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VOL. IV.
MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1854
NO. 36.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.
to the right hon. the eaht of aberdeen.
St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Marcl 18, 1854.
 My Lord-Should your lordship's curiosity hapMy Lord- light on the volumes of the Four Masters House of Lords, you will not fail to he struct with the melanclioly felicity of the quolation from the Ronan writer which they have prefixed to the annals of Ireland. They felt how sadly it illustrated the fata decomposition of potrerful parties at several epoch of our history, as well as at the unhappy period when they wrote. And, doubtless, the Lord of the Ad-
the miralty and the Secretary at War were equally con-
scious of the utility of the same old motto when the scious of the utility of the same ofd motlo when they rentured to gise expression to such contemptuous disand soldiers, as nothing but dheir experimental retion of the unfaithfifulness of Irish Catholic members could have inspired.
'Lo the member for Meath we are indebted for his eloguent and feeling exposure of the spiritual priva inus to whicli Catholic solvers and sailors are doom ed by the unvelenting bigotry of the laws of England,
and their still more bigoted execution. After exhibifting the interesting details of grievances, whiel ould not be ithou he appeoled to the humanity of the 以ouse and the policy of the Gosernment to accompany with the consolations of religion those men who were called on to face the enemy and to pour out their lives defence of the country.
To a temperate appreal for the redress of such terrible grievances affecting the dearest interests of bers of the Govermment in the very crisis of an ianpending war? Of one the reported answer was, that he despaired of satistying the honomable gendeman, but lie did not despair of salisfying those with whom he lad 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 worthess patronage convincing reasons for conliding in the
present administration, Sir James Gralam, if còr ectly reported, frankly arows," that he could not old out expectations which he believed were deluise, and he could not hold out hopes which he knew "rould be disappointed." However dispiriting was
this declaration, it had, at least, the merit of cando this declaration, it had, at least, the merit of candor,
and left no room to complain of any subsequent disoppointment, to which languare less explicit might ire risc. The disruption of the Irish Parliamentar party, to which the people had earned a chaim to on the minister and emboldened him to advance pro positions remarding the rigluts of conscience in which mither ho nor any other member of the cabinet rould have ventured to give utterance at the close rould have ventured 10 giv
of the last general election.
Had the Trish, and particularly the Catholic, members remained faithful to the covenants which they hiey only imitated the noble disinterestedness which so many of the people had given such an intructive example in returning them to Purliamenthad they fixed in their hearts and maintained by corresponding line of conduct the solemn promise of withholding their stipport from any and every administration that would not gruarantee to the Catholic enants of Ireland legislative protection against the nceasingly dooned-had they but pursued one ste arlier that just and triumphant policy on which the had so recently acted, and inspired the coalition wit sure presentment of the same fate which they hat o recently inflicted on some of is component part have experienced an early dissolution, for they mistate us much who think that the Cathonics of Trelan ci any gratuitous satistaction in the were dissolinore probable ; but a more grateful, as well as 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 the cernments they could not complain if, in a similar break up, they were to share the same retribution.Gad forty or fifty faitliful men steadlastly watched the fluctuations of debate, sternly determined to cas the balance in favor of justice and religious equality as they were bound to do by their solemn and re corded pledges, the Lord of the Admiraity would not have spoken of the Established. Church as if it were a fixed and immovable institution in the country, nor
wouldie have closed his faint eulogy of the fidelity
of Catholic soldiers and sailors by the arowal of his appalling 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 susblood, without a priest by their side to sooth and susIt was creditable to the their last hour.
It was creditable to the piety of the member for Meath that be could not be satisfied with the continuance of a policy so cruel and unchistian. Yet it appears that some of your lords p's colleagnes, witat persevering in the exclusion of Cals chose them they are in communication on this subject" No doubt if they consult some of those who have wished to support them, ntterly regardless of their promises, they will find them as liexible on the questions of the relative obligations of the laws of the nary and the laws of God, as they have proved themselpes already regarding the force of their sacrad pledges. It is not lhe first time that most lax and repreliensible opinions have been practically manatained by Cathofic functionaries on this same subject of the alminalty. Nay, it has been confidently said that the attendance of Catholic sailors at ro estant services was insisted on a wos the law. With the impression of such criminal subserviency of Catholic officiais on their minds, it is no wonder if the Tord of the Admiralty and the Secretary at War with so sanguine as to satisfy on those subjects Whilst however, they perserere in a line of conduct which rould hare been befitting some of the worst of the ancient persecutors towards Christian soldiers, they cannot hope to satisfy the leeary responsibility of the rastors of their souls.
Of those soldiers and snilors who are now on thei way to be soon stretched, on the field or in the ocean,
there are numbers from this diocese trained in the reat maxims of the paramount inportance of salva ion, which enabled them to-conquer all the horrors famine, no less dreadful than those of war. Those Hho fell under that ainth witiation died with pa because the anointed minister of religion was at their bedside to cheer and strengthen their souls with the races of penance and the holy unction. What ast between their death and the late of the C holics who fall in the engagenents of sat and the spirits and coura ge of the religious soldier by the rellection, that whilst he triumphis orer his earthly enemies, be is sent utterly unshielded and unarme against those spiritual enemies mentioned by the apos le, and who are most formidable at hie hour of death. This ummanning of the brave man's courage at the anticipation of being consigned to such a death is no imagnary picture, for 5 am only transcribing some of the worls of a feeling letter, now before me, recently received from a military man he fndes, who enjoins me by all that is sacred eligin and abore price in the soul of a Chrstian procure any influence I can segitimatefy exccise religion, which it is harrowing to think that any go vernment should hare so long and so ungratefull withlield.
Whilst, then, many of my poor faithful llock are on their way to the shores of $A$ sia, and whilst the re cruiting ofticers in our districts are receiring great co-operation from the unfeeling cons, who, by a curious oincidence, can find no public employinent from emporary suspicion of public works-whilst they a thus driven, by a combination of pressing inlluences, endearing emblem of Catholicity is inscribed, I deem it a right opportunity to salisfy the pious requisition of the letter to which I have alluded, as well as m own deep sense of duty, to request most respectfully of your Lordship, as Lier Majesty's constitutional ini nister, to interpose, and to snatch the Catholic sol diers and sailors, some of whom are impressed in ninent danger to which their eternal salvation is ex posed. In thus remonstrating ou the absence of bumanity and justice in the present laws, and appealing lo 1 consile the imperali equirements of duty, which will not be satisfied with out lariag the sacraments of the Church.placed with in the reach of the faithful soldier.
Your Lordship will bear in mind that I am not a pealing for any personal or pubtic privileges: patronage beyond the one thing necessary, fro which every Clirstian has an inalienable right not be debarred. For this alone I am pleading, and for nothing more. I am not asking that the soldier should be left free to enter a monastery before the stated term of their military service should expire.
However great should be the freedom of a Christian
in folfowing the evangelical councils, I an only adrocating what is necessary for all, equally anxious to on his employers the duty of providing him with religious succor. This, if not lleir explicit agreement soond be the implied covenant of both, folnuled nn the divine law; and your Lordslip is well aware What weiglit the rish people are beginning to attach the guilt of their violation
There are now in this prorince, and doublless in the other provinces too, sereral Catholics who gave o Parliament Catholic members pacilices to retar ight and relimious eguality. And many of these vo ters daily witness their relatives sent adrift, and enlistno when your collengues say they shall bave no igious equality, nor any religious consolation; and yet those menbers are silent on such persecuting enactments-nay, they are the recipicuts and the disensers of the patronage of the minister who, with cool, arcastic irony, tells the number for Meath hat indeed the whole grievance of the poor Catholic sailors lies in this, that the service of hle navy is to eligion.
By all means let Protestants, when living and dy ing, be ministered to according to their own ritual be only require that the rights of Catholics shoud be mensured by the same standard. And if his jus-
tice is not immediately accorded, surely your lordship cannot suppose that any amount of patronage of which our pledged members may the the receive vould reconcile the betrayed constituents to those natically and directly exposing Catholic soldiers to naticaly and directly exposing Catholic soldiers unhallowed feeling, and as their constituents bitterly remark, and will not fail to tell them on the hustings elling, as far:as they can, the souls of the poor Ca patronage in favor of some of the Jeast deserving nembers of society
As a' liberal set offagainst the soul destroying $p$ icy of denying to those who are engaged in the pubic service access to the Sacraments, will be the retended zeal of soine of its advorates for our inva and cloistered institutions. The heavenly virtue 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 fom amoyance, we wowld not find some of its best riends and supporters ranged amongst the adverse complication of deep and scenical deccit with whic the people of Jreland lave been so long misled and insulted on this ostentatious display of indisidual votng, there is not the least doubt but the issue of the bunery question wonld be as triumphant as that of the income tax if ministers showed but the same zeal or the one which they displayed in the management 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 justice to the Catholic elergy, to subject to che in-
quisitorial rigors of the Escliequer officials the roluntary offerings which the people bestow! It is not ang siuce the clergy were sharing in all the afflic tions of their suffering flocks, carrying, of which we ad several instances, their little supply of mea everal miles to comfort some of their perishing people. Yet, during that time not a penny was profso eager for bringing them within the pale of the Treasury. It is only when the state bestowed its endowments the state used to think of exercising the corelative rights of burdening those endowments wil taxation. It was reserved for your lordshin's admiistration, so lauded by the fiscal farmers who share in the taxes which their pledge-breaking friends nabled you to impose even on the public alms of the clergy, to lave such alms set down for the first time midust taxable commodities.
Yet I will not do you nor your colleagues the injustice to suppose that it was cupidity or state neces sity that ssrayed you in its imposition. No; the Elergy, happily placed outsiue the influence of the ised without sontrol or hindrance that religiou reedom which they retail for the discharge the duties of the ministry. What room for ap peal to the charitable dispensations of the Treasury is supplied by an acquaintance with the scanty reve-
nues of the Catholic clergy? Were the clergy of reland not to avail themselves of thie adzantage he law in looking for legal exemption from a tax deserving of that happy exemption from secular in-
terference in their religions concerns which they long enjoyed. It is iu vin that governments and in their anxiety to pension afterwards os well as in their anxiety to pension afterwards, as well as to
tax the Catholic clergy. If they suffer themselve to be caught in this liberal snare, they may recollest hat the government of Baden is a liberal and a con stiutional government-nay, as noeral and constuhon for tibe mo secretary, win an ins predilic ion for hiberand constanal governments, cond astics who a state pension are now the loulest in prise of th fiscal sclieme of clerical tavation, theast among tha most discrect, in its cousure they may refleet without some alarm for the fulure, that one of th nost poweriul envines of tymany now wielded by the iberal government of Balen against its brave Arcl bishop is the depriving the leritimate ecclesiastics of heir state pension, and its unlallowed transfer to unrincipled schismatics, who owned in the secula clesiastical obedience, whic hey refised to their lasful Bishop. I trust that our virtuous poverty and freedom, untaxed as well unen lowed, will preserve us in perfect peace, and save
the Catholic Church on the one land, and the state on the ollis ons, at any fure the other in Badien, as well as in other parts of Eu

I have the honor to be
Your Lordship's failhful serrant $\dagger$ John, Archbishop of Tuam.

FRANCE, ENGLAND, AND IRELAND. rom the Nation.)
The Jetter of his Grace the Arclibishop of Dublin, oo the Editor of the Univers, is worthy of a place in the Blue Books of the War. Its guarded tone-the esult not merely of Dr. Cullen's calm and astute temper, but of the delicate policy, which, as Delegarc of the Holy See, necessarily moulus his actions here, and especially, we presume, in reference to foreign countries-barely veilis a most formidable menning We see at a glance, that the persecuted Archbishop of Freiburg, merely appears upon this occabion as a ponduct of the Fectish, as a means of bringing the towards the Cothoics in their army and navy, and lowards our Reicious House dire tly undery, and ice of the French Emperor and Peole - int is in fact, an appeal to the sympallies of "a nation so thoroughly Catholic and so sensitive to every Catho is interest" against thie persecuting policy of ber ally. That appeal has already been answered in part His Grace's letter is dated the 8thult. On the 18,h Decree appeared from the Frencla Emperor's hand, making an extraordinary prorision of Chaplains for the expeditionary army. If we should bear that some of them are Irish by birth, and that they all have got rish to altend to the spiritual necessities of tho Irish Catholics serving under the British Rlag, it is no of an the shouldexpect. But it will be a The moving yet moderate language in which this appeal to the charity of the French clergy is stated hardly equals in its subdued lorce of expression the grave and suble irony of the prissage wich rehesi upon'the conduct o the Government. Lo! it secms o say, our ten thousand Catholic soldiers, scattered rom Constantinople to Kalaf our 4,00 or 5,0 Black Sea, all exposed to the perils of a merciles varfare, and in hourly danger of death, are, amon them all, to have two Chaphins! England demands not alone the shedding of their blood, but the sacrifice of their souls. Let us be duly grateful. Wo we this vast concession to "the liberal spirit of the present Ministry."
Let us, before it passes out of memory, read them 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 prosccution ever in stituted in Ireland for language spoken by a Priest from a Roman Cathonic altar, was instituted by the Proney-General Procureurs.
sent Ministr
Last week, the Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant publicly sent to the Secretary of a bigoted Protes tant Association an insulting and unfounded censure upion a Catholic Magistrate, of just and irreproachable niaracter, who had endeavored to protect a member of his creed from the outrages of a hireling proselyMinistry.
The wreek before, a Bill to interfere with the pro perty and the vows of Religious Women was intr
stating that " a a a matter of principle, he was not
disposed to objeet to the Bill," "nd the English At Iorncy-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 he House of Compons a vote to appoint a Commit ee to dras Nuns before it, and pry with impious gaze into the privacies of Conventual life. Thanks to the fiberal spirit of the present Ministry.
This measure was introduced by a supporter of the Ministry, and it was carried almost simultaneousis witb the election, in a misled Catholit constituency, of
a ligh official of the Ministry who had previously Aligh official of the mort such a measure. Thanks pledged himselff to support such a measure.,
to the liberal spirit of the present Ministry He lideral spirit oe the present Ministry:
and the nest week, in reply to Mr. Lucas (the enuine compliment of the Archioishop to whom add a peculiar pungency to the irony of his Grace's re
fiection upon the Ministry) - Sir James Graham dedlared that "the Protestant religion was the established Church of the country, and that it was utterly iuppossible to admit on boars one slipp two cluaplains
of difierent religions." Therefore, let the Catholic ailor or marine die like a dog. Thanks to the liberal spirit of the present Minisistry
Gràcious God! Since Emancipation a series of insulls so grosss has not been offered to our Church.
What dirision in the House of the Lord do they alculate on, that they dare to scoff at us thus in th hour of their ovnn sore strait and perill? Of old, had such things come to pass-wore the police at our
convent doors, and the last rites withheld from our gallant bretiren bleeding in foreign war-a cry of dignalion would hare been echoca round in their rom shrine to shrine, and struck more tert is it their rotten in our state? What latent and corrupt influence is it that divides us against ourselves, paralyses reil of the Temple ? Oh, surely our good Archibishop 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 eren more highly - the tones in
which lie spose to Ireland tbree years aso, whien the hole 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 boliest of God's creatures, but by a be purest and boliest of God's creatures, but oy a counselled. The Arclbislopp has done wisely in ap-
pealing to the sympathies of Trance If Russian, pealing to the sympatbies of France. If Russian 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 uot seek this intervention formally? Be sure, England would novy yield augh this Committec is to meet and sit for months, and hunt for eridence and pry into those retreats sacred to God-then there is another course which it nought but their own bigotry to soide them. Let moo and whom not-their names in religion, their naites by the lavy. Let no unnecessary facility be giren to them. When they want a fress witness, ber by the robe and lead her forlhfom her Conven in arrest. Were this done-did the Goperamert
believe it were likely to be done-we should hare Mr . Chamber's Committee discharged ere this day week.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE

The bulls have arrived this week from Rome appointing a coacyuor bishop one the people and clergy of that ancient diocese and the whole liish church, upon the elevation of one of the most sainly, accomplished, and Irish-hiearted All-tallows Missionary College. From the instituMon of which he has been the light and guide for riised. There a true regret will be mingled witl congratulations. But wherever Dr. Moriarty is bnown,
and those whom he bas taught are teaching the Gosand Loose whom he bas taught are teaching the Gos-
pel in every zone of the earth, liis glevalion to the throne of his diocese will be heard of with pride and on the respect and affectionse of all whor have bnown bim.-Nation.
Sarge meetings ot the Catholic cititizens have been held religion, in the persons of the religious, by Thema religion, in, the persons of the religions, by Thomas
Chambera' atrocious motion for an enquiry inio nunreries. Immediately a fler Easter. in ageregate
meeting of the Caiholics of Ireland will be held at be Rotundo in Duviin, for the same purpose:
Throughout the diocese of Killaloe and the Arehsiged on Sunday at all the clureches against Chamside's bill for the spolation of the property of the con

Duivoarvan Es, ectron Commitres.-Maguire is de-
clired duly eleced. The rascal conspiracy against him han failed. Heaven be praised! He wipl pro-
balily get cosle. The paine is reserved.-Nalion. balily get coste. The paint is reservect.- Nation.
Government has at last taken up. seriousty the eub-
 Chroricle, and we this day publish contracte for 26
Balteries on the Dublin and Wi.klow low sea board. Thathe Sociely of Friends in Ireland petitioned parBiament againt,
The pice of land rizes in Ireland. There is great
competion tor land in Galway, sold by the Encumburcompetition tor land in inalway, fold by the Encumber-
ed Eatales
want

The prevailing opinion heres(says a London eorespon-
lent of the Daily Express) is, that Mr. Keogh intends gentle pressure is not su confidently defined.
Apropos of Irish maters, says a correspondent of about the house that an arranserient is likely to be made, by which Baron Pennefanaher will retirelform the
rish Bench, and be succeeded by Mr. Brewster. In his eventualiy, ; is ssaie that Mr. Keogh will be ap minted Atiorney-Ganeral, Mr. Butt, M.P., for Yough
1, Solicitor-General for Ireland. If there be any ruth in this report, it will at once accoum for the he Irish Corruphion Committee to ward off heavy bows from his imended colleague, Mr. Keogh.
The strike on the pa:l of the masons, carpenters, and laborers lately in the employ
builders of Cork, still continues.
The Great Southern and Weetern Railway Company hildren of $M_{r}$. William Bateman a Cork solicioo who was killed by the collision at Straftan.
SprciaI. Cosmissios:-The Norrlicrn Whig announ
es ihal Baron Greene and Mr. Sergeant Howle despatching the business of the county of Antrim will proceed to Monaghan, and there hold a specia custody in that county, inclucing the Ribandmen charged with conspiracy to murder the late Mr. Thomas bateson.
Tyrone assizes terminated without a capital convicAt the Antrim assizes; Robert $0^{\prime}$ Neill, a private in he 12th Reginent of Foon, has been found suilty of The murder of John Browne, a corporal in the same
Regiment. He is to be executed on the thof Aprit Priss-Hunting-At the Lonciondery assizes, the
Rev. Patrick Campbell, a Catholic clergyman, was iodicted for celearating an illegal marriage between
Wm. Chippington, a soldier in the 54 thi Regiment, and Martha $L$ ynch. The facts were as follows:- $\ln$ June, 1853, Chipington applied to Mr. Campbell to
marry him to Maitha Lyreb, he being a Protestant, marry him to Matha Lyneth, he being a Protestant,
and she a Catholic. Mr. Campbell refused to do so nless Chippintson would contorm to the Cathotic eligion. He accordingly was baptised, and alitervards
confirmed aa a Catholic, Some days afier, he went with Marha Lynoh to the house of ofther, Reve. Mrent
M'Carron, where the prisoner was resident curte. He raid the whisenore prisoner was residen ceurate.perform ad in a darkened room by a person to whose
person or voice, neither Clispping toin nor his wife cate of the marriage, signed purponing to ba a a cerliiven in evidence for the Crown, but which Mr. rom the entry in the registry authenticated by the ame of the prisoner. The registy book was proarsigned, and wot in the handwriting of the prisoner. He commentod spoke the the exidence for the prisoner he very penal act nunder which the prisoner liad been of the penal coule. He sloowed that penallies which exclusively affected the Catholic clergy, which had been repeated by a previous att of parliament, had
been smuggied into the late act, in the shape of a praviso, which no one undersiood when the act passed
He insisised there was no evidence to fix the offerce on the prisonere and hat hee was, according to
oules of ligal evidenue, entiuled to an coquiltal The Rev. Mr. MLoughtin was callect to prove that
bedocument onn which the Crown relied was and he'dacument on which he Crown relied was a tran-
script from the registry, which was covied for the script from the registry, which was copied for the
purpose of giving ihem cortificates. The entry in
he registry was the writing of the Rev. Mr. Mich ron, and was not signed. On cross-examination he
stated that he considered the law which required the Cutholic clergyman to ascertain that ueither of the
parties had been Protestans for more than 12 months paries 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 whe court-he had no hesitation in saying he would
evade such a law whenever he could. It was unjust
 guilty. The jury was com
and six Catholies.-Nation.
Kitareny Assizes.-The Queen vs. the Rev. Marliz opyte- in this case the Rev. Mr. Dnyle, parish pries ed in the moaths of November and december lasi, in-
cited his flock to attack the scripture readers who in-
 of witnesses having been examined but no wimbes es were called for the defence :and the fact being perfectly palpable that it was ine proselytisers themhe popular feeling against hem, the jury at one fuund greeted with loud cheers by a crowded court, and by
multitude of the people who followed a multitude of the people who followed him throngh
the street, testifying their pleasure at the resulf of the
All the Galway papers speak in the most sannaine
erms of the state and prospects of agriculture in that district. The weather has been everything the far rua "Padds;" confidence is beginning to be be-estav lished in his potato. "I is pleasing," saya one on
the journals, cto witness ihe enthusiasm with whic,
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 polato-planting.
The Belfast journals announce the death of Jame Coulson, Esq.
Tine Cuclerra- - Letters from Kanturk, publishe cided abateportcr, slate what there has been a deacked by cholera and in the virulence of persons at sut hat. although the immediate prospects are quickty the greateret preceaution and vigilinacouraging ang anpect
sary, as the treacherous malady in $y$ neces. sary, as the treachercus malady is yel lurking amonis
the noforunate people of the "Bluepools." The
witer roported in the country districts, and I have heard rom good authoriis, that three cases of decited cho is evidentent the in thenense in yet workhouse liis day. tho weather, become wromer, rears are entertained of

Mingrszas' Mowsy.-Afler a conlest, sustained by
the Irish Liberal members and the English Dissenters with singular fidelity and skill, the new Minister Money Att has been adranced an additional stage Commons on Monday, and there were four divisionn
-each result affirming the principle of the bill. The -each result affirming the principle of the bill. The
first took place on Mr. Fagau's proposition, that every hovese valued at $£ 20$ should be exempted from the tax operation of the bill. Sir Johny Young did not seem to consider that result absolutely indispensable, how
ever ever: he opposed the motiinn, and it was rejected by
a majority of 15. Mr. Hadfeild, an English Dissen!er, then moved that all houses rated at $\mathcal{E} 15$ should be exempled. The tax was or the beneut of one-sixth
ot the Irish people, he observed, whe had already
f60e of the frish people, he observen, what had, already
$\pm 600,000$ for ""their religions 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 hhat
nearly all the Roman Catholics in towns would be exerpted under this bill-(the exemption being only of houses rated at $\pm 10$ and under)-and that the bur den would mainly fall on the Protestant population.",
"If so," was the liappy rejoinder of Mr. Hume "If so," was the happy rejointer of Mr. Hume,
"why not remove dissatisfaction at once by introduc, ing a classe to exempt all the Catholics in towns?
Mrr. Pellatt, another English Dissenter, insisted that the tax should be abolished, because it had been
originally imposed as a badge of conquest upon the Catholios. But when the House divided, there Pappear-
ef a majority of 21 for the government Bill. Two ent a majority of 21 for the government Bill. Tiso
oither amenuments were then submited, one proposing he exemplion of Catholics and Dissenters and an other suggesting the reduction of the tax accorting to But anier a debate, whict he House hatd very care
folly made up its mind not to listen to, both were refully made up i1s mind not to listen to, bo
jected by substantial majorities. $\rightarrow$ Nation.
Messrs. Sadleir and Keoif-the one an ex-Lord of the Treasury and the olher Solicititr-General for
Ireland in the Coalition Ministry-are a Arcades ambo! Our readiers are already aware of Mr . Sasleir's misdoings, and his illegal proceedings in
connection with his own elecuion, which lave caused connection with his own election, which have cause
lim to be twice condemned in he Civil Courts, be mulceded in damages to the a mount of $\pm 1100,-$ and to be ignominiously expelled from a Ministry that
stuck by him as long as possible. Mr. Meogh, the other Representatuve of the frisl Brigade in the Min istry, is now in a fair way of terminaling his official
career in a similar manner. He wais one of the Commillee appointed to investigate the charges of corrupt
trafficking in ptaces, brought against the Irish Mernors ; and durnigs the course of the investigation, so
 tends so much io inculpate him hni, insead or sitting
as a judge, he teels he must rather be regarled as a is one to the effect that, at the General Election in
1847 , he induced a Colonel Smith to sign bills 4 , large amonnt to defray his electioneering expensises, promising, in returr, to obtain for the Colonel the
office of an stipendiary Magistrate. Mr. Keogh, howpointment for his backer, and Culd Colonel Smith wen
 coniriver to get Colonel Smith's son appointed to an
office in the Customs; and nn the occasion of , last and took a leading, part in the canvassing for Mr
Keogh. This is ouly one which it is alleged that Mr. Keogh corruply traffecked in places with which to remunerate his political sup.
porters and partisans in the borough or Alhlone. In
would be untair, however, the matler as it at present stands. make much cumment on adduced before the Committee is printed, as it likely
will be, we shaill be able to pronpunce definitely on the mater; but so damaging is much of the evidence
now being adduced, that ever and anou the Commit and taking the evidence with closed doors.- $E$ tina
burgh Advertiser.

Esodus-Despite the encouraning prospects of
agriculture in Ireland, the Celtic Eso

 dustry, now present only totlering cabisns and unculli-
valed fields. $A$ Walerford jounnal describing the de parture of three hunctred emimprants, cosseribives, "They the ere the bone and sineyry of our cuuntry, boolh menh,
women, beys and girs.", It seems impossible to fix zuy limit or proportion to the Rxous, says a Galway
paper. Acocrding to a Cork journal, 6 ithis continual stream of emigration is going on regularly every week.
Abont a fornight since snch was the desire 10 emigrate, lhat a secondi sleamer had to be put on by he
Cork Eleam Ship, Company, and both left crowded
wih emigrants? The Sundar Recruit-As we perdicted in our hast, he escape thite conseciguencun an aliowing the warlike laito Mr. M Ilntire briefly reapenitulated his objections to the mode of enlistment, and leff the case in the lands of the opinion of Dharcus, Esta, the Mayor, said it was tary contract, and, thereforte, conild nont be leanally en-
tered into on the Sabbath. Allongh the now of te case hat not been quite decided, they had no hesita-
tion in saying that, when the persori enlisied on the
 ngy following, and tenew lis engagement, the originina
compnct was null and void. It mas contray aw of Goil, in the first place; to enlist on the sabball day, and this being the case, mililiary men should not
commit a breach of God's law in endenvoring to entrap ment inio the service, for it was his opinion thal
the man who would thon his man who would not come forward on the day afte worthy of the service, and that the force wonld be
much beeter without him. Besides this they hel opinion of the Duke of Welington-a a highl authority in military matters-that, unless a man entisted on
the Sabbath came forward the day following and re newed his contract, the previous enlistment was of
no effert. Under these circumstances, the bench
were of opinion that,


Military recr
and is moderately successful. Ampress in Dublin, attested on Tuarslay, at the Head Polites Office wits a discharged sergean with a peusion, who, after re-
turning from nd ind has now re-entered Ithe service as pension.
A medical stulent, the son of Surgeon Haffield, of prisonment, al College-street Pulice-office, for wantion-
 proveeding towards his reguie. Father Mryugh, wax ing, and while passing up Stephen, s-areent, , he even-
soner cried after him "666: the mark of the beasi."
 the ulunneries bill." He was then given into custody.
-Nation.

THE War-ireland's opportunity. din the dreadfuil maelstroomin of wan! sine wind cheerfully yield up many of her fatiess possessions, if
the trunt were confessell, to a void the
 that for liesitation, for diplumace, fro retreat, there is
now room no more! The cie is cust

 what result Heaven only can forelell. LVery symp-
tom porlends a dreadful lrial; aud, let victory be
where it mas
 Her resources are taxeed already to the ut every batilic. There is no energy of her's that is wut severely tested
in every shape aithis moment. New Iaxes are levied bear the wight imposed by these hasitifies; and
these taxes are to be followed by ouhiers, lill the back
 ing conflict. So denuded is Ireland of of apheriten that
the barrack squares in the great majority of our gar-
 arder weeks hence of English rule will be placed, in
 whelming military power "to keep her in order," is
well nigh lotally abandord

 discouraged by iniestine bruils, by insearteneved divisions
about names or nonentites aboul names or nonenitities-about persisonal recrimina-
tions and mutual charges between iudividuals, to think ed by thing her wrongs as they only cill be redressed cy the peaceful operation of public opinion.-
Sick ath leant in oconsequence of the augry vionee
of their new leaders, who arree on no common tround
 ncilion among themselves, the people are actuated by uo controlitg motive save an insatiable thirst for emi-
gration, which has become the ruling passion with the remunant of those millions who possess tu home in the
landl of their fathers. Split up into frayments-divided bet ween adiverse secions-coineiding it no semi-
ment or opinion-hourd byo commun tio of sympa-
thy, whilst heut, and buis ond a people before- onr brusisel, and iorn as never ware
of O'Comnell,
 and lound wanting in each and in anll, they have
scattered oo the winds the siorioun orgnnisution which
made them formidable to with war proclaimed, and the country lef defenceleless, no practical step is taken by the Goverrment in the
way of conciliation, because there is no nower in the
count
 chains more closely, as in the instance of Ministers
Money, the total ab, promised and denied, and to occopy y hise peen sio minid
with exhibitions of personal acrimony, with disgust every right -hiuking man, as they prove hox ready
Irislimen are to sit and roast ead their nakedness su the derisive joy of every enemy and
he indiguat and
 portunity which for so many yentrs s.and beent expeceted
has come ; but will it not puss away withont leaving other trace of its existence than the deener de-
gradation of the people, and a systematic agression gradation on the people, and a systemnatic afyression
on those civil and reifigions immunities which, with
the cooperation of he co-operation of a united clergy aud penple, $n$ 'ConEly glish pride and supremacy, which he concurered?
War, which never yet was nsherel- in by England, even in thich derker yet ways or isheren- in thy England, a relaxation of oppression, is now procirimed amid
the bizoted howl of the Chamberses, tle Drummonds, the Newdegates, who, when they demana Committees
of Inquiry into the sacred concerns of our Convent, he protestitiono ooderate sense of the minoriils, epurut members, overwhetm the Government, and obnin the objects for which they seek withont any means of
successfull resistance on the their wiekeel and infamoue dosigns. Engrieh fanaticism is in the ascendant even at the eritical juncture
that England requires the right airm of Citholic reland 10 co-operate in fighting her ballles by bea and by
ind. Reform is shelved. Progress is not hoonght of. is ione of bitler, unrelenting, intense the Channol which no remonstrance can arrest-which defies reaconditional pardon to the Irish Exiles cannal be regarded in a Favorable light as long as ithe great body
of the people are driven to hhe alterrative of selfexpatriation because they have no security for their in-
dusrry in the eard of their fathers. Onr wishes are
unconsulted for unconsulted
Reporler.

## GREAT BRITAIN

His Emanence the Cardiual Arehbishep of Westminsler was expecied in London by Easter. Convencrument of Confirmation in the privite chape
of Mgr: de Montpellier, Bishop of Liege. One o these, Mr. Hamillon, M. A. of Balliol College, Oxfore telongs to one of the most. celebrated camilies of
Scolland. He was recently received into the Cuhulic Church, after having been received into the Catholi Chureh, after haviuts been for some time curat
persecution of nuns in england.
On the 24 h wht. was heth! in London, one of the Catholic boty, since the passing of the Emancipation Act, for the purjose of prolesting against the resoln-
tion lately arriel in the House of Cummons on the tion lately carried in the House of Cummons on the
motion of Mr. Chambers. The Hall of neeting was densely crowded, and men of all ranks seemed desirbrutal and unmanly persecution now athemptled against uuofendiig women. The following Resnlations and
form of a Petition to the Huse of Commons were uanimonsly arreed to: futt to be an insult to the futhers and lle brotherse
 tross sutrate on tike laties liem selves.,
 ami ased juppisisit
popistiutioual haw
coll
"That the proposed iuquiry is an unworthy conCutholic religion,
of religious Iiberty
"That the moposed ingniry cammot fail to excite
he deenest indignation ampongst the Catholic poputh the deenest indiguation amounst the Catholic popmta-



 alle penal laws."
to rue hnomante the commons of great bat The Humbe Pefition of the ondersigneri Cotholics-
anmbly Shawelh-1. That your pelitioners hav enrned with rerreth that one handred and eighty-sis members of your honumble house have voled in favo
of a Commitue of hquiry into Religious Houses.
"That lest yurs honariable house should be misle That those who protend has such nuquiry is not meant
oftend the leelings of Cathotics your pet to offend the leelings of Catholics, your petitioners
feel bound to express the resentment and indignation with which every Catholic regards the proposed in guiry. That your petitioners beg to remind your ho-
"If. Thate that the iumates of these houses are ladies volumarily residing together upon their private
fortunes; that they number among them the near and dortunes; that they number amongr them the near and hat no tacts hiwe been proved, or even alleged, ia or illegal prixation of liberty, exists among them and that such supposition involves an odinus charge of criminality heavil purnishable by the laws of the culd not be prerpetrated.
" IIL. That your petitioners beg further to remin your hononable hurse that the presemt agitation against convents has arisen out of the religions excitement he instigators of the proposed inquiry are the bitte sociations, working with the avowed object of subvertng the religina and civil rights of Catholics; that ral measures, introduced in this and the preceeding parliameat, agninst religious houses, of which the
sane men linve heen the advocates; that at public netinge, and in the pubirc press, he above measmres shated to be sleps towards the entire suppression or banishment of Catholic religious communities, such
suppession being also declared to be only part of a he extinction of the Catholic religion.
"IV. That your pelitinners beg further to remind your honorable louse that the proposed inquiry has
been publicly advocated at the meetings and in the ournals above alludeblo, by the invention and propagation of abumiunble calumnies, accompanied by
most insulting invectives against the Catholic religion and against the principles and characters of its Biohope, Pastors, andil individial followers.
"V. That your netitioners beg further to "Y. That your nelitioners beg forther to express thei conviction hat by insitituing the proposed inquir
your honorable house wilf encourage further attempt against the honor and the rigbis of Catholics; will be considered by the country at large as sanctioning the calumnies of those who, ont of your honorable prejudices of the people aguinst their Calholic coun
irymen; and will raise in the breast of every Catho ic in the three tingdome a deep and lasting sense of undeserved insult and unpardoriable injustice.
"Vr. In conclusion, your petitioners beg to remind
your honorable honse that we are on the eve of a war when all classes should be most united in zeal for the common grod, that the Catholics of England, Ireland
and Scoland are cheerinilly prepared to make all sacrifice and encounter all dangers in the service of their Queen and country; that housinds of them are actually rous, as well as most unwise, at such a time, 10 ado any measures for faluning the flames of religious dishonor of their female relatives bave been sacrificed by the parliament of their country, out of nnt unworthy "Your patitiouers, therefore, beg your Honorable
house not to consent to the appointment of the said And

## the nunneries bicl

To our Protestant Fullow-Cuuntrymen
The undersigned desire it to be known that they rethe Howse of Commons as a direct attack upors the Catholic religion, and as an in sult to those who pronleration of which they are suid to be assured by the Constitution.
They to not propose to nrgue a point which they beieve to be elear to all intelligent and fair minds, and hey view the proposal of Mr. Chambers, however the may himself represent it, simply as a proot of hatre and fear of the Catholic religiont, and of an ardent deThe chpare its legitimate influence by persecution ongs since been satisfactorijly refuted, 'and if they were most interezted in procuriug redress. To sippose Trive imputation.
mittee proposal to examine by a Parliamentary comas it does, to the institution of a tritunal of inquiry Englisthmen, they can hardly believe io be serions.-
Iu any case there are sufficient consti!ntinulal and le gal reasons for the rejection of this punpesal, withoua
calling upon Catholices to deal with it as a religious
gnestion.

## tion should exist respecting the semiments of the Cit




 punx of Harrowien,

Dormer,
Siafforl,
Lind

## Alhomas Edward Stonor, Alfred Sturtion,

lifred Stontion, borne, Bart.,
Edward Sinythe, Bart.,
T. Rukewod Gage, Bart, And upwards of 300 of the Catholic gentry.
THE STATE OF RELIGION IN ENGLAND A
SET FORTH IN THE RECENT CENSUS.
An interusurg and instructive lecture on the subject
was delivered on Tuesday evening, 2 oit ult., in the
incture-hall of the above inslitution, in New-siren peture-hall of the above institution, in New-street, tleman who, since the re-organisation of this valazble
society, has rendered great service by delivering mory than one lecture on subiects of importance, not onty to
nembers of Catholic Literary Societies, but to Cathoagenerally
ving briefly allided to the antiquit and origin of numbering the people, proceeded to deMang great ability, the official report of Mr. Horace Mann. Allualing to the attempts made to underrate
the number of Catholics in Great Britair, he proved to demnonstration that the conclusions drawn by Protest. ant journalists and others were. False and erroneous. onnected with the title, Mr. 'Tenlon observed thal,
'as we are to judge of a tree by its fruits, we are now as we are to jutge of a tree by its fruits, we are now
nabled accurately to test the productions of Protest-
antism, 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 tairly be onsidered its legitimate productions;", hat, as the
Protestant boasis of unrivalled prosperity during the ant three hundred years, and of his perfect political ions have been frustrated by Catholic jafluence, either externally or internally, he cannot say that poverty has crippled his efforts, or that political or social in-

huences have been wanting. He has hat resources anbounded, and liberty to employ them as he willed. ocieties innumerable; he has had the command of enormous wealth, and, more than this, all the appli| ances of modern science and invention to further and |
| :--- |
| arry out his designs. Whellier, thent, so fertile a soil | arry out his designs. thistles, the thorny briar or the weet and life-inspiring vine, they are the natural ceeded to allude to the extranordinary decay of religion in England, proving that the present number of

charches belonging to the Establishment is very litle I at all, superior to the number which existell prior to
he so-called Reformation, and declaring that the pe fiod from that time to the present century had stronver laims than noy other to be termed the Dark Ages istancing even very recent cases of destruction on venerable edifices raised by pious hands during the
Ages of Faith. The statement of M. Mann, that in England six only out of every 100 working me wo out of 100 , furnishes unmistalieable evidence of the deay of religion in England. "This, Then, un
the most authentic authority, is the result of Protestne most authentic authority, is the result of Prom anturies of unlimited sway - oneThird of the population have lapsed into heathenism no more knowledge of God or religion than the most
debased savares in the world. And yet with the knowledge that one-third of their countrymen live an die in the utter neglect of all religion, there are to b heaven and earth to make one proselyte from the $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{a}}$ holic Church, and who strive with greater earnest ness to indnce one Catholic to spealk disrespectifuly or he Blessed Virgin than they do to make known he Divine Soll to their perishing fel
Correspondent of Catholic Standard.
Dogtrinal Differences anongest Bishops.- The man who was rejected a year ago by the Bislop of Ripon, on the ground of unsoundness on the doctrine of baplism, and has licensed him to the curacy of Net-
tlestead, naer Maidstone. The gentleman alluded to is the Revi George Ansic Hay ward, Mu.A., Whose
case it will be renembered excited much interest at
the time. The Rev. gentleman's views were alleged;
by the Bishop of Ripon, to be in opposition to the
Prayer-book. Who is to decide what ate the doctrines
or te of the Chaveh, when they are thas adversely
preted by its learned dignitaries?-Advertiser
Rumored Ministemal Saladblase.-The Lundon correspondent of the Danchesicr Courier says that ru and it is confidenty asserted than Lord Johns hussiell, Sir James Graham, and Sir Wilham Molesworth, are
likely to separtate from their colleagues. The groua likely to separate froin their colleagues. The grouad
of disarcememt is sitated, with some probability, to be he manner in which the Reform Bill of the no stong party in the Cabinet are for throwing it ove nugselter in the present seasion; while Lord John
Rusell, and the others above-named, have staked Cheir repmatition
By he fulowing Proclamation it wouli appear that



 nar of mations.
forego the exprise of her right of seizing auticles
contraband of War, and of preventing Nentais from hinging the enemies dispatches, and sthe nust main breaking iuly effective blocale which may be estab-
lished with ans adequate farce agains the enemies
pors Hat Pors, Hanbors or Crasts, bnt ste will waive her right
of seiving enemies property liden on board a neutial
vesiel unless it ho desse, uness it be enntratand of War. It is not Her
dipesty's intemion to claim the confiscation of nemtal properly not being contrabnud or War, fondond on boand
enemies ships, aid she farther declares that being axions to lessen as much as pessible the evils of War, and to restricts its operations to the regular or
cansed forces of the Country, she with not issu
etters of Marque by the commisioning of privatees Dated Westminster, 2sith March, 1854.
Cnu ${ }_{\text {dies }}$ Lirtiee Used- ft appeas from the eenEus of religious Worslip that of the 14,077 charehes
in England and Wales there are no less than 4,440 which are open only once on a Sunday-nore than a
third of the whole number. They are mosily churches in the rural districts, but in no district cant all who are disposed to go to church be absent from home at the same service. Inadequate endowments will lasrdly
acconnt for this deficiency, for there are but $1,3 \overline{04}$ incumbents who have not above f200 a-year. In all
England and Wales there are only 732 churches that Algland and Wales there are only 732
are attended three times on a Sunday.
Scotcin Iniumanity.-We (Glasgow Free Press) cruel, and inluman proceeding thari that chronicled by our able and vigidant cotemparary, the Ulster man
of anturday last. From inquiries, instituted by us, we tearn, that the main facts, with the exception of he
asking to be sent to Belfaet, put forward by our cotem porary, are correct. We deeply regret being obliged to admin that they are so; for the honor of our com-
mon nature, we could wish it wherwise. Thus write mon nature, we could wish it chterwise. Thus write
our cotemprary:- On Wedineday morning, the at
ention of a gentleman in the service of the tarbour ention of a gentleman in the service of the Harbour
Board, Mr. M.Bride, was directed by une of ters to an object lying under asked on Donegall Quaty.
It was a poor womnan, who appeared to be in a feeble tate of heallh, and looking as iniserable as a creature ocircumstanced might. A pair of crutches lay beside
er. Captain $M$ •Brile asked he: how she came there. Caplain M•Bricle asked he: how she came there
answer was, that slie had been brought over in he Stag steamer from Glasgow, and being sick, weak, to crawl any farther. To the question, why she cam rom Scotland, she rephed that the poor law officers of Glasgow had dragged ber on board the steamer, and
forced her away against her will. Her siory was simply this:-Sue was a native of Portglenone; he ame was Mary Connor. Twelve years ago she ief ervice in Glasgow. Last New Year's Day, she was athacked with clolera, and was immediasely removed
oo the hospital in Parliamentary Road. The physici ans who intended her there, sle said, were Drs. Craiw she gave-its the story goes-all the money she had on her possession, one pound, to one of the nusses.mancled leer money of this woman, when the latter slated that sle had given it up to Mr. White, the per efused to relurn her the mouey - probably it was reained as a charge for the expenses of her cure-at all vents, though cured of the cholera, she had lost the She was discharged, in a miserably feeble state, an he poor-law officials immediately seized on her, and Glaszow on Tuesday evening. When landed here,
on Wednesday morning, utterly exhausted, and no nowing where to look for refuge, she crawled unde
ne of the sheds, and lay there till she was discovered y the porter.'
Bramingaam, April 1.-Murder and suicide reem ast few days three persons have been murdered, and he life of another is placed in imminent peril.

## UNITED STATES.

Mormons for Deseret.-The Missouri Democta notices the arrival in St. Lous, of 500 Mormons, by
the steamer St. Louis. They are all natives of Denmark and Sweden, from whence they have recently migrated to oro to Salt Lake.-The Saints are being of the wordd. The United States does not at present appenr to be a favorable field for their missionary la-
bors, 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 ieturn to the United States and establish an ltalian Church in Now York.
Yersonv.- Judge Pierpont has decided that so
nush of the Liquor Prohibition act of that State as
directs that seized liquar shall be destroyed without directs that seized liquor shall be destroyed without
direct proof that any has been sold, is unconstitutional.

Tragicni. Arrath- -The following heart-renling
cena, vecuredia Waupeca County, Wisconsin, ibout
 pay an paperr money. The man who purchased the
 wentist hims in yoking them up. He accontingly
vard with the man for that purpose, feav ing the money lying uan the lable. On his reman to
the honse be fand his lithe child had taken the honey from the table, and wats in the act of kitidimer








 here speake, is perhaps ne where more strikingly di
phayed than in Cuba, at the prosem tay feltaing
he negro slavery of that stronshold of ponish ignom
 light" and "suncuary privilequs." Read for i:t
slance the following dencriptinu or "Stuvery in Cabu; wonli be benefitted by its :uncxation to the great ontel Republie. We copy from the correspondente
of the $N$. Tines:-
I found the domestic slaves in this city (Havanna)
 of god treatment in their happy countennaces; the emales not wurked as hard is a "rree" English
anaid" is wo the houses of the " nidule chasses," ound therm as well cluthed, as well fed, and with as ittle labor to perfurm as any men servants in th
worth. I foumd their children pethed, playing wit he chiddren of their masters, as happy and as joyous, ever seen inathy as pancy of the world. The thought the vecurred to me, can this be the "Cuban Slavery,
of whose "terror" I have heard so mul? are the cart-whips, where the mamate, where the leseribed, in such glowing language? They exis not in this city; the only thiug in the shape of cruelty heavily chained, in maty instunces, the streels, to olabor with that freedom requisite tu the performano of their work eflectively; but then 1 remembered it
was their crimes that had browshton ilheme unforunate wretches their cruel punishmectit. it then oonforturrat me, that I mights find some of the evils and cruelice y going into dhe country and visiting a sugar estate. 1 vited various sugar estates near Matankas. It wa or mapume on all of them, whell fom the necessity of manufacturing the cane juice into sugar is lasta ected with.sugar manufacture with which 1 am no onversant, it was requisite the labor, in the boilin ho:se al least, shouid be incessiut, night and day,
without intermission. But the sugar-house hiborere, as well as those engaged in the other labors of the states, were divided matu "grangs" or "spells," (like "walches" on board slip, which relieved each contented. There was. Thene of appeared happy and
anvish fear exthifled that I had expected to withess at the presence her their master; neilher did I perceive any of that to perform any particular act, that I have 60 frequently observed among "free" Jabarers.
I saw their regralar allowances of food served ont to hern-a thick soup composed of jerked beef, pilanhins, spinach, and other vegetables; and althourt
 it amazingly. That they had enough of it, and that visited genera appearance, bore sufficient evidence. visited their "huls," and found in them many o the uecessaries of cumfort to the negro life, and an opartial. I found athached to many of the hole a sty containing a fine thriving "grunter;" and there
were also an abundance of [ow/s;-beside which saw very many patches of tobacco, the property of the ciates inquirng, "What time have of my ore poor slapes poultry ?" I will reply to the question. Out of "crop ime, say for at leass half the year, or ralher more, form no hours in the middle of the day, the slaves pe: husiest seasnon of the year, a few minutes before and s many after the hours of labor, afford opportunity
or 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 hose "crueltise" which I still believed must have maginations of the narrators? Perchance they exis.
in the "slave code." Let us see. What find we translations, but simply etate the substance of the feum
extracts I shall make. I find the slave is not bound to labor for his master on ang "d double cross" day in
he Romish calendar ; that he is entitled to proper medical and olherdar; that he itendance entition to to proper sickness; that he has the right to demand permission, and to oblain
it, to transfer his person to a new, master; or if by his
industry and care he shall have amassed a sufficient sim to purchase a fourth or even a smaller proportion
of himself, he can do so, and that his master is bound
to receive weekly or other instalments for that porpose

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, sirour sighr siiLis from One Pound upwarls, nezoi-


## 

the thue witness and catholic chronicle,
pubhilshed nymr friday afternoon,
Ai the ofice, No. 4, Place d'Armes.
prams:

THETRUEWITNESS CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.
MONTREAL, FRTDAY, APRIL 21, $185 \%$.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The London G'azotte of the 2Sth ult. contained the long-expected Declaration of war, a neasure whening to both Housses of Parriament, by a message from the Queen. Logal addresses, in reply, liare
been unanimously carried in the Lords and Commons, heen unanimously carried he Lords and comons,
and duly presented tifer Majesty, The "Decla-
and ration" in the Gazette gives a brief summary or the
erents whicl have thus, after near 40 years' peace, erents which have thus, after near 40 years, peace,
competiled the great powers of Europe to have resource to arms-" to sare Europe from the prepon-
derance of a power which has violated the faith of derance of a power which has violated the faith or
Ireaties, and defied the opinion of the civilised world."
The military preparations are continuing with increased energy; and every day sees some nowerful
ship leave her anchorage to join the Daltic fleet. In some quarters however complaints are rife that the vessels are greatly undermanned, and are especially
deficient in the class of "able seamen." Thie 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 matters to an issue, before the arrival of the French
and Britisl contingents. The last rumor is that the
and Czar lias ormaliy decharchis the Wrincipalities providect-the Western Powers the Principalities provilect-the Western Powers
succeed in securing biby treaty, the emancipation of succeed in securing by treaty, the emancipation of
the Christians in the Turkish Empire, and witluraw their feets from the Black Sea.

We argued last week, that the only valid argument he based upon the principle, that State endowments in aid of religion are always, and essentially evilleft entirely, to to the Voluntary eflorts of the members of the rarious religions denominations. But this princi-
ple no conscientious Catholic, can ratify by his rote, ple no conscientious Catlolic, can ratify by his vote,
because it is opposed to the teaclings of his Church nor will any prudent Catholic renture to affirm it for
Upper Canda, because, if true there, it must be 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 lend
ing immediately to the abolition of "tithes"- the ing immediately to the abolition of "tithes"-the
source from whence our paroclial clergy are princisoulce fron whance our paroclial elergy are princi-
pally supported. The logical consequence of the pally supported. The logical consequence of the
Hing ston Heralde's argument in faver of "secularisation," is-that the compulsory lery of "tithes" in
Lower Canada is an evil which sloould be immediately repressed; and, we frankly admit it, did we recog-
 to-day-upon the very same principles we shonld feel ourselves called upon to arytate for the abolition of tithes to-morrow.-We say therefore, to the $\mathrm{Ca}-$
nadien, and his friends, " $\overline{\mathrm{Be}}$ careful what you are nadien, and his friends, "Be carefal what you are
about-look well to the consequences of your princi-about- Look well to the consequences o. your princi-
ples. To-day you are called upon to assert the
"Voluntary" principle for Upper Canada; to-morrov 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, therifore, that we shall soon be called upon to defend "lithes"-and knowing that they can only be
logically defended by asserling the principle wwich logically defended by asserling the principle which
"secularisation" denies-we are careful not to adsecularisation"denines - we are careful not to aldcompelled, in self-defence, to repudiate.
Comple next abseldectionce, urged against us is specious, but nothing more:-

 herescies? 1 l
nd
moul Herand.
We trust that we may sare our orthodoxy, without spoliation" we mur consistency. By "sacrilegious and by "sacrilege" we mean-(we quote Webster)


- But the Clergy Reserves have been appropriated
"o "religious uses;" therefore. to "secularise" to "religious uses ;" herefore. to "secularise"
them, or to alienate them to "c common purposes" Nhem, or to alienate them to
voilld be "sacrilege." - Q.E.D.
Hinis objection of the Mingstion Herald is based se; is not a religion, but simply the neg: which, per



## THE TIRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

in virtue of what they have retained of old Catholic doctrine ; and not of what they Protest against, or deny. Some Non-Catholic sects-as the Anglicans-
retain more ; others-as the Unitarians; and Univer-salists-retain less, of, Cathotic doctrine ; but almost all profess to recognise a Got- the immortality o
the soul-man's moral respionsibility-a judgment to the soul - man's moral responsibitity-a judgment ond
come, and a fulture state of rewards and punisiments Now, though we do not pretend, that, in so far as dic sinizitual interests of the indiritual are concernof, it is of any consequence how muxh, or loctrine he las retained, so long as he is a Mor Bulitor Prestrtaria Angior a Mornon, a Saptist or a Presbyterian, an Angh
can or a Unitarian-yet, in so far as theese Procan or a nitarian-yet, in so far as these Pro
testant sects inculcate the obligations of the moral law by llolding out inducements to obedience, and threat the Stac refractory, we roognise her a ulity the State ; we see in them a kind of moral police-
not of a very higgi order indeed-but still, better than no police at all. Inother words, we contend that it of outrages and the general interests of society that is members should be Anglicans, Tuitarians, Metho dists, Presbyterians, than that they should be ultra-
Protestants, or of no rcligion at all. No man will Protestants, or of no religion at all. No man will cause lie is a conscientious and faitliful member of the Churcio of England, or of Scotland; every Protestant sect, in so far as it is a religious denomina-
ion at all, inposes some clecks upon the passions of is members; and therefore, thought, we do not pre tend that it can fit them for liearen, it will always render tiem less unruly and dangerous members of so-
ciety upon earitl. In so far then as tle "Clergy Reserves" furnisl) the State with a supply of mora sclioolmasters-and as we look upon them, poor as
they are, as better than no moral schoolmasters at -We deprecate the proposed "secularisation" a doing, we assert no lieresy, and ma
Instead lowever of arowing against the popricty of Callolics helping, by their yotes, to "secullarise" the religious endownents of Upper Canada, we lare the righit to call upon our opponents to show cause to assign some reason-a reason to which, as Catho to admit-why we should adopt the line of polic which they adrocate. The reasens of the King sston
HIcrald are, as we lare slown, no reasons at all to Herald are, as we hare shown, no reasons at all to
Catholics-who are not Voluntaries upon principle nd who are not "opposed to Church Estabishments;" whilst the Canadich, conscious of the weak-
ness of its cause, refriains altogetlier from discussing ness of ins cause, refrains altogether from discussing
thuestion upon its merits; butt contents itself with the question upon its merits; but contents iself with
continually mumbling something about thee "d double majority," and the duty of Catiolics to vote with the majority of Upper Canada, and to violate a Catholic
principle, because it is unpopular. We know not hoor to qualify sich advice ; it is unvorthy of every us" wre say to the Canalien-" "that 'secularisation' is righlt, and we will vote for it, though we vot wenty times the mis, and we will oppose it, thong which you rely, were in favor of it."
Catholics respect "public opinion;" they hare the highest regard and deference for "public opinion;" pinion" is right-when it is a sound opinion: but when "public opiaion" is urrong-and as it often las crred, so it may err again-the conscientious Catho
lic las no more respect for a wrons " public opivion than he has for a a wrong "private ppinion." The sole standard by which the Catholic cain consent to
test measures, fike this of " seculoristion test meassires, thee this of "secularisation," inver wing,
a most imporiant principle, is, not " "ublic opinion," the teaching of the Church-. What does she say?-what do her interests
questions the Calliolic asks.
questions the Catholic asks.
We call then upon the
vuestion of the "secularisation" of to "tiscuss the
 sor of democratic majorities. Hrespective of thas no thademand the votes of his fellow-countrymen, in faro right, as well as popular, that the "Clergy Reserves" should be "secularised," unless he can sliow, that the cause of morality and religion, and the interests o ecured. These are the only reasons to which a Ca tholic will ever condescend to listen--these the only arguments which the conscientious Catholic, or tho
honest politician will ever deisn to employ. Tlell us not of your majorities-for the clamor of the nuthi tude is too often but the, "crucifige, crucifige
eum ;" and the voxpopuli is as little the Vox Dei to day, as it was some eighteen hundred years ago. But God, and the good of His Church-we slould vote for ous uses. Do this, O Canadien, and the Trus $W_{\text {ITxEss }}$ will at once range limelf under your stand ard.

One war at a time oa its lands is not enough, Conmmons, to satisfy the bellicose spirit of the House of claration of hostilities gagainst about one-third of the subjects of the British Einpire ; who, for their part,
have boldy accepted the gage of battle. Wliist Sir have boldy accepted the gage of battle. Whist Sit
C. Napier, and bis stout squadron, are intent upon knocking the fortifications of Cronstalt about the ears of he Rassian garrison, Mr. Chambers, and
his Exeter Hall colleagues, lave led the assaultupon lis Exeter Fall colieagues, have led the assault upon
the conventual estabishments of England; and tireaten to drag itheir inmates before the table of a "sepertinent questions which the malice, or foul imagina-
tions of their unmanly persecutors may suggest. I
is pleasant to see however tiat, throughout the Eui pire, this brutal ontrage-not upon the civil and reli of domestic life-has aroused the indignation of the whole Catholic body, whost? 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 Britisi Government woul oon learn, o th is not the fitting moment 10 insult faith of eight millions of its subjeets. As it was Commons without stremous opposition.
Mr. Bowyer moved tie amendment, that
or the "select commitree" be discharmed ong and eloquent speech, the Hon. Member pointe Ar. Chambers called upon them to pass, and the dan gers to rhich it would expose the peace of ITer Ma ere as much privale houses, and therefore as sacred as the house of any lady or gentleman in the land that the law lad no more right to interfere with their dive, han with the persons of any oher pival stantiated, that if they had acted illegally, they wer amenable, as any other of Her Majesty's subjects, he lave of the land, but that it was ungist to subject vate citizens were exempt; and, finally, he reminded is opponents that the army, which was now gon orth to uphold the honor of Her Majesty's Crow and, the integrity of the dominions of her allies, was
composed, for the most part, of Catholics-of the co-religionists, the brothers and fatheis perinaps, of the inofiensive women whom it was proposed to sub ject to the most ummanly and insulting treatment.a blow against the loyalty and devotion of the people who had contributed so largels to furnish that splendid army?
Lord J. Russell supported Mr. Bowyci's amend ment ; jusily characterising the stories circulated in England by the Missionary Societies, against nuns other Prories, as "cock-and-buke in a similar strain and condemned the intolerance of Mr . Chambers motion, as unbecoming. British statesmen, and Eng-
lish gentlemen. Unfortunately, Exeter Hall princiles were in the ascendant; and after a debate, pro racted though several nights, Mr. Ciambers' infa nous motion was carried by a large majority
Beyond the mere pleasure that the fanatics of Exe Cr fall will feel in the offering of this wanton insul to Catholics, we do not think that any rery importan放的; will follow the success of Mr. Chambers' mo Church than those of the ridiculons Ecclesiastical Tilles Bill. The "select committee" may indeed named-hold its sittings-summon Catholic ladie to appear before its angust tribuna-perhaps, by
brute force, drag them from their cloistered retreats to listen to its obscene interrogatories - but it will be unable to comprel these ladies to reply to its fithy questioning ; and thus, in all probability, the malice o Mr. Clambers 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 there were, they would have the right, and it would be tleer duty, to treat it with contempt; for Cathoics owe neither respect nor obedience to Protestan
Penal Laws against the Church-to violate suc Penal Laws against the Church-to violate such
laws may often be a duty; to erade them, always a
right
-The legal ight however, of the nuns to refuse an swering the questions of a "Parliameutary commit
tee" is plaiuly asserted by the English Protestan tee" is plainly asserted by the English Protestan
pross. In the cose of the "corruption committee" now sitting, Mr. M. Morris of the IZZnues, pasitivel refused to answer certain questions put to lom re-
specting 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 arrange
ments of their private houses; and what the Spectator says of the inguisitorial nature of the proceedinos o the "corruption committee" is perfectly applieabl to Mr. Chambers' "select committee" on Convents "It is tine uhat this indefinite privilege of the Commons
shoutd be challeuged, in order that the connmon sense of the country may reprove the paltry excesses into which it han rum
and may reestiblinh the constituional dogma that every Eng

Could this "constitutional dogma" be re-estabhathed, for Cat "rotestants, ther "ould be an end or ever the investirgations of the immunity of the private houses of Catholic ladies from domicifiary visits, the British Catholics are contend ing for the civil liberties of the whole community for the re-estalilishment of what the Spectatior calls a "constitutional dogma." Were Protestants wise
they would applaud and assist insted they would applaud and assist, instead of misepre their noble struggle.

The "School Bill" for Upper Canada, as amend da last session, seems far from giving general satisspeaks his mind freely upon the subject. It will be seen that our cotemporary fully bears out the prog-
nostigations of the True Wirness, as to the msufnostigations of the True Witness, as to the insuf-
ficiency of the remedy contained in the "Act Supplementary." Writing on the 15 the of April las year, we complained of the "ambiguous" manner in April, 1854, the Catholic Cutizen of 'Porento writes
as follows; we suppose that our cotemporary hins
aullionity for what he advances:-









s.









 So long as full control over the Common Schools
of Upper Canada is entrusted to a man so notoriots for his anti-Catholic prejudices, as Dr. Ryerson, it is rain to expect that any "Amendments" in the School Law will suffice to remedy the grierances ances proceed, rather from the partial mamer in its the Law is administered, than from any defeets hor are defeated by the cumaing of a Alethodist Chief Superintendent, to whom our "Comnon Schocl" system is only so far valuable is it embles him toin sult the faith of his Catholie fellow-citizens.

A recent work by a Protestant minister of the name of Beecher, gires occasion to the following appreciation of Calvisism by a writer in the Christian
Guardian. It is indeed curious to observe hor simiar are the views taken of "Calrinistic Orthodosy, ducated Unitarian, and the shouting Metiodist:"Whatever he"-Mr. Beecher-" has failed to ts unreasonable dogmas, its internal divisious, and its itter controversies, hast becone al fruitfuls sourge of
error. From it has sprung some of the most deadly error. From it has sprung some of the most deadly common Christianity. T'o this,origin he tracesversalism, and even open scepticism. That be is in
this particular correct, is abundantly proved by the
history of New Englard. There-of ill places upon history of New Englards. There-of all places upon the eaith-there Calvinism has had ample opportunity
in develop itself, and to produce its legitimate resnlis. And whers can a spot be found where error is more and Infidelity is Iruly appalling. . $\cdot$. Calvinism
has been a prolitic somree of deady and destructre ervors. It is the hot-bed of Unitaiathism, Universal-
ism, and Infidelity:"-Christian Guardian, March 29.
Rather a severe sentence this, for one Protestant ct to pas apon another, but at all evens, a full jusification of the condact of the Catholic clergy of Missionary Society The fundamental loctrines of hiss Society embrace all the furdamental and peeuinily characteristic dogmas of Calvinism-dogmas not only "unreasonable," but "the fruitful source of deadly and destructive errors," and which, if allored to produce their "legitimate results" would soon asimiate the moral ain religious aspect of Canada to hat of New England-a spot than which none can ourse-as where error is more rife; " and where on of infidelity-the moral condition of the people must be as deplorable as their religions. The True Min Ness las never been so severe upon the F. C. M. destructive with its unreasonable dogimas, its deas ans the Melhodist andan of T'uronto ; to iwhom we ber Leare to tender our thanks for his disimicrested and mequivocal testimony to the nature and tendencics it must be to our Methodist friends, that one of their nost distinguished preachers, one whom all the ould have jenounced the standard of Wesley for that of Calvin; and, for the sale of an increase of salary, should lave plunged into the pit from whence hare "sprung some of the most deadly and destricitive errors that have eyer disgraced our common Chiris-
tianity"-at least so says the writer in the Christiano Guardian.

We would beg of our readers to bear in mind that Tuesday next is thie day fixed for Mrs. Unsworth's Concert of Vocal and Instrumental music. Severa gramme; and we trust that the lovers of good misis will not fail to show by their attendance on Tuesdhy evening their appreciation of the' talents, and kind
services of Mrs. Unsworth:-See Advertisement.

The St. Patrick's Soraee.- This delightrul THEST. ARERS Somes. - the evening of Tresthy last, niid was well and inumerously attended by our ciluzensiments were opened by ' T . Ryan, Lsq. who delivered a slort, but appropriate address, on the occasion. The spirit-stitring strains of the Band of the 26 th, then suminoned the guests to join Bani merry dance; and quadrilles, reets, jigs, cotiltons succeeded ore another in rapid succession, until tiie break of day warned the merry-liearted revellers to desist. It. is seareely necessiry to add that the refireslunents were of the most recherchee kind ; and whilst they did eredit to the taste and nberalty of the providers, were in turn hone ample justicie
those for whose use they hall been furnished.

Fully and heartily do we concur in the above; a happier selection the St. Patrick's Society could not
thave made. Mr. Bartley has the happiness of being lave made. Br. Barticy has the happiness of being
respected and esteened by all who lnow hin.respected and estecmed by alt who know him.fulithent of his engagcments, he has so enlarged his business as to afiord employment to hundreds of his conntrymen, and secure witheef an homorable independence. Occupied with the surpeilance of lis fections disputes of the day; hut to the appeal of sulfiering humanity he is ever responsire.

MRS. COFFY'S DRESSMAKING AND MLLINERY ESTABLISEIMENT.
Most of our city readers are aware that Mrs. Colfy las 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 ber a preference. It is our duty to support and encourage her, and if our people, in ge-
nerul, were to give her a call occasionally, it would neral, were to give her a call occasionally, it would
do a great deal tor her. We are quise satisfied that io a great deal or her. if chcourraged, as we said, uy a prefercnee, she will
supply every artiele in her line as good and as cleap as any other in the city. Let it not be said that our oun preopie than ohlers liave for theirs. Let them wise Mrs. Coffy even a share of their patronage, and she will be most thankful, and will do her best to please

## To the Elitor of the True Witness

Montreal, April 121h, 1554. Dear Sir,-As the "Clergy Reserves" seems ion, in general, are not much acquainted wills its lance, you will be good enought to allow me a short ance in your columus, for a lew remarks on the sub-

The great secret of the indifierence displajed by nur people in this matter, is, that they have no idea as Catholics. If they happen to devote a passing hought 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 he Protestant sects, and hence their total indifierence to it. They say to themselves, and to each other, in
their own peculiar phraseology: "Anongst them be it-let themling light it out."" Now I wish to remmend them that the matter cannot rest so; our Protestant ellow citizens are not the only parties concerned in this quarrel, and we connot leave them to fight, it
out.; for we have, in reality, the heariest stake in out. for we have, in reality, the heariest stake in
the game. If the matter went no further than the appropriation of the "Clergy Reserves" to State purfere, howeve might by means be bond to inter plundered, and howgy we might sympalize with the 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 ent dowments, they will next pounce on tithus in Lover Canada; then upon the property held by the rarion is all a mistake to suppose that the Clergy Reserves are the real ulimatume in view; and I quite agree
with you in your editorial remarks of last week, inat Catholics have need to bestir themselves, lest the |repierty of the Church should happen, to be missing some fine morning before we are aware of our danLover Canada, are the rcal mark aimed at by of instigators of this mopement, and the attack on the slergy Reserves is Sut a preliminary step. Yes the sebuberisation of all ecclesisistical property-i. c., the of the Clergy Reserves movement, and the is oben party. It is for us; then, to watch; theiremorements,

It matters not that the present ministry have
rought lorward this measure and are pledged to stand or fall by it: we, as Catholies, are not pledged io support any aduninistration, but we are bound to oppose any mam, or set of men, whose acts are, or We are not necessarily wedled to the ministurial party, but we are necessarily attached to the Cialto-
lic Church—her interests are ours. What we would, lic Chureh-her interests are ours. What we womid
then, advise our people to do, is in stand aloof from all parties-to pledge themselves to no ministry that would endeavor to secularise (or derote o State
purposes) the funds set npart for religinots purus dused honly called ha. Clergy Reserses. Jue uspt for its original purpose; for if our enemies can
ken only sueceed in gething that fence broken down, our own interests will be the next to sutfer. This is the grand question of the day; there is a great principle
involved in it-let us, herefore, defend it with all our might, as far as we legally and peaceally can

Ak Irish Cathotic

De La Tearare Seigneuriale Ea Canada, et Proje de Commutation"- P
This is a pampllet containing a proposal for the grawal extinction of the Stignorial'Tremare, based ulon the true principle, that the Scigncurs have rights a not the abolition, but the equitable commutation or the obnoxious tenure, with a fiur compensation to the
Seirneurs; to be paid-one half hy the sorerument Seirneurs; to be paid-one half by the gorerument
the other half by the Consitairrs themsulres; th plan is very simple. 'J he C'ensitaire, who at preCour, for the next 25 y ears ; whilst, haring the same period, govermant is also to pay the Seignezer the
sum of two sols per arpent. The lods et zentes ane the at once abolished. M. Trache contents that the end of 25 years the Scisncor will have re of his Seignory; whilst at no great cost, the Censilis concession.

PASTORAL IETTHR OF HIS GRACE THS ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC, TO REVIVE THE
ZEAE OF THE FRLENDS OF TEMPERARCE
 and the favor of tire hoi.
mishor of quedec, $\&$., \&c.
o the secular and regular Clergy and to all the Fuith
ful of our Diocese, -Grecting und Blessing iu Juld.
How honorable for you, Dearly Beloved Brethren, Hhich he consoling dor your pastors was the spectiche ears which followed the establishment of the Temperance Societies. At the roice of your zealous rais-
sonaries, prustrating yourselves before the Cross of hricating apers adved oll remonciug the nee of in 10 God, in order 0 draw down divine grace apon your selves and your families. We rejoice to have the say
that the great number of the faithfu! of our dincese that the great number of the fathful of our diacese
have steafastly observed that resolution. Taverns have become less nome Counlies,- the hideous vice intempprance has ceased to show itself openly, and
with it have fallen the excesses whicls generally folnw in its train. Therefore Cod who is always generuns has liberally rewarded the ellorts which you have
made to extend His Kinadom, and His blessings have ade to estend His Kingdom, and His blessings hav abundathy been bestowed on all he parts of onr thoments, have been recalled to the practice of their te-
ligious duties; many scandals have been destoyed; pace and union have been establishad, in familie To hac been long in dismion.
Temperance has conferred upon you not only spiDiminishing useless expences, it has obtained for you the means of liguidating the debts which you had ing your cliildren in a ploper manner, of laying by some of your earnit
In consequetce, our population was every day exemigration of our youth to the United States was con siderably diminishing; township !ands were evei
lay receiving large and active portions of our ppo was entering on a new era of progress and happines as well spiritual as temporal.
After having thus contemplated the precions fruit ong, that in a cettain number of parishes, the temon of intemperance was begimning to appear, and to make proselytes. We are informed hat taverns have honses imoxicating liquors are sold without licence, and in violation of the law ; that, in others, advantage is taken of the licenses which are granted to mer chants, for the purpose of distributing spiritunns 1 i quors io all hose who wish to oblain them. Where Giled to produce quarrels, blasphemy; sudden deaths we been multiplied in the most astounding manner men who, ilfer having thecome temperate had no-
quired the respect aud confidence of their fellow-cit cens, return to their ole! habits, and are not ashame ap apear pubticly, wallowing in the mine of ebriety Sight of the evits with which the ancient enemy. hie peace threatens them. Mothers are aiticted witnessing the srandial which the rather presents ple childrent reared in a christian manner are ashamed the degradation, of their faller; parents tremble
white seeing the dangers and corruption to which hacir chillren are invessauly exposed ; and hence,
pence is banisheu from the midst of families, which for many years previously had lived happy. Th
an of ended God will not faid to tall on the head of the
Wasphemer, necording to the word of the Lord: The
 xxiv., 15.)
U:denter
deed presedy the gratant mumber of parishes hav portanu inat all shom those bevils; but it is very imspirit driven out from his house, will employ all pos Alas! the harrest of the g
mised fruits so aboutadaut, thod than of the house prond in the midst of daskness, white tnen were asieep unn dormirent homines......wenit inious at sue seminavil zizentiam in medio ritiai (Mult. Aiii., 25. .) cet then the servatuts of the good math of the house ag, and to oppose thern; let then study carefally the pragress of the kingdom of Got
Many canses bave comributed to favor the effonts of Cross; the agrallist the benulitul assuciation of the sain, with some; the weals ness or bad inclinations of others; and, shall we sa
it, in many eases, the wiat of pigilance amonget the ents of temperance.
Frequenty are to be cound covetons men, who ake iffe, event on the sonl of Those whom they theng on the
cally call brelthen. Enared at having lost thei cally call brehtren. Euraged at having lowt their rance, they have worked with a dephorable perzeveare constantly going abomt, seeking whom they ma more ensily devour: adversarius vest er....tanguam teo rugicns, circuit quarens quem devayet (I. Pal., v. S.
Uiformnately, they have too well succeeded in som parts of our dionese. As tatern-keepers, hey hav
been able to obtain licences, with unateontaly ility, fiequently notwithstanding the energetio oppo abish of the entire parish where they wanted in es
aratine trade. As vemers of i
 itnes provited with merchamh licences (and ot these we deplore), they have abmadianty distributed, ind
without fear of bejur inolested by faw, Hreir puisonnus without fear of being inolested by haw, , he
Thus it is not surprising, Dearly Beloved Brothem hat, exposed to he temptations which they every
where meet, men who had formerly a propensity for drumbenness have allowed themselves to fall igrain into their old habits. We canunt, celtainly, excus
hose Christians devoid of courage but wo consid s being mudh more gnihy, hose who have been the ing to them the poisoned cup.
A third source of the evil is the negleat of many friends of the good canse, who have nel always show ed sufficient conrage to oppose the establishmeut
taverus, or other houses deatiug in intovicating liguor Those places in which there was no need thereof
They bellodd with conslemation the progress of in hey berange; whey fear the return of encraciating hes disaraced by drunkenness. They acknowled the inefficacey of the present laws for ithe protection of
society. They confess mat frequently the interest at whole parish are sterifient to the clamors ant he intrigues of a small number of those who patrouize taverns; and, notwithstanding their conviction and union of grou citizens, they contemt thenselves heir hand against the encroacioments of intempe
Remember, Dearly Beloved Brethren, that we nee he energy and the unanimity of all good vitizens, he torrert of intemperance. If apathy and division arise it your ranks, the trimapla of onr enemy is cerprayers and of gond examples, in recalling to their astray; whilst the fullowers of Satan exhiuit such comage and such perse verance in their master's ser-
vice, by alluring towards him all those whom they may corrupt, woald you have the weathess to dese the standard of your chief, and to abnadon to your nemy the field of biltte, on which yon have so no
hly fought for the glory ol Jesus crucified? of the grod things of the Lord, and by your prayers, by your exhortations, by your examples, endeavor to suppor: your brethren amidst the dangers to which
they are exposed. Put you on the armor of God that you may be able to stand agnimst the deceits of the dopil: For our wresting is not against deash and he rulers of the world of this darkness, againat the ake anto you the armar of Gonl, hhat you may be able
or resist in the evil day, and to stand in all hiner per fect :-" Induite vos armaturam Dei, ut nossitis star adversus insidian diaboli. Cuminm mon est nobis en netatio adversus carnem et samguinem, sed adverst: principes el polestates, ad versus mundi reclores tene Prapterea accipite armaturam Dei, ut possitis resisiera stare." (Ephes. w
11, 12, 13.
And you, Dearly Beloved Brethren, who, Corgetting our good resolutions and your promises, have ailowei your hearts to be borne down by debauchery and in which jon have been reduced
runk and weep, an! mourn all re that take delig in drinking sweet wine; for it is cut of from your month"- "Expergiscimini, ebrii, ot fete, et ulutate mnes qui bibitis vinum in culcestine, quaniam periit
ab ore vestro." (Joil $i$., 5 .) "Rise llou Thut sleepest, und arise from the dead: and Christ shanll enlighten hee"-"Surge qui dormis et exurge à mortuis et it Juminathit te Chaikins." (Ephes.
fast of the works of: darkiness, and put on the $\pi$ rioling aid drumbemess"- "Abjiciamus dry: no enebrarum et indhamnr arma lucis. Sicut in die ho neste ambulemus, non in c:
libus." (Rom. xiii., 12,13 .
In the name of jour families which yon expose secing you falling into your brethren, who grieve a wads your ruin, in the name of your precioing soul,
which you give over to Satan, whilst vou indalge in
he excesses of intemperance, awake, divest your elves of your torpor, shake off the fetlers that retain You in the nondate of Satans. ister to the charita-
ble voices of your true friends, who warn you to stop Behold the invo the pecipice
ble with bo lintury abyss of hell, over which you Goot may at every moment cast you far wer ind entiments of repentance, return to the habils of so briety; aud acknowle:lging your weakness, be rigi-
lant in order to void dingerous vecasions. "sulirii stote et vigilate." (1 Pet., v. 8.) Fty from those ond resolntions; shum the company of thise false rethien who have caused gou to commit so many de plorable faults. Have reconse to prayer, and ap-
proach freguenly the sacrament. You will therein roach frequenty the sacraments. You will therein suecessagainst your disandery inelimations and against
 shating them with the means of falling into imempe anee, we with address no retlections of min own, for
we fear that our words would be useless to hem, and Woudd only serve to heap conals of fire upon their heats onr entreaties, hey who have regected the advieu heir bredhren. who have larned ad deaf ear to ane postulations and reprathes of families reduced to bur cience? We shath at least addess to them the ter
 Oneth": " Va mundo a seandalis............r homin Ili per per quem scambalum wenit. (Math, x wiii., 7 .)
In your, faithful diseples of the (ross, fo we repose



 he frlicity of 1 is onpal tinathem.

Thic, gur pastorat, shall be read and pmblished rom



Edmosid Lavernes, Dot, Suerena

We have been mquested to give insertion to the ollow:






 $=\mathrm{F}^{2}=\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{Z}$



## George frines, T. C ,











The Misentrensair of Canieros,-We are sorry to tisucessfin in his application tor the pernanent appointinent







## NOTICE:


Montreal, 201h Abril. 135 H .
F.F. MULLINS, Sccrcary.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## france.

The Legislative bodr tavere sanctioned, by a rote of 184 to 51 , the inastifution of prosecution agaiust Montalembert.
'The Paris papers suy y that, stratagetically speakRussian army now on the righthbank of the Danube. It has taken up a position beliteved to be quite untenable, and, it is dificicult to comprehend the menning of the movement. The Turkish forces that can be
brouglit to bear upon it, outnumber it very considebrought to bear upon it, outnumber it very conside-
rably. The correspondent of the Times, writing from Paris, says no importance is altnclued to the passage of the Danube, except as fortunate
Russins, and quite in conforvity with the Russinns, and quite in conformity with the wishes of Ourer Pacha. The ground they oceupy is unhealthy and unsafe, being marsiy and ammost inpasssible.
is thought they intend to drav the 'Turkish troo into an engagenent and to strike a decisive blow before the Turkish auxilinrics arivecu. He also sthtes
that the news fromn Vienna is favorable, and that there is little doubt of that government eventually
joining the Allies-accounts irom Vienna, lowerer, states that Austria
preserve neutrality.
It is said that Napoleon has written to the Emperor of Austria, reminding hin of his promise
gard the crossing of the Danube as casus bolli.

Shipments of troops from France and England ga
rapilly. France bas already shipped 20,000 aind on rapidy. Frang
as loaned $10,000,000$ francs to Turke
THE GERMAN POWERS.
It seems now to be certain that Austria will folInve the bad example giren to her by Prussia, and
A clare that she will remain neutral in the coming struygle. 'There does not, in faet, appens. to be a
Iloubt that these two Powers have already cuncluded a treaty oifensise and defensive, for the purpose of
enforcing their nentrality, and also for reciprocally guaranteciug their possessions in the miedst of the tomplieations shich the coming war may give rise
to. There is no end to the excuses put orith by the prartisans of ther, in fact, it is pretended, sinec in remaining neutral they become the partisans of Russia). A few days ago Prussia put forivard as an exceuse, that
as the Western Povers had demanded greater concessions from the Suttan than Russia herself, thare was no ground for the war, so that negotiations ougglt
to be resumed. Austria now pretends that she will to be resumed. Austria
remain neutral because the war is in reality a rerolu-
tionary one, and because slic has positice information that as soon as it breaks out the Socialists sthriough-
out Europe are determined to raise insurrections in ell parts of the Conlinent, and that Ciermany will be the principal field of their efiorts. On this ground
Austria has declared, in lier own naine and in that of Prussia, that they feel it necessary to reserve thei forces in order that they may be prepared to employ
ther 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 hare done already
in seeret, for they are said to have linteud, both to the English and French Governinents, that if the yar slould become threalening as
they may be forced to join Kussia.
russia and turkey.
The last adrices from the Danube are unfa orable to our allies. The Russians have puslicd some
60,000 orer the rirer and have inflicted some lieavy losses, in men and guns, upon the Turks. Kalafat
still holds out; but all the fortified piaces on the still holds out; but all the fortified pinces on the
Dobrudscha are in the hands of the enemy. The Dobrudscha are in the hands of the eneny. The
Russians are asiul to be meditating an attack upon patcled for that purpose. The allied squadron is to invercept the Russina armament. In their present position the enemy's troops sill not be able to do 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 and British troops, win have arrived at the seat of
war, and we ray then expect that afiairs will rapidly
assure a very different aspect. Oner Pacha writes in good spirits; but at Constantinope it is reported there is considerable excitement. The Greek insur-
rection still continues: The Allied powers call loudly upor ling Otho to prescre the peace in his dominions.

THE BALTIC.


THE RUSSLAN AND ANGLCAN CHURCHES:

 twist ithem ithe diflerense, where ile erc is nisy, being
 Russian cluyrch enjoys, in manters of faith, an inde-
peumence which is denied to the Pa liamentary church

 the Chirech which rejects. the mationitite of ; Rome, inevitably becomes the servile tonl or the civil power:
"Like everything else in Russia, the Chiorch is oppressed by despoice power, anil the ctiergy by the so-
cial straia overlayiug it. Peter the Great annulled





 the Emperor. Will his power, notwithstumling
intensity, he caunot loucl spiritual or theological questions. But in all ohther malters, the clergy, and
the hierarchy are wholly retucel to tol hingress, aud are totally sibject to the will nf the Czar. Tte com-
mon disciplinary decisions of the Syuod must be submitted to the sovereign".
" 170 avoid
wlat the the
scandal, or rather to cut off a c cont despotism calis which might extend over olher sllbjects, no free dis-
enssion of any matter is really allowed tothe Church. Thi e bishops mant te yery cericumsenect and cautions
in their spiritual nnd auminisrative action. They tou



 pit, thal scanty resource of the Church, is jealonsly
watched over. Thus, neither the supreme metropailan, nor the humblest parson, can move freely in his

The London Times gives an interesting account of
 lies, a highly userin part in the coming contest :"These mountain tribes, armed, courageous, and
entarpisisng as hey are, only require union axder oine seart 10 sprenu the flame of revolt through a vast por-
ion of the Russian Empire. Here are elements which In a war with Russia might be turued to the grealest
advantage. Whenever a communication is openeit With them by England and F:ance, aud suveor afforda march to Allghane sistan ny Herat ; and not only will
her Trans-caucasian provinces be lost to

 eas a would before long drive back their oppressors
cashind
ehind the Terek and the Kuby behinct the Terek and the Kuban. One may judge of
what they migh do by what they have already dione, abondaned as they are tit their own eflorts and with-
out supplies of ammunition. For the fast 30 years thlent lis Lempire could dupply. He has spared ny sacrifice in men and money, and most dispinguvished
Generals,' Yernolon, Paskiewitscl, Gortschakoff, the Yeidhardm Yeidhard, and Woronzof have in turn commanded
there, but without protucing any lasting effect. On
the coll 1 oryy, the tribes of the mountain have grown the colitrary, the tribes of the mountain have grown
bolder in warare, and each tay sees them slronger
and more menaecing. The ant of war has made milich and more menacing. The art of war has made mulch
progress amons them. Suceess has inflamed. Hheir ardor. Old hatred and rivaliess are gradually disap-
pearaing, and the e ribes feel more than ever the necessity of acing in enncert against the commun enemy cess for the present war which Engranten ardI France
would too wrong to neglect. Those Guveruments will
find in the terrible Murides lind in the terrible Murides, or bndy guards of Scha-
myl, and in the Princes of the Mountion erfala auxiliaries if hemy were supportedit by some pawe
talions of the Chasseurs de Yuinconnes. whe

 en masse are excelilent, but taten separateif they are
hel plesse in the world of feeling the contact of each other, and
of hearing the voice of their chiefs. They form a goocl machine, hardiened to fatimue, docile to the least Aign, unique in the precision of their movement, but
usceless when the main spring that moves mem gets
 Russian officers, 'and the grays (the soldiers) a
lost.) "When the Russian solctier is isolated he is lost,
and when a charge is not the affair of en the mosse, ort the reppliss of a mass, he is bewiddered.
The war guverillas and matin The war guerillas and skirmishes takes him at a dis-
adidantage. Againsl such an alversary the Cauca-
sina sian is a hero of fable. Sober and abstemiouiz, in-
ured to privationa as to fatigue, he seldom or never
carries provigous with him cantres provigions swith him, If the chase does not
suppply him with provisions, which sellom occurs in that country, he has a right to take one sheep out of evary flico he meets on this march, and in case of ne-
cesssity he can do without fond for 88 boorss. At night he takes shelker under the first aliff. His large cloakk
of felt (bouska) kerves him for mattress and blanket. If he happen to be surprised by: the enemy with sin-
perior force, and it be impossibla to escape, he stabs


 sheath, seizes his pistov, lifon sabie, or hais yatachan,
anl all done with maryellous rapidity. His musket is excessively long, but of admirable precision: The
bullet is small, aud of copper, as not only powder but that also is very scarce, and it !requently happens that a bullock is given in exchange for a pound of
powder. The most desperate altacks are made on Ports, or magazines, with the hope of procuring a supfurm, und has no guard to protect the haud. The some of the cavalry regiments that serve in the Catucasus, and the officers seldom have any other. of
the Russian army the Cossacks of the Line are the roops who can best resist the mouninineers. Diveli-
ing near them, heje have adopted their usnges, their
costume, and their arms, aul address and rapidity ot movement. The Cossacks of
the Blaels Sea, altinugh less capable to resist the
hose of the Line, yet are not to be despised. Theit
brethren of the Don are, however, a subject of rail-
ley to the Teherkessess, as well on account of hleis

## When they fill into the thands of the mumataineers they are massinced without pity.

 lage of the last volley, and they omploy in single en-
counters as much cumuing as agility in suiding their harses. They sometimes pretend to be mointaling wound-
eul by a ballet and drop from the sadde, and suspendell to the stirrup hy the foot allow themselves to be
dragreel along by the horse. When the Cossack ap-
denly, and fires his pistol, point-blank in his head.
" it will be easily seen that the Russian trops.
with all their fuod qualities and defects, to not excel agrinst their formidable adversaries. Notwithistand-
ings the ength of time the Russians have been making War in that country they are deploratly ignorant of
the ground, and no opportunity has been allowed o
mikiner a map of the country. No one has penetrated iuto their gleus, heir ravines, and moun
ninis, and the knowleclge of the Russians is very imited indeed. The Russinns are, therefore, obliged complete knowledge of the locality. These fall sudagainst them, whenever they have the superiority i numbers and position, and they disappear amid the
clefts of the rocks as rapilly. They often hide among ihe stunted wood along the banks of the river, and
from their place of concealment attack sornetimes 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.
Then 2 precision hat never misses, bring down the oficers
They then fall back throughother places whither pur-
suit is hropeless. They often Iake up their position in he dense forests whicil serve as one of their position in defences. The Russians, before venthring to enter,
send in all directions scouts and skirmisher send in all clirections scouts and skirmishers-but no
enemy is discovered. The Russians believing that he coast is clear, pencic every toe is alive with in an Showers oi bullets from above and below, and before the enemy can recover from his confusion his merı
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
 inch of ground. It is a war without quarler-a war
to the kifie. On the grave of ench Circassian that
has faller by a Russian bullet, a nnark is affixed which is never removed until the brother, the father, or some enemy. The pretended civilisation of the barbarians they are regardless of everything which would put in
peril the independence they: prize above existence. peril the independence they prize above existence.
The Tcherkesses who serve in the Russian arm preserve in all respect their nationality, and cherish who'had been taken to St. Pelersburgh for the purpose
of being ediucaled, in the orthoclox religion, were ar terwarus sont back as missionaries to their native
country. But the first thing they did was to fing they met with. They returned to their homes with he most sentiments they had taken from them, and Divided into tribes independent of each others, the sometimes only obey the orders of a Prophet, whom
they believe inspired, or of a Priace who is able is one of those superior men, whom the war of amy pendence 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 Abstemions in his live tribes is almost magical disregards the law of the Prophet which authorizes ha keeping of a harem, and applies his wealth to agninst the Russians.
Such are the allies on whose co-operation in the actual war reliance may be pluced.. It would be diffi-
cult to give the exact number of combatants the among those killed in battle women is armed, an whose daring courage bad astonished the Russians.Whatever that number may be, it has, at all event sufficed up to the present, and wonld again suffice to paralyze, in so rugged a country, every enterprise on sus. It is not dificinlt to foresee the effect hat ca be produced it some regiments, and particularly some ries. It is a subject worthy the altention of tho two
Governments.

Legs:-A letter from Constantinople nentions the
arrival of the steamer Arabian with supplies for the military hospitals. "Amongst. other things there are seren huindred woodeñ legs.

GEORGE BROWN AND THE QUAEER
 from the neighborhood of Newmarket, called at the As he exhibited all the art audhence of the edito: well to do in the world, and had very much whe fas of an intending adverliser, the clerk in waiting last flat lime in ushering him into the chamber of paste ant
scissors. There our gossip George was cissors, There our gossip George was depele an an scarlet lady," and masticating between againss the mutton pies ! McCorikey's glorious and immon pint measure of "half and hals" have been a pewte ber's desk, but for the truth of this latter our informan will not undertake to pledge himself. Pruvidentially
however, it is not a matter of vital imporlaug "Art thou the Hittite called Genrge Brown queried the mane of drab, so soon as the door of sancturn had been closed. "George Brown is my name, at your service:
blandly responded onr confrete. "Wial you have ilit "Nay, frieud,", snid Mephihosheth, "I require
nnee of thy service, seeing that I hinve hirelinys enough and to spare ! Willingly, howe her, will hiretinys learly comprehend? Invoking comminalions upon the sconce of the pe
 Mephibustheth Meroz then proseeted to fist: :1


 Here our brolher hassily it buted thy finguizance:
 Walever shapo they manifest themsel Paseyient fighting the batlles of canactian I trotesiantism the lelighted to he furnished with to assault the conmon foe
"By thy leave, friend Geo onplized man of peace-" 1 wuld reaturn the utithee some of the more aggravated passinges of
Book of Belial! So I have them tendy all marked in order to save the unnecessary expenditury
of precious time! If thou att willing to lend ill ear. will proverd Jike a house on fre, to use the langa of the giddy and unthinking
Mr. Brown having bowed
heth cleared his pipe, aud reovited in an orthod "The crivil Magistratc may not assume the udminis
: Walion of the woyd and sacraments, or the power of th
Keys of the Kingdon of Heaven: yel he holh cuthority mid it is his duly, to take orter, that Whily and $F$ cept pure and entire-that all blasphemies and her and dissipline preven ed or or rormed, and all the orli, There the Quaker pansing, to recover his wind, ob
served-" Well, friend, what thinkest thnul of that? "Think !" exclaimed the pillar of Protestantiannoughtstian man can possibly have a pluraliay reveal more clearly her persecuting eloven tratior:
No inquisitor could with greater distinctuess lay dowi be monstrous doctrine, that it is the bommen dut and myself! Pray permit me to make a copy of the in style for the appetites of the twelve thnousand subdinner again !",
"Rest thee patient for a brie? additional seasou" interjected Mephibosheth-"I have somethin! more o read unto thee, from this manuel of Moab! Speak-
ing of Church Officers, it vumitech forth the following estilent overbearing words:
"To these Officers the keys of the kingdom of Henta are committed, by virtue velarcof lacy have power, dom against the impenitent, both by the word and cell unes : and 10 open it unto penitent sinner's, hy
ninistry of lhe Gospel, and by absolution from censures, Cl Closing the volume, and returning his specs to theit
case, Mephibosheth Meroz asked to know the editiont candid opinion of sush doctrine.
fiercely as if be had been throulling Geoll henlogian! "Then spoke bloody old Peter, if ever he spoke in his lile!' The muckle Deil flee awa wi
landlouper and his keys and absolutions into the

## "Hush, George!" here broke in the scandali

 a swear after such a preposterous atid unsancli rashion Have a care lest thou be constramedmount the hench of shame-nr the cutty stoul as it is ermed
Knox!

no harm, perchance, to peruse the title of the book
from which I bave been quoting! Here !-take it in fom own hands-as, peradventure, thine optics being ounger, are stronger than hose which I own George clutched the duodecimo as a hawk tackles a yparrow, when he lightning:
eeres like a fash of light
"The confession of Faith; of public authority in
 The curtain, we presume,

The following is from the Bititsh Cunadian of ToThe If Cahholics can doubt-afier such plain and epeated warnings from their Non-Catholic brethren
of the inevitable results of "secularisation" upon of the inevitabel resuls of soperty, it is in vain to argue alth them-"Quem Deus vult", \&e. The proverb is
old one, and we beg of the Canadien not be of"The Journal de Quebec has put the question of E "The Journal de Quebec has put the question of Ecand left it unnecessary for either the advocates or annoonisls of serularisalion to discuss the' questions whether or not he religious endowments of Lower ef Canada, and whether or not there exist a right in he Lember. The view which we have long since pat rrward on that question, is now expressly enunciated hy Le Journel de Quebec, which learlessly faces the innta question of right but of mighlt, and that no malter haw tion get the upper hand, if the © Pharisaicat chatisalio" have their way, might will be taken as ight, and having the power, they will not fail to use
ina hostile manner. In another place we give a vanslation of the arlicle from the journal to which we
eefer. of the case, and that if at the approaching elections the adrocates of secularisation get the upper hand,
the Clergy Reserves will be secelarized. neither can thare be a donbt that the 'paltry mess of pottage's as the Globe calls it, will but create a relish for more
auch food and lead immediately 10 an attack upon the Roman Catholic endowments of Lower Canada. If tis rar of spoliation once he entered on, if this appe
nlunder get but a mouth ful of the reerres, it will hook to be gorged on the Romish En-
larmeris, and however much the Conservatives of tourmerils, and however much the Conservatives of
Upper Canadaz may desire to check the sacrilegious aticism once let loose can not be ensily curbed and a a crusade be preached against Roman Catholic enliorments there are too many would be fround who are pposec lo secularisation now, bot who, if they though Cinadian reses of our French Canadian indifference, would at once either retaliate upon the latter, or apply the anme principle of religious equality as regards pro-
peatly to the rich endowments of the Church of Rome. Were such a cry once general, the opposition which he Conservative representatives of Upner Canada
could offer to it would he as nothing, and though they might never lend themselves to the movement they rould be rapidly thrust aside and others put in their place who would not have the same respect for either "The prineipie or religious endowments.
"The bait which the ministry are throwing out to
rin over some Conservative votes to the nus lecularisation, in order to dispose of the question for ever, on the terms of a grant in perpellity of some
c20,000 a-year, being secured to the Chureh of Engand in this Province is a trap into which Conservalires of Upper Canada will not fall, no not were it ten
limes that sum. The question is not one of amount mes that sum. The question is not one of amount,
bet of principle-the right to rob religion of the means vel apart for its advancement. If the value of the property in quastion were but a farthing, the princi-
ple would still be the same. On it the Conservatives lare taken their sland, and whether they fight the
batle single-handed or strengither balle single-hauded or strengthened by volunteers
from the Fremeh Canadian ranks, one thing is certain hat they will abide by prisciple, and fearlessly do their dyty, even thou
eil in the conflich."
Camada and Cuda.-The New York correspondent Io John Mitchel's filibustering proclanation to lis countrymen in the United. States to invade Canada,
which wee Mitcicl's articles in recent numbers of the Cilizen paticularly from the leader in last weet's issue, it
wooid a ppeur as if there were more truth than fietion
in in the wartike movement agailst the Britisil posses siolis which rumor says is contemplated by our Irish
ppulation. $1 t$ is certain that these glowing appeals, coming from a man whom they almost idolize, have temperament of his imaginative countrymen. The latier are ripe for any undertaking to which their Nes Irish companies are forming every day, as we hing is in the wind; but whether the real dinection
withe enterprise has been de seen. Annexation seems just now to be the epirit of the age. While, as we have seen, the Irish ap-
par to lave set their eyes lusffuly on Canada, the endy in another class are watering for Cuba. Al Amilles is un fait accompli. Believing that the stars and stripes must, in accordance with the decrees of manilest destiny, soon float over the Moro, some samguine spitits have already organized a company for
rorking the copper-mines of Cuba as soon as it shall hare been received into our confederacy of states.increased, as circumstances may require to $\$ 1000,000$ phia, Warshington, and eldy in this city, Philadelpuan, washington, and elsewhere. This looks like
conting ones chickens before they are thatched, or bered that the eqges are laid; but it must be rememhe infatuation of the Governor General and horeove of vs may bring the company into action before any

Hestoni Reline.-Moved by the Rev. H. Mulkius,
seronded by Lieut Tat Respolved-" That in viess of the war of opinion giving here prevailing, itissa subject of de vout thanks-
fing to God, that ine Church of England stands
standards and confestions of faith : thus demonstrat-
her claims to be a living member of that universal Well well, Christ is the living head. days. No wonder April is fixed upon by the adtold crazy world is to lopple from its equilibrium this sink into deeps profound. The Rev. Hannibal is
death on a joke. We never heard him we would wager a years's subscription to the Mon ning Herald, against the last of the Penitentiary sermon's,
that there are at the least hulf a duzen Milerisms it. Fancy the Rev. Carthagenian, seconded by one of Her Gracicus Majesty's peace preservers, moving the above delectable resolution. Did Hanuibal ever read ancient history, or does he norice the latter
day progress of the Church of England. What about ing, the so puseyism, and the terrible, the astoundthat have convulsed that Church, as if rocked foy earthquake? Whal of these, Hannibal? Where is the evidence that she is the "great conservative of
trath?" is it in the fact of her bigglatest lights havong been extinguish "liviug mas and militant indeed, when were it not for the ceal and self-sacrificing piety of the dissenting sects, she wonfl
long ago be so overwhelmed by Catholicisin, as to long ago be so overwhelmed by cationcisin, as
leave not a wreck behind. There is too much arrogance and presumption in the Rev. Hamiba''s resolution
it belies history: but the christian renera! is cot very particular in his choice of weapons when he is athack ing imaginaty foes. Lieut. Farrell was in inconge
nial company. He ha:l better been at home gathe ng up his pack for a march to the Dambe, and no to be bolhering his brain with the jargon of the con-
venticle. The Russian Bear, he may be assired,
"cares
Curious Discovery.-One of the greatest discoveries of our lay is that made by Claidide Bernard, of the constant tormation of sugar in the liver of animals. Fee rine maters, and with food containing no trace of them
you always find the animal has, from the blogh for sugar for itself. This sugar, which is secrutad by the iver, is, like all secretions, under the influenc of the hervous system; you have only to cut what are called 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. 1 no one disease the quantity is so great that M. Thenard extracted 15 kilogrammes of sagar (something like thirty pounds) from the secre-
ions of one patient? Real sugar, too, and of irreproachabletaste, according to Roussingauth, who taster . But now attend to this; what nature does in disClande Bernard has proved hat here is a very smal region of the spinal column (by anatomists styled the medullc oblongala) the wounding of which between the origin of the preumogastric and anconstic nerves a sharp instrument you wound a dor or a rabbit in this place, you will find that in a litule while sngar has accumulated to an immense-extent in the blood and other iquids. One trembles to think of the commercial ap piring amnng the sugar canses for amiale tom per spiring amngr the sugar canes for amiable Legrees, nagerie of animats, pricking the spinal cords. and pening a new field to commercial enterprise with the her tea the sugar extracted Irom a lavorite cat, whos sudden disappearance she deplores! Imagine he sudvolent Burkes and Hares might be found who wauld hus utilise superflauas Christians.
A Deciden Case.-This is not the time of year for mushrooms; but a new sect has just quietly spmung
up, as mushrooms spring. Witness a recent Tintes up, as mishrooms spring. Witness a recent
advertisement:-
A "decided Christian" is wanted as a superior gene ral servant, in a very small family. A good charater adispensable."
The "decide
The "decided Christians" are quite a novel denomination. From the above adverlisement it would
seem that a good characler is not a recommendation seem that agoot characler is not a recommentiation
which the "decided Christians" necessarily possess. Ordinary Christians had better beware of the "de-cided."-punch.
This is not the only: "new Protestant sect" that
we lave heard of lately. A frientan in we have heard of lately. A friend informs us on
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 ad" "lons clothes, peg tops, marbles," and other juve nile sporis : whilst some of the more advanced amongs them already manifest a longing for the breast. One words ot one syllable, which the congregation lisp out in a charming and inconceivably infantine manner.
Some persons having delivered a sulog:stic lecture
on Cromwell, in Malone, $\mathrm{N} Y$., the Jeffersonian own thus deveiopes the character of that war-lovin Puritan :-"If any one doubts his cruelty, let him rend the history of Crom well's campaign in lreland, where after him, in merciless slaughter, wholesale exparia ion, and systernatic depopulation of the native inhabigious element entered into his warfare upori the Irish people, to exterminate, or at least reduce to a miser And minority, the Catholic inhabitants of Ireland And the means to most barbarous and revoling the mos acter. And in his pretended and now lauded aninci 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 im pression which ages of subsequent oppression and ounmgdern historian of Ireland, that "At his very hour, the heaviest exerration which an Irish peasant can
"How shall 1 always find a subject to preach about ?" asked a new asprant for clerical houoss o ihe elder divine, owhen you have no other topic,

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