out of every flock he meets on his march, and in case of necessity he can do without food for 48 hours. At night he takes shelter under the first cliff. His large cloak of felt (bouska) serves him for mattress and blanket. during the minority of her son, who was born on the If he happen to be surprised by the enemy with su-

himself to the heart rather than surrender; but if he can fight he does so to the last. He handles his arms with equal dexterity on foot and on horseback. When his steed is at full gallop he draws his musket from its sheath, takes aim, and fires without ever missing his object; flings the weapon back again into its sheath, seizes his pistol, his sabre, or his yataghan, and all done with marvellous rapidity. His musket is excessively long, but of admirable precision. The bullet is small, and of copper, as not only powder but lead also is very scarce, and it frequently happens that a bullock is given in exchange for a pound of powder. The most desperate attacks are made on forts, or magazines, with the hope of procuring a supply of these valuable articles. The sabre used by these warriors is of the finest temper; it is bent in form, and has no guard to protect the hand. The Russians have introduced the latter weapon among some of the cavalry regiments that serve in the Can-casus, and the officers seldom have any other. Of the Russian army the Cossacks of the Line are the troops who can best resist the mountaineers. Dwelling near them, they have adopted their usages, their costume, and their arms, and almost equal them in address and rapidity of movement. The Cossacks of the Black Sea, although less capable to resist than those of the Line, yet are not to be despised. Their brethren of the Don are, however, a subject of raillery to the Tcherkessess, as well on account of their red jackets as of what these term their effeminacy. When they fall into the hands of the mountaineers they are massacred without pity.

"It is a curious thing to see these opposed to the Cossneks of the Line. They spare their cartridges, at first through economy, and then to have the advantage of the last volley; and they employ in single encounters as much conning as agility in guiding their horses. They sometimes pretend to be mortally wounded by a bullet and drop from the saddle, and suspended to the stirrup by the foot allow themselves to be dragged along by the horse. When the Cossack approaches to despatch him, the Circassian rises sudlenly, and fires his pistol point-blank in his head.

"It will be easily seen that the Russian troops. with all their good qualities and defects, do not excelagainst their formidable adversaries. Notwithstanding the length of time the Russians have been making war in that country they are deplorably ignorant of the ground, and no opportunity has been allowed of making a map of the country. No one has as yet penetrated into their glens, their ravines, and mounains, and the knowledge of the Russians is very limited indeed. The Russians are, therefore, obliged to creen timidly along, while the natives act with a complete knowledge of the locality. These fall suddenly and terribly upon the columns that are sent against them, whenever they have the superiority in numbers and position, and they disappear amid the clefts of the rocks as rapidly. They often hide among the stunted wood along the banks of the river, and from their place of concealment attack sometimes the head of the Russian columns, and sometimes the rear, which they almost invariably destroy, or, with a precision that never misses, bring down the officers. They then fall back through other places whither pursuit is hopeless. They often take up their position in he dense forests which serve as one of their principal defences. The Russians, before venturing to enter, send in all directions scouts and skirmishers-but no enemy is discovered. The Russians believing that ne coast is clear, penetrates into the forest, and in an nstant, as if by magic, every tree is alive with men. Showers of bullets from above and below, and before the enemy can recover from his confusion his men fall in masses or fly. In truth there is scarcely a tree, the crest of a hill, a defile, a crag, a stream in the Caucasus which is not steeped in Russian blood. The mountaineers defend with indomitable obstinacy every inch of ground. It is a war without quarter-a war to the knife. On the grave of each Circassian that has fallen by a Russian bullet, a mark is affixed which is never removed until the brother, the father, or some more distant relative avenges his death, by that of an enemy. The pretended civilisation of the barbarians of the north has no charm for the mountaineers, and they are regardless of everything which would put in peril the independence they prize above existence. The Tcherkesses who serve in the Russian army

preserve in all respect their nationality, and cherish the most ardent love for their country. The children who'had been taken to St. Petersburgh for the purpose of being educated, in the orthodox religion, were afterwards sent back as missionaries to their native country. But the first thing they did was to fling their Greek Bible into the first river of the Caucasus they met with. They returned to their homes with the same sentiments they had taken from them, and in most cases with increased hatted to the Russians. Divided into tribes independent of each other, they sometimes only obey the orders of a Prophet, whom they believe inspired, or of a Prince who is able enough to maintain an empire over them. Schamyl is one of those superior men, whom the war of Independence has produced. He was made prisoner in 1828 with Kasimoula, his chief and his predecessor. He was a long time detained in a Russian fortress, and was set at liberty solely because his captors thought him perfectly inoffensive. The influence that Schamyl evercises over the tribes is almost magical. Abstemions in his living, and austere in morals, he disregards the law of the Prophet which authorizes the keeping of a harem, and applies his wealth to maintain his Muides, his body guards, who render him great assistance in raising the more distant tribes against the Russians.

Such are the allies on whose co-operation in the actual war reliance may be placed. It would be difficult to give the exact number of combatants they could furnish, but every mountaineer is armed, and among those killed in battle women have been found whose daring courage had astonished the Russians .-Whatever that number may be, it has, at all events, sufficed up to the present, and would again suffice to paralyze, in so rugged a country, every enterprise of the Russian army, even though it should be augmented to double the amount now employed in the Caucasus. It is not difficult to foresee the effect that would be produced it some regiments, and particularly some battalions of light troops, were sent there as auxiliaries. It is a subject worthy the attention of the two Governments.

LEGS .- A letter from Constantinople mentions the arrival of the steamer Arabian with supplies for the If he happen to be surprised by the enemy with superior force, and it be impossible to escape, he stabs seven hundred wooden legs.

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GEORGE BROWN AND THE QUAKER.

On Tuesday last, an honest member of the Society of Friends, named Mephibosheth Meroz, and hailing from the neighborhood of Newmarket, called at the Daily Globe office, craving an audience of the editor.

As he exhibited all the externalities of one who was well to do in the world, and had very much the flavor of an intending advertiser, the clerk in waiting lost no. time in ushering him into the chamber of paste and seissors. There our gossip George was developed in the act of engendering a stunning philipic against the scarlet lady," and masticating between hands, one of Councilman McConkey's glorious and immortal mutton pies! There might also have been a pewter pint measure of " half and half" upon the Hon. member's desk, but for the truth of this latter our informant will not undertake to pledge himself. Providentially, however, it is not a matter of vital importance to our narration!

"Art thou the Hittite called George Brown?" queried the man of drab, so soon as the door of the sanctum had been closed.

"George Brown is my name, at your service," blandly responded our confrere. "Will you have the goodness to be seated?"

"Nay, friend," said Mephibosheth, "I require none of thy service, seeing that I have hirelings enough and to spare! Willingly, however, will I become a tenant of one of thy chairs, though why that should demonstrate the existence of any goodness in a singer like myself, is more than I can clearly comprehend!

Invoking comminations upon the sconce of the pedantic disciple of George Fox, the editor requested in know what his business was, or whether he had any.

"Finish thy creature comforts," said broad brim, I can inductrinate thee with mine errand whilst thou art refreshing thy bowels !?!

Mephibosheth Meroz then proceeded to fish up

from the profundities of his top coat pocket, a sober complexioned duodecimo voluine, and having opened the same, and burnished, and adjusted a primitive looking pair of spees, thus continued his discourse.

"Though beholdest in my hand, friend Brown, on of the most truculent emaintions of priesteralt witeever was given to the world, and knowing thine apt tude to smite the man of sin, under the fifth rib. have been moved to bring it under thy enguizance."

Here our brother hastily bolted the final fragment of the Councilman's savoury creation, and grasping the Quaker's manus, requested a sight of the denounced volume. "Nothing gives me greater satisfaction." cried be, "than to expose Popery and Paseyism, in whatever shape they manifest themselves! Though say it, who should not say it, the whole burden of fighting the battles of Canadian Protestantism has fallen upon my unworthy shoulders, and I am always delighted to be furnished with a fresh weapon wherewith to assault the common foe !"

"By thy leave, friend George"-returned the unbaptized man of peace-"I would rather read unto thee some of the more aggravated passages of this Book of Belial! So I have them ready culled out and marked in order to save the unnecessary expenditure of precious time! If thou art willing to lend an ear, I will proceed like a house on fire, to use the language of the giddy and unthinking!"

Mr. Brown having bowed acquiescence, Mephibosheth cleared his pipe, and recited in an orthodox nasal tone, the following words:

"The civil Magistrate may not assume the administration of the word and sacraments, or the power of the Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven : yet he halk authority, and it is his duty, to take order, that Unity and Pear be preserved in the Church—that the truth of God be kept pure and entire—that all blasphemics and heresies be suppressed; all corruptions and abuses in worship and discipline prevented, or reformed, and all the ordi nances of God duly settled, administered, and observed.

There the Quaker pausing, to recover his wind, ob served-"Well, friend, what thinkest thou of that?" "Think !" exclaimed the pillar of Protestantismno Christian man can possibly have a plurality of thoughts about it! Never did the old Roman strumper reveal more clearly her persecuting cloven trotter No inquisitor could with greater distinctness lay down the monstrous doctrine, that it is the bounden duty of rulers to furnish gratuitous fuel for heretics, like you and myself! Pray permit me to make a copy of the ersecuting dogma, and H I do not cook it in style for the appetites of the twelve thousand subscribers to the Daily Globe, may I never digest a good dinner again!"

"Rest thee patient for a brief additional season"interjected Mephibosheth-"I have something more to read unto thee, from this manuel of Moab! Speaking of Church Officers, it vomiteth forth the following pestilent overbearing words:

" To these Officers the keys of the kingdom of Heaven are committed, by virtue whereof they have power, re-pectively to retain and remit sins—to shut that Kingdom against the impenient, both by the word and censures: and to open it unto penitent sinners, by the ministry of the Gospel, and by absolution from censures,

as occasion shall require." Closing the volume, and returning his specs to their case, Mephibosheth Meroz asked to know the editor's candid opinion of such doctrine.

"It is Peter Dens, all over!"-yelled George, as fiercely as if he had been throttling that obnoxiou theologian! "Then spoke bloody old Peter, if ever he spoke in his life! The muckle Deil flee awa wi the landlouper and his keys and absolutions into the bargain!"

"Hush, George!" here broke in the scandalised Quaker. "It ill becometh a gracious youth like thee, to swear after such a preposterous and unsanctified fashion! Have a care lest thou be constrained to mount the bench of shame—or the cutty stool as it is termed in the steeple house dedicated to the man John Knox!

"A saint could not refrain from swearing"-reloited the irate champion of civil and religious. liberty "Upon me a screed of Popery has the same effect, that a red cloth has upon a pugnacious bull! It drives me frantic-or horn wud-as we say in Scotland."

"Oh, Mr. What's-your name"-continued the fervid M.P.P .- "is it not dreadful to think that out Canadian High Churchmen are so far lost to ever Protestant feeling, as to fight in the same political ranks with the professors of such anti-Christian opinions as you have just read in my hearing? For my own part, even if I was not a thick and thin vo luntary, I would rather see the Clergy Reserves 8 Jericho or Tobermory than preserve them by the help

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

from which I have been quoting! Here!-take it in thine own hands—as, peradventure, thine optics being younger, are stronger than those which I own!"

George clutched the duodecimo as a hawk tackles a sparrow, when the following words glared upon his

eyes like a flash of lightning:

"The confession of Faith; of public authority in the Church of Scotland !!! ??

The curtain, we presume, may as well drop at this point !!- Hamilton Gazette.

The following is from the British Canadian of Toronto. If Catholics can doubt—after such plain and repeated warnings from their Non-Catholic brethren -ul the inevitable results of "secularisation" upon Catholic ecclesiastical property, it is in vain to argue with them—" Quem Deus vult," &c. The proverb is an old one, and we beg of the Canadien not be of-

"The Journal de Quebec has put the question of Ecclesiastical property in Lower Canada in its true light, and left it unnecessary for either the advocates or antagonists of secularisation to discuss the questions whether or not the religious endowments of Lower Canada be held by the same tenure there as in Upner Canada, and whether or not there exist a right in the Legislature to meddle with the one more than the other. The view which we have long since put forward on that question, is now expressly enunciated by Le Journel de Quebec, which fearlessly faces the danger, and tells the French Canadians that this is not a question of right but of might, and that no matter how the right may be, if the advocates of secularisation get the upper hand, if the 'Pharisaical brawlers" have their way, might will be taken as right, and having the power, they will not fail to use it in a hostile manner. In another place we give a translation of the article from the journal to which we

"There can be no doubt that this is the correct view of the case, and that if at the approaching elections the advocates of secularisation get the upper hand, the Clergy Reserves will be secularized, neither can there be a doubt that the 'paliry mess of pottage' as the Globe calls it, will but create a relish for more such food and lead immediately to an attack upon the Roman Catholic endowments of Lower Canada. If this war of spoliation once he entered on, if this appetite for church plunder get but a mouthful of the reserves, it will look to be gorged on the Romish Endowments, and however much the Conservatives of Upper Canada may desire to check the sacrilegious career, it will have passed beyond their power. Fanaticism once let loose can not be easily curbed and if a crusade be preached against Roman Catholic endowments there are too many would be found who are opposed to secularisation now, but who, if they thought the reserves of our Church were last either by French Canadian aid or French Canadian indifference, would at once either retaliate upon the latter, or apply the same principle of religious equality as regards property to the rich endowments of the Church of Rome. Were such a cry once general, the opposition which the Conservative representatives of Upper Canada could offer to it would be as nothing, and though they might never lend themselves to the movement they would be rapidly thrust aside and others put in their place who would not have the same respect for either political principle or religious endowments.

"The bait which the ministry are throwing out to win over some Conservative votes to the measure of recularisation, in order to dispose of the question for ever, on the terms of a grant in perpetuity of some 120,000 a-year, being secured to the Church of England in this Province is a trap into which Conservalives of Upper Canada will not fall, no not were it ten times that sum. The question is not one of amount, but of principle—the right to rob religion of the means sel apart for its advancement. If the value of the property in question were but a farthing, the principle would still be the same. On it the Conservatives have taken their stand, and whether they fight the halle single-handed or strengthened by volunteers from the French Canadian ranks, one thing is certain that they will abide by principle, and feartessly do their duty, even though as a party they be overwhelm-

ed in the conflict."

ARADA AND CUDA.—The New York correspondent of the Cohoung Star writes as follows with reference 6 John Mitchel's filibustering proclamation to his countrymen in the United States to invade Canada, which we give for just what it is worth :- "From Mitchel's articles in recent numbers of the Citizen, paticularly from the lender in last week's issue, it would appear as if there were more truth than fiction in the warlike movement against the British possessions which rumor says is contemplated by our Irish population. It is certain that these glowing appeals, coming from a man whom they almost idolize, have nised to a high degree of excitement the mercurial temperament of his imaginative countrymen. The laner are ripe for any undertaking to which their leaders may call them, however wild or desperate.— New Irish companies are forming every day, as we see from the advertisements in the papers. Something is in the wind; but whether the real direction of the enterprise has been guessed aright remains to the some papers. be seen. Annexation seems just now to be the spirit of the age. While, as we have seen, the Irish appear to have set their eyes lustfully on Canada, the months of another class are watering for Cuba. Alleady, in imagination, the conquest of the Queen of the intilles is un fait accompli. Believing that the stars and stripes must, in accordance with the decrees of manifest destiny, soon float over the Moro, some san-Suine spirits have already organized a company for working the copper-mines of Cuba as soon as it shall have been received into our confederacy of states.—
The company starts with a capital of \$100,000, to be increased, as circumstances may require to \$1,000,000. The shares are selling rapidly in this city, Philadelphia, Washington, and elsewhere. This looks like counting ones chickens before they are hatched, or eren before the eggs are laid; but it must be remem-bered that this is emphatically a fast age. Moreover the infatuation of the Governor General and his counsellors may bring the company into action before any ^{of us} anticipate.

listory Belied.—Moved by the Rev. H. Mulkins, seconded by Lieut. Farrell, R. E., Resolved—"That in view of the war of opinion sperumber.

no harm, perchance, to peruse the title of the book standards and confessions of faith: thus demonstrather claims to be a living member of that universal church of which Christ is the living head.32

Well, well, we hear strange things in these latter days. No wonder April is fixed upon by the adherents of crazy Joe Miller, as the period when this old crazy world is to topple from its equilibrium and sink into deeps profound. The Rev. Hannibal is death on a joke. We never heard him preach, but we would wager a years's subscription to the Morning Herald, against the last of the Penitentiary sermon's, that there are at the least half a dozen Millerisms in Fancy the Rev. Carthagenian, seconded by one of Her Gracious Majesty's peace preservers, moving the above delectable resolution. Did Hannibal ever read ancient history, or does he notice the latter day progress of the Church of England. What about the inroads of Puseyism, and the terrible, the astounding, the almost incredible defections from the fold, that have convulsed that Church, as if rocked by an earthquake? What of these, Hannibal? Where is the evidence that she is the "great conservative of truth?" Is it in the fact of her brightest lights having been extinguished, or standing as candlesticks upon other altars. A "living member" of the Church militant indeed, when, were it not for the zeal and self-sacrificing piety of the dissenting sects, she would long ago be so overwhelmed by Catholicism, as to leave not a wreck behind. There is too much arrogance and presumption in the Rev. Hannibal's resolution; it belies history: but the christian general is not very particular in his choice of weapons when he is attacking imaginary foes. Lieut. Farrell was in uncongenial company. He had better been at home gathering up his pack for a march to the Danube, and not to be bothering his brain with the jargon of the conventicle. The Russian Bear, he may be assured, "cares for none of these things."—Kingston Herald.

CURTOUS DISCOVERY.—One of the greatest discoveries of our day is that made by Clande Bernard, of the constant formation of sugar in the liver of animals. Feed an animal how you will-with food containing saccharine matters, and with food containing no trace of them, you always find the animal has, from the blood, formed sugar for itself. This sugar, which is secreted by the liver, is, like all secretions, under the influenc of the nervous system; you have only to cut what are called the pneumogastric nerves, and in a few hours all the sugar vanishes. The amount of sugar thus formed in every healthy animal may be increased by certain influences, and then it gives rise to, or is the indication of, various diseases. In one disease the quantity is so great that M. Thenard extracted 15 kilogrammes of sugar (something like thirty pounds) from the secretions of one patient? Real sugar, too, and of irreproachable taste, according to Roussingault, who tasted

it. But now attend to this; what nature does in disease, man can do in the terrible theatre of experiment. Claude Bernard has proved that there is a very small region of the spinal column (by anatomists styled the medulla oblongula), the wounding of which between the origin of the pneumogastric and accoustic nerves) provokes this increased secretion of sugar, and if with a sharp instrument you wound a dog or a rabbit in this place, you will find that in a little while sugar has accumulated to an immense-extent in the blood and other liquids. One trembles to think of the commercial application of this discovery! Instead of Uncle Tom perspiring among the sugar canes for amiable Legrees, we see a European Legree collecting together a menagerie of animals, pricking the spinal cords, and opening a new field to commercial enterprise with the sugar thus obtained. Imagine Mrs. Jones mixing in her tea the sugar extracted from a favorite cat, whose sudden disappearance she deplores! Imagine the sudden rise in the market of cats and curs! Perhaps benevolent Burkes and Hares might be found who would thus utilise superfluous Christians!

A DECIDED CASE.-This is not the time of year for mushrooms; but a new sect has just quietly sprung up, as mushrooms spring. Witness a recent Times advectisement :--

A "decided Christian" is wanted as a superior general servant, in a very small family. A good character indispensable."

The "decided Christians" are quite a novel denomination. From the above advertisement it would character is not a recommendation, which the "decided Christians" necessarily possess. Ordinary Christians had better beware of the "decided."-Punch.

This is not the only "new Protestant sect" that we have heard of lately. A friend informs us of one just coming into vogue, founded upon the text that, to enter, Heaven we must become "as little children." The members of this sect, taking the adnonition literally, have given themselves up wholly to "long clothes, peg tops, marbles," and other juve-nile sports: whilst some of the more advanced amongst them already manifest a longing for the breast. One grey headed elder has composed a very pretty book of hymns and other devotional exercises, in easy words of one syllable, which the congregation lisp out in a charming and inconceivably infantine manner

Some persons having delivered a eulogistic lecture on Cromwell, in Malone, NY., the Jeffersonian of that town thus developes the character of that war-loving Puritan :- "If any one doubts his cruelty, let him read the history of Cromwell's campaign in Ireland, where he surpassed all who had preceded him or have come after him, in merciless slaughter, wholesale expatria-tion, and systematic depopulation of the native inhabitants. And notwithstanding the denial that the religions element entered into his warfare upon the Irish people, to exterminate, or at least reduce to a miserable minority, the Catholic inhabitants of Ireland. And the means to which he resorted to accomplish this object were of the most barbarous and revolting character. And in his pretended and now lauded princi-ples of religious toleration, he always excepted the papists and the mass. So sangunary and iniquitous was his career in that unhappy country, and so deep an impression did it make on the Irish heart-an impression which ages of subsequent oppression and outrage have failed to efface that it is the remark of a modern historian of Ireland, that "At this very hour, the heaviest execration which an Irish peasant can pronounce is, 'The curse of Cromwell be upon you!' ?

"How shall I always find a subject to preach about?" asked a new aspirant for clerical honors of an old practitioner in the pulpit. "Why," replied everywhere prevailing, it is a subject of devout thanksgiving to God, that the Church of England stands
foremost as the great conservative of truth in her

WORMS.

As this is the season of the year when worms are most formidable among children, the proprietors of M'Lane's Vermifuge beg leave to call the attention of parents to its virtues for the expelling of these annoying, and often fatal enemies of children. It was invented by a physician of great experience in Virginia, who, after having used it for several years in his own practice, and found its success so universal, was induced at last to offer it to the public as a cheap, but certain and excellent medicine. It has since become justly popular throughout the United States, as the most efficient Vermifuge ever known, and the demand has been steadily on the increase since its first introduction to the public.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

WM. LYMAN & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal.

GRAND CONCERT

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

MADAME UNSWORTH

Has the honor to announce to her friends and the public, that she will give a

GRAND CONCERT

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

AT THE

CITY CONCERT HALL.

TUESDAY, 25TH INSTANT.

On which occasion she will be assisted by the following professional gentlemen:

M. D'ALBERT, Pianist. M. HAHL, the Swedish Fluitist. Mr. MAFRE.

PROGRAMME: PART I.

Pinno-" Mr. D'Albert

Duett-"I know a Bank." Mrs. Unsworth and a gentleman. Fantasia, from Lucia de Lamermoor, performed on the Piano by M. D'Albert.

Song—"Ask me not why." La fille du Regiment. Mrs. Uns.

worth.
Grand Fantasia, with Tema and Variations on the Swiss Boy.
Flute. Mr. Hahl.
Irish Ballad—"The Last Rose of Summer." Mrs. Unsworth.
Scotch Song—"Cam ye by Athol." Mrs. Unsworth.
Solo (Clarionette). Mr. Mastre.
Irish Ballad—"The Harp that once through Tara's Halls."

Mrs. Unsworth.

PART II.

Duett-"My Pretty Page." Mrs. and Miss Unsworth. Bishop. Aria-"Gratias Agimus." Mrs. Unsworth; Guglielmi. Duett-"Hear me, Norma." Mrs. and Miss Unsworth and

a gentleman.
Fantasia, Flute, from Lucrecia Borgia. Mr. Hahl.
Piano—M. D'Albert.
Cavatina—"The Mocking Bird." Mrs. Uns-}
worth; Flute Obligato. Mr. Hahl. Bishop. Irish Ballad—"She is far from the Land where her young hero sleeps." Mrs. Unsworth. Piano—Mr. D'Albert. Melodics. Irish Ballad-" The Ministrel Boy." Mrs. Unworth.

Admission 2s bd. Tickets to be had at the Music Stores of Mr. Herbert; Messrs. Seebold; Nordheimer; Mr. Henry Prince; at the Bookstore of Messrs. D. & J. Sadher, and at the Freeman Office.

THE BOOK FOR THE MONTH OF MARY. THE GRACES OF MARY; or Instructions and Devotions for the MONTH of MARY. To which is added—Prayers at Mass and Vespers. 32 mo., 504 pages; Muslin, 1s 104d.—18 mo., fine paper, 2s 6d; Roan gilt, 5s; extra Mor., 10s; Morocco, clasp, 12s 6d.

D. & J. SADLIER & Co., Corner Notre Dame and St. Francis Navier Sts.

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Undersigned, as Proprietors of the "MONTREAL FREEMAN AND COMMERCIAL REPORTER," is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent; and all DEBTS due by and to the Establishment, will be received and paid by the FIRM of W. & F. DALTON, who alone are authorized to settle the same, and grant discharges.

B. DEVLIN. FREDERICK DALTON.

Montreal, March 25, 1854.

NOTICE.

WE the UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into Co-Partnership as PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS, and PROPRIE-TORS of the "MONTREAL FREEMAN AND COMMER-CIAL REPORTER," under the Name and Firm of W. & F. DALTON, by articles daly executed by W. Easton and Collengue, Notaries Public.

WILLIAM DALTON. FREDERICK DALTON.

Montreal, March 25, 1854.

GRAMMAR, COMMERCIAL AND MA-THEMATICAL SCHOOL,

MR. DANIEL DAVIS

No. 60, St. Bonaventure Street,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of RESPECTFOLLY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Montreal and its vicinity that he is ready to receive a limited number of pupils both at his DAY and EVENING SCHOOLS, where they will be taught, (on moderate terms) Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping—by Single and Double Entry—Algebra, including the investigations of its different formike, Geometry, with appropriate Exercises on each Book, Conic Sections, Trigonometry, Monsuration, Surveying, Navigation, Gauging, &c. &c.

The Evening School (from 7 to 9) will be exclusively devoted to the teaching of Mercantile and Mathematical Branches.

N. B.—In order, the more effectively, to advance his Commercial and Mathematical Students, Mr. D. intends keeping but a mere few in his junior class. Montreal, March 30, 1854.

INFORMATION WANTED.

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BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last nine years, and now craves a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made actually actually and the same of the same. continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous enstoners; and, as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engagements with punctuality. He will due all kinds of Silks, Sains, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollens Stayles Morror Wishow Custains Rad Hangings, Silks,

len Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and Watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar. Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully KEN. B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY,

Montreal, June 21, 1853.

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE)



WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all othe kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVISTONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAL TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity that any of the above-mentioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workman ship, and on terms that will admit of no competition.

N.B.—W. C. manufactures the Montreal Stone, if any person prefers them.

son prefers them.

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

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