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# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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## REV. DR. CAHILL'S SECOND LETTER TO THE CATHOLICS OF IRELAND.

Dublin, April 10, 1851.

Beloved Fellow-Countrymen,—There can be no doubt now that the English cabinet has encouraged revolution in several European states in order to paralyze the trade of these states, and thus open a more extensive market for English commerce; and it is equally true that during the progress of these revolutions, which England thus excited, she has, in all cases, where it could be done, employed her power to foment religious dissension, to weaken the authority of the Pope, and to overthrow the Catholic Church. In a word, she has sown the seeds of political and religious discord throughout Europe, in order to advance her commercial interests, and to establish on the continent of Europe, by revolutionary success, anti-Catholic premises, with the indirect view to the prospective annihilation of Papal authority in Ireland.

During the last few years, however, her conduct towards the various surrounding states has awakened the open suspicion and the undisguised hatred of almost all the continental cabinets; and this feeling of hostility has spread from the cabinets to the people, and is now openly avowed by all the friends of order in the various countries. In ill-fated Spain, English interference and support changed the ancient laws of the succession to the throne in 1833; and they advocated, without any doubt, the insurrection in that country, which led to the pillage of all the religious houses except *one*; which demolished the churches; excited the mob to the assassination of the clergy; and which laid waste ever since the whole fabric of the social, political and religious interests of that nation. Not later than last year our English Ambassador, Mr. Bulwer, was ordered home from Madrid at forty-eight hours' notice! His indecent political interference in the internal affairs of Spain, so irritated the Spanish court, that he was ordered to depart in the same tone as if he were a conspirator against their internal laws; and so maddened were the citizens of Madrid by his conduct, that the English embassy had to be guarded, and his person protected from the fury of the people. England has again, beyond all doubt, fomented and encouraged, by money and diplomatic stratagem, the revolutions in Switzerland, central Italy, Naples, and Hungary; and it is an agreeable fact for you to know that at this moment she has no such formidable enemies (if the occasion presented itself) as the cabinets of Petersburg and Vienna. Keep up your spirits, be united as one man, violate no law, or the very shadow of a law, and depend upon it England will want your services very soon. She is already betraying some symptoms of fear, which prove to a demonstration that her relations with Europe are not quite peaceable.

It is, of course, in your recollection that the insurgents of Hungary fled for protection into the Turkish territory; and the Turks were in the act of surrendering them up at the peremptory, united demand of Austria and Russia, till England interfered in such a menacing attitude (by sending our Mediterranean fleet to the Bosphorus), that the demand was withdrawn and the patriots protected. Oh, if England always employed the omnipresence of her meteor flag with the consecrated motive of protecting the weak and the persecuted of all countries, of giving shelter behind her impregnable naval barrier to the victims of tyranny all over the earth, she would justly earn the admiration of all people; her imperial name would fill the brightest record of human history; and England would be the watchword of the world's liberty: but her political and base designs are now too palpable, and are, fortunately for us, well known throughout Europe. Every politician is now able to see that the nation which can forge chains for her own subjects, and exclude them from the equality of her laws; that the nation which encourages liberty abroad while crushing it at home—that the cabinet which raises the standard of toleration abroad, while staining it with blood at home—must clearly impose on the world by a national hypocrisy, must make politics and religion a matter of national trade; and must barter the principles of liberty and the gospel in order to advance the interests of their commerce—in a word, Europe now thoroughly understands that the public profession of English freedom abroad, means the signal of foreign revolution, in order to fatten on the spoil of the contending parties, to drink in national life from the blood of other countries, and to fill their Exchequer with foreign gold. During the last four years they have advanced their commerce to the astounding amount of fifty-two millions a-year: that is the incomprehensible sum of upwards of two hundred millions of money spread over the field of her commerce; realised by diplomatic intrigue, and wrenched from foreign nations during the sanguinary phrenzy of revolutionary progress. This conduct of England resembles the savage, inhuman ferocity of a gang of land-pirates, who, during a

storm at sea, hang out at night false lights on their most dangerous cliffs, in order to misguide the laboring bark of the struggling mariner, that, when dashed upon the rocks, they may murder the crew and seize the floating wreck. Lord John Russell has had the indecency within the last two months, to say that the Exchequer was inconveniently full; and he did not blush uttering this assertion while the shrieks for bread still rang in his ears from the starved victims of the Kilrush workhouse. England produces changes and revolutions in the neighboring countries, as Baron Rothschild creates panics in the Stock Exchange; and there can be no doubt at all that at this moment all the *legitimate* cabinets of Europe look upon her as the great anarchist, and regard her diplomatists as their most dangerous revolutionists, and much more to be dreaded within their capitals (if the occasion offered) than the most furious Republicans which secret conspiracy could call into destructive activity at home. Hear the language of one of the truest Legitimists in France, the friend and the unflinching follower of the family and principles of the Bourbons; and in listening to his opinions, you may depend on the fact, that you hear the decided and the unmistakable sentiments of all the monarchist cabinets in Europe:—

“L'Angleterre, s'imaginant qu'elle seule est invulnérable, se porte aujourd'hui comme la caution de tous les réfugiés: elle croit qu'en semant les revoltes à travers de l'Europe elle n'en recueillerait les fruits: cette atteinte au sentiment de respect pour la religion du pays, et pour la loi, est fatale aux gouvernements et aux peuples. Au nom d'une coupable humanité, L'Angleterre s'empresse de couvrir de son pavillon tous ces réfugiés; ils se savent forts de cet appui qui ne leur manque; ils eurent la confiance de leur audace et de leur impunité. L'Angleterre comprit, que pour affaiblir et ruiner les peuples, ses rivaux, elle n'aurait plus besoin d'appeler la guerre à son aide; une révolution, venue à point, lui coûte moins cher, et lui rapporte davantage: c'est un calcul pour elle, que d'encourager, de soudoyer, et de protéger les révolutionnaires, à l'exception de ceux d'Irlande, et des îles Ioniennes: les Irlandais ou les Céphaloniens, qui prévent au sérieux le dogme insurrectionnel patroné hors du territoire Anglais, par la diplomatie, et la marine Britannique, sont à l'instant condamnés et punis: les Irlandais vont expier dans un cachot au bout du monde; les autres périssent sous les balles des tribunaux militaires. Lord Palmerston développe Radicalisme au travers de l'Europe, dans tous les foyers d'insurrection. L'Angleterre manufacture des chaînes pour les tyrans, des styles pour les esclaves, des poisons pour tous les peuples qui ont prit part au même temps contre l'alliance du droit nationale et de la vraie liberté: L'Angleterre voit sa fortune dans la ruine des nations, sa grandeur dans l'abaissement des puissances étrangères; fidèle à ce principe, Lord Palmerston s'imagina d'introduire en Europe la politique suivie dans les Indes par la Grande-Bretagne: mais l'Europe voit et bien comprend cette politique; et il y aura bientôt le temps, quand l'Angleterre la comprendra aussi dans la haine et la vengeance de toutes les nations: elle se trompe, si elle s'imagina que l'Europe puisse oublier le bouleversement qu'elle a causé, et le sang qu'elle a répandu, par sa diplomatie intéressée, artificieuse et cruelle.”

“England, thinking herself exclusively invulnerable, undisguisedly endorses, in our times, with her political sanction, all the revolutionists who fly to her shores for protection; she fancies that she will never feel the effects of the insurrections which she has excited through Europe. This opposition to the religion and the laws of other countries is alike injurious to the interests of the people and their administrations. In the pretended feeling of advocating an exile in distress, England spreads the mantle of her protection over all political insurrectionists; they, feeling quite convinced of this support, are encouraged in their treason, and have no fears from their crimes. England well knows that she has no necessity to send her armaments into the foreign states who may rival her power; but, that in order to weaken and overthrow these nations, she has at her command a far cheaper and much more advantageous principle of machinery, viz., by fomenting a well-timed revolution. She makes it as a principle of political calculation, to encourage, to keep in pay, and to protect the revolutionists of all countries, with the exception of the Irish and the Ionian Greeks; but if they seriously commit themselves to the revolutionary idea, the Irish are at once consigned to a dungeon during their lives in Botany Bay! while the Grecians are shot down by court-martial. Lord Palmerston has encouraged opposition to the constituted authority of nations through every insurrectionary point in Europe; and England is recognized in the multifarious character of supplying the tyrant with instruments of torture against liberty—presenting the poignard to the slave for the destruction of monarchy—spreading national

disaster through every country, and the incongruously joining the enemies of the rights of nations and the essential liberties of man. England founds her prosperity on the overthrow of other nations, and she maintains her power by their weakness and degradation. Lord Palmerston, the rigid follower of this principle, fancies he can introduce in Europe the policy adopted in India by Great Britain; but Europe is keenly active to this stratagem, and the day is not far distant when England will see the false step she has taken, in the universal hatred and revenge of Europe. She will yet awake from this political dream of progress, when foreign powers will take satisfaction for the national disorder she has fomented, and the blood she has spilled by her base, deceitful, and sanguinary policy.”

You will no doubt be glad to learn the sentiments of hatred and vengeance, so clearly expressed in the extracts I have taken from the decided exponent of monarchical feeling through Europe, is already beginning to make our English cabinet uneasy, and that it is highly probable they will be very soon forced to be guilty of an act of baseness and treachery towards foreign refugees, only equalled by the ingratitude, the deceit, and the ferocious bigotry evinced towards us by Lord John Russell's letter of last November. Could any one believe that the cabinet which employed Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Howard, Sir Stratford Canning, and Lord Minto, to encourage revolution in five different states—which *officially* ordered its ambassadors, and envoys, to walk, to parade, to dine, and almost live with the most notorious ruffians, villains, and insidlers of modern times—which sent its very last fleet to Constantinople to protect Kossuth and his brave associates—can any one believe that this same cabinet is about to introduce a law for the expulsion from England of the very men whom they drove into insurrection? And if this be the fact, is it not evident that Europe is coalescing against England in defence of their internal laws, and about to reduce to practice the sentiments expressed in the extracts already quoted? Hear the following speeches delivered in the House of Lords on Thursday, the 27th March last, and you will be rejoiced to see that England is not quite secure in her foreign relations, and that she may very soon have heavier work on hands than burning nuns, and inspecting the private closets of their convents:—

### “FOREIGN REFUGEES.

“Lord Lyndhurst called the attention of the house to the reprehensible conduct of certain foreigners who were at present living in this country under the protection of the laws, but who took advantage of that protection to make England a focus of revolutionary intrigues against foreign states. The noble lord then proceeded to illustrate the truth of his remarks by the examples of M.M. Mazzini and Ledru Rollin, as well as by that of General Klapka, and concluded by stating that he spoke in no unfriendly spirit to the government, but solely for the purpose of suggesting that something should be done to meet this great evil.

“Earl Grey replied that he would communicate with Lord Palmerston on the subject, whose attention he knew had already been directed to it. Lord Lyndhurst seemed to hint at a renewal of the extraordinary measure passed three years ago against foreigners which lapsed last session, but he (Lord Grey) thought that nothing but the occurrence of very grave circumstances could justify the government in asking the legislature to renew that enactment.”

In order to raise your spirits, and to give you further proof of the probable humiliation of the present iniquitous cabinet, I shall bring to your recollection some few facts of great importance, as regards our future prospects:—About the year 1843, the Emperor of Morocco, by his conduct towards France in reference to Abd-el-Kader, had provoked hostilities so far, that France had a slight naval affair at Tangiers, on the coast of Africa, in which the French were victorious. The Prince de Joinville (the young French Admiral) and one of his brothers so distinguished themselves in that action, that all France burst into a jubilee of joy at the idea of a French naval victory; and the young admiral, sharing the enthusiasm, wrote a pamphlet on naval warfare, and on the steam-navy of France; in which, beyond all doubt, he attempted to prove (without much disguise) that France, by the invention of steam, was able to dispute over again with England the sovereignty of the seas. That pamphlet caused considerable merriment at that time to the English navy (being as it were invincible), and to all others, except to the Duke of Wellington: but his grace (towards whom I entertain the most profound respect) had quite a different opinion on the matter, and he wrote at once to the government, in a letter of great wisdom and seriousness, the dangerous position of England from such a terrific neighboring enemy; representing the power

of France and the indefensible state of the English coasts. About the same time, one of the most distinguished naval officers of France, in toasting the health of the Prince de Joinville, used the following words, which are worth recollecting in our present circumstances:—

“The modern invention of propelling ships by steam has entirely changed the art of war. By this invention the sea becomes a fortified camp. Naval war can be carried on in the depth of winter as advantageously as in the midst of summer. The future destiny of France, by this invention, shall record the former glory; and she may successfully dispute with England the claim she puts forth as the mistress of the waves. France can call out an army of nine hundred thousand men, and in the space of four days she could embark (in eight squadrons) twenty thousand men on board war steamers and light frigates, and carrying with them all the facilities for their disembarkation. The invasion of England is therefore a matter of easy attainment by usual stratagem. Naval warfare is no longer the conflict of *braved* seamen, it is rather the battle of *soldiers*; and hence Young France, by her innumerable land forces, will very soon be in a position to dispute with England the sovereignty of the seas. That time will be, when France will be urged to the contest by the call of justice and the cry of national revenge.”

Fellow-countrymen, you must recollect that all this remarkable demonstration occurred during the sway of Louis Philippe, and while he sat on the French throne in the zenith of his power. Believe me, the French sentiment has undergone no change since 1843. The pamphlet, and the naval speeches, and the warlike enthusiasm of all France (and encouraged by Louis Philippe) so much alarmed the Duke of Wellington, that he urged again and again the necessity of defending the coasts against the danger to be apprehended from France. At length he wrote a letter to Sir John Burgoyne, on the 7th January, 1847 (while Louis Philippe was reigning in security and power), in which he emphatically points out his fears of France, and the unprotected state of the English coast; and what a strange fact, that he had no fears about the loyalty of the Irish! He was quite right—the Irish are loyal to the death. There can be no question at all, that the hatred of France towards England is not only felt by the army and the navy, but that it pervades every rank of civil life, from the city scavenger up to the prime minister; and the danger to England not only is threatened during the *regime* of monarchy, but it exists, and will exist, always unabated under every form of their government. It is engendered, strengthened, and matured in the heart of every Frenchman, and can no more be eradicated than their national pride, and will gain fresh power and enthusiasm in every coming generation, till they fight Waterloo over again, and try their revenge in the field. You may recollect in the course of the past year, that in consequence of some slight misunderstanding in the settlement of the Greek question, between the French and English cabinets, Mons. Drouin de l'Huys, the French ambassador, was called away suddenly from England, and on that announcement being made by the President in the French assembly, the *entire house*, without one exception—that is, the Legitimists, the Orleansists, the Buonapartists—all, all, rose up, by one simultaneous burst of joy, and loudly cheered the glorious sentiment of a rupture with England. And let any man take the trouble of talking with Frenchmen on the question of England's power and superiority, and from Calais to Marseilles, from Bordeaux to the Rhine, there is not one man, either civil or military, or, in fact, ecclesiastical, whose eyes will not flash with consuming French fire, and whose struggling bosom will not leave in convulsed emotion, in the wild hope that France shall have in some future time the glorious opportunity of meeting England in battle line, and burying their eager and flashing swords in the heart of their deadly enemies, the sons of Britain. I have often found it most painful to hear the contumelious expression of their burning revenge, because, being identified as Ireland is with England, even by a parchment union, I resented the insult like an Englishman, and with difficulty I had often to restrain my indignation.

I shall now lay before you, an extract from the letter of the Duke of Wellington, to show the danger to be dreaded by England from their Gallican powerful foes:—

“Strathfieldsaye, January 7, 1847.

“My dear General—Some days have elapsed—indeed a fortnight has—since I received your note, with a copy of your observations on the possible results of a war with France under our present system of military preparation.

“You are aware that I have for years been sensible of the alteration produced in maritime warfare and operation by the application of steam to the propelling of ships at sea.

"This discovery immediately exposed all parts of the coasts of these islands, which a vessel could approach at all, to be approached, at all times of tide and in all seasons, by vessels so propelled, from all quarters. We are in fact assailable, and, at least liable to insult, and to have contributions levied upon us on all parts of our coast—that is, the coast of these, including the Channel Islands, which to this time, from the period of the Norman contest, have never been successfully invaded.

"I have in vain endeavored to awaken the attention of different administrations to this state of things, as well known to our neighbors (rivals in power at least—former adversaries and enemies) as it is to ourselves.

"I hope that your paper may be attended with more success than my representations have been.

"I have above, in few words, represented our danger. We have no defence, or hope of defence, excepting in our fleet.

" . . . . .

"The nearest part of the coast to the metropolis is undoubtedly the coast of Sussex from the east and west side of Beachy Head, and to Selsey Bay. There are not less than twelve great roads leading from Brighton upon London, and the French army must be much altered, indeed, since the time at which I was better acquainted with it, if there are not now belonging to it forty *chefs d'état*, majors-general, capable of sitting down and ordering the march to the coast of 40,000 men, their *embarkation*, with their horse and artillery, at the several French ports on the coast, their *disembarkation* at named points on the English coast, that of the artillery and cavalry in named ports or mouths of rivers, and the assembly at named points of the several columns; and the march of each of these from stage to stage to London."

It is clear, therefore, from decided and most authentic documents, that the feeling of France towards England under the monarchical régime, has been open, avowed, and universal, and hence you may be convinced, that the same undying hatred still burns in the breast of every Frenchman, and will continue to burst forth into a flame, when the circumstances are favorable to its national development. If France were left to meet England *single-handed*, there can be no doubt of the success of France, from the overwhelming majority of her land forces, and the increased strength of her wonderful steam navy. Their success would ruin our country; between the contending parties Ireland would be still more wounded, and hence it is our duty to warn England not to excite the Irish into commotion, lest our discontent might encourage the stranger in his designs of conquest, and thus hasten the ruin of the entire empire. Nothing could prevent France from standing in haughty defiance of England, except our allies, who, hating France for her former cruelties to their countries, are all prepared to act in concert against a nation which, since 1789 to 1815, inflicted such national disaster on Europe. But Europe dreads England now perhaps even more than they hate France; and hence at this moment England is exposed to the hostile feeling of almost every state on the Continent. My case, therefore, is this:—Depend upon it, that each European nation which the recent intrigues of England have shaken to their very foundations, will, on recovering from their panic, view England as the great disturber of the public peace—the arch rebel of Europe; and that, consequently, she will want not only the whole strength of her own dominion on the other side of the Channel, but the entire power, and will, and heart of Ireland in addition, in order to meet the *new case* of distrust in which she is universally held. Therefore, if ever there was a time when the people of Ireland should stand together, the present is most assuredly that moment. She threatens us with every species of political and religious degradation in order to deprive us of taking the attitude of manly defence; and by thus annihilating our independence to remove from the eye of Europe the imposing combination of all our strength, which our standing and unbroken ranks would otherwise exhibit to the world. Let us, therefore, begin again to be firm and united as one man. Let us—in the language of the illustrious departed spirit of Ireland—let us *stand upon the constitution*, and *violate no law*, but resist, by every constitutional means, the threatened tyranny and the national insult which have been devised against our religion and our liberties. There never was a period in Ireland when such a constitutional union was more necessary and more desired, and more *practicable*. The favorite son of O'Connell has resigned his hereditary post, and, therefore, the leader's chair is *vacant*; and I, for one, feel that I shall speak, without contradiction, when I proclaim that an honest man will never fill that chair, a truer heart will never love the land of our fathers, and a more unpurchasable lip will never defend the interests of Ireland. With the old successful general fallen, his associates scattered, his ranks thinned by famine, extermination, and death, John O'Connell still cling to the fallen fortunes of his country with a fidelity which no enemy ever dared to impeach, which no friend will deny—he has stood close to his colors, which were *never captured*, and all the world admits, that if the breach in the enemy's camp were to be carried by courage and blood, John O'Connell would be the foremost man to stand forward and present his heart to the steel in the deadly struggle for his country's freedom. And when, I ask, had Ireland such a faithful, intrepid, and steady band of representatives as brightened the page of our country's cause during the present parliamentary campaign? Like the glorious band of Thermopylae, they stood like brothers all, against the unnumbered host of their opponents; and all pledged their faith, heart to heart, that they would die in the conflict or redeem their country; all Ireland owes

them, one and all, a debt which we never can repay; we stand bound to them by a national obligation which can never be effaced from the national remembrance. I am not competent to describe their parliamentary merits—it should be spoken by the national voice, as it is felt in the national heart. I am too humble an individual to presume to call them together during the Easter recess to devise some new plan of political action for the future and central expression of Ireland's woes; but from the profession to which I belong, I am sure they will overlook my want of personal influence in the dignity and the sacredness of the Church of the people; and, perhaps, they would condescend to make me the pivot on which their own ranks will move, with the discipline, the order, and the power of a nation. I shall remain in Dublin for some days, during which time I shall be happy to receive their suggestions, and obey their commands.

Believe me to be, beloved fellow-countrymen, your faithful and devoted Irish Priest,

D. W. CAHILL, D. D.

P. S.—My next letter cannot appear till Friday, the 25th April.

#### PENAL DAYS FOR IRELAND. (From the Nation.)

Flesh and blood burn at the obscene and outrageous intolerance which has disgraced the English Parliament. Shame upon you, Senators of England, before all Christendom—that a filthy fanatic should dare to stand in your presence, and defecate his slimy ribaldry upon Her name whom all Christians honor as the Mother of their Redeemer, and upon those pure, angelic women, whom Catholics revere as the ministry of her peculiar mission on this earth! Foul words have been spoken and foul deeds done by England within a few days, which shall be *forgotten* and *forgiven* when the last altar is levelled and the last Catholic exterminated in Ireland. Oh, we are getting bitter experiences of the true value and extent of our liberties! Sleep, feed, and grovel within the bounds of thy chain; but strain not at the tether, or the lash is on thy back and the muzzle on thy mouth, Ireland! Is the old wolf-hound, "fierce when provoked," come to this at last?

Woe upon us! Had it happened in the hot strength of '48 the banner of a new Catholic Confederation would have floated on Tara, and this reeking scandal have been washed out in blood. We are weak and worn, and the strength of old is not in us. And Ireland bears the most damnable dishonor that has been put upon her since the Union, muttering and whining in impotent rage.

They are passing a law, which, even in its most modified form, cuts like a poisoned sword at the freedom and life of the Catholic Church of Ireland. They are passing it avowedly as the preamble only of a new Penal Code. Despite of the warnings of the few able Statesmen in the Senate—despite their shrinking to unsheathe its specific edge and force, and to tell how they purpose wielding it—despite the alternative that it may hang obsolete on the Statute Book, or else become the signal of a long religious animosity, or of a deadly civil war, they pass it by shouting, swamping majorities of five to one. Not with the intent to remedy it in any of its stages—not to make it less insolent, less insidious, less penal in the patching process of Committee; but with their majorities ready to shut up any avenue of escape from it, to strengthen and sharpen its clauses, and make it more deliberate and mortal in its means and its objects.

Is this to be borne? God knows, we would spill our hearts' blood sooner than do aught, word or act, that should tend to stir a strife of sects in Ireland. That blessed union which last August clasped the hands of Ulster Presbyterian and Munster Catholic together in this, the metropolis of our common country, is not to be lightly perilled. And we give glory and thanks to the North, and to the Irish Protestants of all the provinces, for the noble spirit and temper which they have shown all through this diabolical agitation. But we appeal frankly and boldly to them now in its crisis. We ask them—if they will not help us—for God's sake, and for Ireland's sake, at least, to stand neutral, while we resist a most tyrannical interference with our religious liberties. We might well ask more from them. As sure as there is the one God to whom we all pray, if the British Minister had dared to touch one right, title, or privilege of an Ulster Presbyterian Minister, as he has dared most seriously to meddle with those of Catholic Priests, the same voice of wrath that has risen in defence of our own altars, would have echoed around theirs.

No Church knows better than theirs what persecution is. Their proudest memories are of the days when, out on Lomond hill sides—

"The lyart veteran heard the word of God,  
By Cameron thundered, or by Renwick poured."

When the ban was on their Church and the blood-money on their Elders; when the watchers stood on their hill-tops, and the faithful knelt to pray with fire-lock in hand, and bandoliers in belt; when the silver bullets were molten for Clavers, and Dalziel's drummers drowned the death-groans of his victims, tortured by crushing boot and wrenching Thumbikins—it was then the sturdy spirit was nurtured, which yet burns in the bosom of the Kirk. Then they learned, for the sake of God and their father's faith, to dare and to defy to the death unjust rulers and unrighteous laws. True to the heir-looms of her history, Ulster will lift no hand but in our help in this struggle. But we ask her help. We ask her to turn this law which the Minister hoped should be a fire-brand of dissension among us, into a signal light of union from end to end of the island.

Is it to be borne? The day when mitred Bishops of the Catholic Church may be hauled to the dock,

like felons, for doing their duties under God, will be one to try Ireland, in an ordeal of fire. We have borne the famine-pang and fever-pain, the law's stab, and the landlord's gripe; we have seen the land narrowed upon us, and our people flying from it as from a besieged city; we have seen the lives and the liberties of the purest and noblest men among us bought and sold, and sworn away—but it will be a sorer day for Ireland than any that has yet befallen her, when the detective stands in the sanctuary, and the crozier is levelled by the baton. They know not what they do. While the law still spared the Priest to the people, they bore contumely, injustice, beggary, exile, death, without repining. But cast one soil upon his alb, dim one sparkle of his vestment, lay profane hands upon the chalice of the Lord's anointed, and this impious statute shall be steeped in blood!

We hope in God's mercy to us that it may never be law in this land. We hope in the Protestants of Ireland, whose land this is, as well as ours, and who wish to live at peace and good will with us, to raise their voices now against this iniquitous law. There is still time to defeat it. And it can be defeated if united Ireland speak boldly and at once. Simultaneous meetings were once before found of use in the Catholic agitation.

Some of the Irish Members have acted as became honest men in this business. But they can prevent the Bill from passing into law, if they persist in throwing obstacles in its way. They will do so the more readily, if they are found making a gallant and determined opposition to it when the Catholics of all Europe are in London at the Great Exhibition. They have time to organise their tactics, and they should have an amendment ready on every syllable of it. Let them not dare to show their faces in Ireland; they will be spat on in the streets and hooted from the hustings, if they do not use every means the constitution gives them to defeat this abominable attack upon the faith and liberties of their country.

We would suggest simultaneous meetings in every parish of Ireland upon Easter Sunday, in which the Irish Protestants and Presbyterians should be respectfully requested to join. There is ample time to make a great national demonstration upon the subject, in which all Ireland, we fondly believe, will join.

#### CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

We are enabled to announce that the receipts towards the Irish Catholic University Fund, during the past three days, have amounted to considerably over four hundred pounds.—*Freeman*.

CONFIRMATION AT DEWSBURY BY THE BISHOP OF BEVERLY.—On Sunday last a confirmation was held at Dewsbury, by the Bishop of Beverly. The number of persons confirmed was one hundred and sixty-two, among whom were eight converts.—*Cor. of the Tablet*.

CATHOLIC AFFAIRS IN DUNDEE—SCOTLAND.—The Catholic population of Dundee is now estimated at near seventeen thousand. A new church is in course of erection, in the Gothic style of Ecclesiastical architecture, without galleries, and to contain two thousand sittings. This is in addition to the very spacious edifice open for some years past in the Nethergate, under the care of the Rev. Stephen Keenan, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Macdonald and the Rev. Mr. Browne. There are two large school-houses connected with the church; one a day and evening school for boys, and the other a day and evening school for girls. There are also two other day and evening schools situated in different parts of the town. The average attendance at these schools is about five hundred, and there are, besides, two Sunday schools, at which about 700 young persons attend.—*Glasgow Free Press*.

STATISTICS OF THE CHURCH.—The Pontifical government has just published a general statistical statement of the Roman Catholic Clergy, from which it appears that of seventy Cardinals' chairs which compose the Sacred College there are three vacant, all of the Order of Deacons, which now consist of only eleven, instead of fourteen. The Order of Bishops and that of Priests is complete, the first having fifty and the last six. The Dean of the Cardinal Priests is the Archbishop of Bologna, Opizoni; the youngest is the Prince Archbishop of Breslau de Diepenbrok. Eleven Cardinals have not yet received the hat, and are consequently still untitled. The number of Archbishops in Europe is 104—of whom sixteen in Italy, fifteen in France, thirteen in Germany, eight in Spain, four in Hungary and Dalmatia, four in Ireland, four in Turkey, three in Portugal, three in Russia, one in Greece, one in Belgium, one in England, and one in the Ionian Islands. These 104 Archbishops have 609 Suffragan Bishops—viz., 407 in Europe and 202 on the coast of Africa, in the French colonies, and various Spanish and Portuguese islands. Besides there are seventy-eight others immediately subordinate to the Holy See—viz., sixty-five in Italy, four in Germany, four in Switzerland, two in Spain, (those of Leon and Oviedo) one in Volhinia, (Russia) one in Malta, and one in Bulgaria, (Turkey). The Vicars-Apostolic and the Prefects-Apostolic, who are mostly under the direction of the Congregations of the Propaganda are forty-seven, of whom thirty-eight are in countries not professing Christianity. In America there are nineteen Archbishops with ninety Suffragans. In Oceania two Archbishops, eleven Bishops, and nine Vicars-Apostolic. There are twenty-three Patriarchs, of whom only two are in Europe, those of Lisbon and Venice. The total number of Bishops is 889. As to the Archbishops and Bishops *in partibus*, their number is 461, so that in the whole there are 1,360 titled Episcopal Catholics.—*Daily News*.

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

##### CATHOLIC DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the promoters of this association was held on Monday evening, at No. 10, Essex-bridge, Dublin. At eight o'clock the chair was taken by the Rev. Dr. Cahill.

The Rev. Chairman said, that since their last meeting he had received a letter from one of the most eloquent and patriotic of the Irish members of parliament, expressing his sincere pleasure at finding an association originated for the purpose of defending the Catholic church against the attacks of its bitter and unrelenting enemies. The letter declared the distinguished writer's anxiety to join their body, and the happiness he would feel in being permitted to attend on whatever day might be selected for its public inauguration (hear, hear). The writer thought that there was wanted the means of a proper expression of public Catholic opinion in Ireland, and therefore it was that he anticipated so much pleasure in being present at so essential a demonstration of Catholic opinion (hear, hear). He (Dr. Cahill) had replied to the excellent writer of the letter, informing him that he was laboring under a mistake in supposing their society to be a political one; that it was simply a religious defensive body, and that they would be most happy to have his co-operation in their projected movement (hear, hear). He (Dr. Cahill) hoped that at this time his fellow-countrymen would lay aside their animosities which had so long, unhappily, divided them, and that the faithful band of Irish representatives, who, now, more than perhaps at any other period, had been so devoted to their country, would be found ready to aid them (hear, hear).

Mr. E. W. O'Mahony hoped that the spirit of inquiry respecting their society which had been aroused in the instance of the member of parliament just adverted to, would soon extend itself not only to all the Irish members, but also to all the lay Catholics of the kingdom (hear, hear). At the present time it was utterly impossible that they could any longer remain in a supine state while their enemies were assuming the formidable attitude evinced by their conduct of late (hear, hear).

The Very Rev. Dr. Spratt, who, on rising, was greeted in the warmest manner, briefly expressed the sincere gratification he experienced at witnessing the many respectable and devoted Catholics assembled together in order to devise the best means in which they could defend their holy religion. That gratification was much enhanced in seeing the eloquent and indefatigable Dr. Cahill presiding over their praiseworthy proceedings (hear, hear). At the request of several gentlemen present, Dr. Cahill consented to prepare, by Easter Thursday, an address to the Catholics of the empire, calling on them to unite with the association in the furtherance of their great objects. The reverend gentleman's was warmly applauded.

After the transaction of some routine business, the association adjourned to Easter Tuesday night, by which time arrangements are to be made to secure a large and effective demonstration.

##### DEATHS IN THE KILRUSH AND ENNISTYMON WORKHOUSE.

The Kilrush guardians have been endeavoring to vindicate to themselves by drawing a comparison between their own union and that of Ennistymon; and truly the condition of Ennistymon union is lamentable enough. Since the 1st of January to the 22d of March the deaths have reached the appalling number of 681, or nearly sixty per week, on an average population of less than 4,000, while in the same period the deaths in Kilrush were less by 110 on an average population of about 4,800. Let us give the tables of weekly mortality in the two unions, as published by the *Clare Journal*.—What a frightful record in this year of "reviving prosperity," on the testimony of Sir Charles Wood and Lord Clarendon:—

	KILRUSH.		ENNISTYMON.	
	Inmates.	Deaths.	Inmates.	Deaths.
January 4	4,569	14	3,392	38
.. 11	4,997	17	3,865	39
.. 18	4,956	25	3,905	46
.. 25	4,869	35	3,974	45
February 1	4,981	51	3,811	46
.. 8	5,001	50	3,872	45
.. 15	4,904	53	4,059	73
.. 22	5,143	41	3,991	58
March 1	5,185	51	4,054	48
.. 8	5,005	86	3,938	86
.. 15	4,980	68	3,895	77
.. 22	4,868	79	3,805	80

"Can such slaughters be perpetrated under the sanction of the government of a Christian country? Let us hope that, by fixing attention on the facts, as borne, has succeeded in securing the overthrow of the system before which so many human victims have fallen! It is not long since the official theory was, that Ireland was over-populated, and that, until the excess was gotten rid of by emigration or natural decay, or—no improvement could take place in the condition of the country. The doctrine was openly promulgated by the agents of the government in books, and pamphlets, and paragraphs. Now, it being acted on, theory has given place to practice, and in Ennistymon, and in Kilrush, and in Castlebar, and in one hundred other places, the process of decimation is being carried on to such a brutal extent that the *Times* compares the *ex-officio* slaughter of the Celtic paupers to the butcheries of the Spanish invaders of America, and demands that the British Legislature shall devise some means of promptly vindicating its own character and the interests of Christian civilisation.

THE "PAPAL AGGRESSION" PETITION FROM CLONMEL.—AN EXPOSE.—On Wednesday, at the Mayor's Court, Clonmel, a person named Arnold was summoned for having induced a man named Conery, a Catholic, to sign a petition against the so-called "Papal aggression," by representing to him that the petition was to get money from the Queen to clothe the poor Protestant orphans. The charge was fully proved, and it appeared that several signatures to the Clonmel petition had been obtained by similar discreditable means. The defendant did not appear to answer the charge preferred against him. The Mayor denounced the conduct of the defendant as being scandalous in the extreme, and said, if the case were pressed the Bench would have been compelled to inflict punishment on him. Mr. Smith, J. P.; As a Protestant, I repudiate this vile conduct, and I must say, I concur in every word expressed by his worship. Dr. Phelan and Mr. Luther, the other magistrates, made the same announcement.

## SMITH O'BRIEN.

Mr. O'Brien having complied with the earnest request of his friends and admirers, by accepting a "ticket of leave" for six months—the necessary steps were taken for removal from the penal settlement of Port Arthur, and at six o'clock, p.m., on Monday last he arrived per government steamer at Hobart Town Wharf. From the moment it became publicly known that he would be conveyed to Hobart Town, the greatest anxiety prevailed among all classes to receive him by a popular demonstration on an extensive scale.

Some of Mr. O'Brien's more immediate friends conceived it would not be pleasing to him, nor gratifying to his feelings that any such public manifestation should take place. They did not conceive the occasion as one of joy or exultation, but merely as the removal of a gentleman from one compartment of his prison to another; from a solitary cell to a spacious corridor, where ventilation was freer and the sounds of human voices more frequent. Accordingly every exertion was made to suppress popular display. Two or three enthusiastic and respectable citizens of Hobart Town called upon us and proposed to retain every carriage and other vehicle in town for the purpose of a grand procession; the efficient band of St. Joseph's Temperance Hall was offered to accompany it, and three thousand equestrians and pedestrians would have joined. This was very tempting, but still as Mr. O'Brien's feelings were to be consulted, it was thought more advisable to discontinue those intentions however kind and generous.

Notwithstanding every precaution, several hundreds assembled in the wharves, and in the neighborhood of the docks, and when the steamer neared the Jetty, the most thrilling anxiety prevailed the entire multitude to get a glimpse of the object of their admiration. At length Mr. O'Brien was recognised walking on deck, and a simultaneous cheer ascended from every breast.

When the steamer came alongside, Mr. Reeves, as chairman of the meeting which adopted the address to Mr. O'Brien, Mr. J. Moore, as secretary, the Rev. Father Therry, and Mr. O'Donoghue, stepped on board to receive Mr. O'Brien, who looked exceedingly well and in the most cheerful spirits, after all his sufferings and privations. In a few moments he landed amidst warm and enthusiastic acclamations, waving of hats, handkerchiefs, &c. He walked through the assembled meeting uncovered, shaking hands with several who pressed round him as he passed along. On reaching the carriage in waiting for him, he walked into it and was driven at a rapid pace to the Freeman's Hotel, where he was entertained by Mr. Reeves.

Mr. O'Brien spent Tuesday in walking through the public streets, and receiving the gratulations of his numerous friends. Several of the most respectable inhabitants waited upon him in the course of the day. At half-past five o'clock in the evening, he left for New Norfolk, where he has fixed his residence for the present. He was conveyed out of town in Mr. Carter's private carriage.—*O'Donoghue's Irish Exile.*

**TENANT-RIGHT IN TIPPERARY.**—On the 3rd instant the monthly meeting of the Tipperary Tenant Protection Society was held at their rooms, Henry-street. A number of clergymen and farmers attended, and some town collectors of the tenant funds. Arrangements were made for holding parish meetings after Easter in different parts of the Tipperary district. Mention was made of the kind treatment of Stafford O'Brien, through his agent, Mr. Barry, to a number of tenants on lands that came lately into his possession, having reduced their rent fully one-third. After some routine business, the meeting separated.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

**REPRESENTATION OF GALWAY.**—On dit that Captain French, whose return to this country was recently announced will stand as a candidate for the representation of this town at the next election. He has filled several public employments in India with credit, but we are not aware of the political principles which he professes.—*Galway Mercury.*

Mr. Sergeant Murphy will be returned for the city of Cork in place of Mr. Fagan, M.P., who has resigned to the seeming satisfaction of all parties.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

John C. Garvey, Esq., Murrisk Abbey, has been appointed deputy lieutenant of county Mayo, vice James Cuffe, Esq., deceased.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Westmeath, to appoint William Pidgeon, Esq., of Athlone, a magistrate for said county.

The late Sir William Dillon, Bart., of Lismullen, Meath, is succeeded in the title and estates by his only son, now Sir Arthur H. Dillon, Esq., 74th High-lancers.

**REMITTANCES FROM AMERICA.**—The total amount of money issued through the banks of the city of Limerick during the year 1850 on drafts from America, in favor of relatives of emigrants from that part of the country, was the immense sum of £4,000. Laborers who only went out in the last Spring have, in many instances, remitted £10 and £12.

**EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.**—No less than fifty persons left this neighborhood on Thursday morning last, by coach to Belfast, on their way to America.—*Downpatrick Recorder.*

**EMIGRATION.**—The emigration from this district at present is proceeding upon an almost unprecedented scale. There have already sailed from this port sixty persons belonging to the small island of Rathlin.—*Londonderry Journal.*

On Friday 160 paupers belonging to Kenmare union embarked at Cork on board the John Francis, for Boston, United States.

**THE LIMERICK UNION—AWFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS.**—We understand that at a meeting of the finance committee of Limerick union held this day the ascertained debts amount to £29,400!!! Balance of last rate uncollected, £3,000 present rate £26,000 total £29,000 not enough to pay liabilities up to 25th March!!! What is to become of this horrible state of these things? Estimate for the support of the house to 25th March, 1852, £36,000; for which a rate will have to be struck in addition to the £26,000 now in course of collection. Where can it be obtained? Echo answers where!!—*Limerick Reporter.*

**POTATOES.**—A large tract of land has been prepared, and no small portion already planted. Considerable efforts have been made to procure sound seed, and a small cargo of cups, between 30 and 40 tons, which arrived on Saturday from Inverness, was all disposed at 7d. a stone by Wednesday. The size was good, and the quality unexceptionable for the table, yet, perhaps, one half was bought up by farmers chiefly for seed.—*Wexford Guardian.*

We regret to be informed of the failure of seed potatoes this week in a field of two acres in the North Liberty barony. The "shillanes" appear to have entirely decayed from the constant rains of the early part of this season.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

**RUSSIAN INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL IN IRELAND.**—His Excellency Baron de Schopping, the Charge d'Affaires for Russia at Lisbon, has transmitted to Ireland ninety thousand pounds, to be laid out in the purchase of incumbered estates. The baron is great grandson of Field Marshal Count George Browne, Governor General of Livonia, Riga; and has appointed his cousin, William Browne, his solicitor and law agent, to approve of and investigate title.

**LORD BROUGHAM.**—In reference to the new penal measure, the correspondent of the *Wexford Independent* says:—"I am told that if ever it reach the Upper House Brougham has resolved to make a fierce onslaught upon the measure, and will once again come forth in all the majesty of that intellect which shone with surpassing lustre in the great days of Catholic emancipation, when he thundered in the Commons against the rampant, narrow-minded intolerance of a majority, compelled in the end to bow in passive submission before the voice of the Irish people, which in the Clare election spoke in accents not to be misunderstood.

**A FEW PLAIN FACTS.**—On the 27th December last, a meeting of magistrates, convened by Colonel Canfield, the Governor of the County Armagh, was held at Ballybot, Newry, for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of the Ballybot district, including the baronies of Upper Fews and Upper Orier. At that meeting a resolution was come to, calling upon Government to send down an extra number of Police. An extra force was soon after sent, and thereby an extra burthen of 1,500l. a year was placed on these two baronies, which are by far the poorest in the county. On the 26th instant, the Quarter Sessions of Ballybot were held. There were only four cases on the calendar, in one of which the bill was ignored by the Grand Jury. The three cases for trial were—1st. A boy for stealing a woman's shift. 2dly.—An old woman for stealing a duck. 3dly.—Three men for cutting an ash sapling.—*Newry Examiner.*

The Lieutenant-General commanding the forces in Ireland has been pleased to approve of the county of Mayo, in the Dublin district, being added to the Limerick district.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

## THE NUNNERIES VISITATION BILL.

PETITION OF CATHOLIC LADIES TO THE QUEEN.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty—We, the undersigned Catholic ladies resident in England, and your Majesty's most loyal subjects, who have either received our own education in Conventual establishments, or have relatives, members of such establishments, approach your Majesty's throne with feelings of pain and sorrow, but, at the same time, with sincere and firm confidence in your Majesty's sympathy and gracious consideration.

We have heard that a measure is contemplated, having for its object the prevention of forcible detention in religious houses, the provisions of which, if allowed to be carried out, would be most harsh, galling, and unjust towards a most loyal, inoffensive, and useful body of your Majesty's subjects.

Being intimately acquainted with the Conventual system, from education or otherwise, we most solemnly assure your Majesty that not only is there no danger of compulsory entrance or detention in it, but that no attempt is made to influence any one to embrace the religious state, and every precaution is used to prevent admission without full assurance of a voluntary choice, a conscientious feeling of vocation to it.

And further, such of us as have relations in this state, assure your Majesty that there is no bar to our seeing them, and freely conversing with them, and that it would be impossible for them to be there detained against their will.

But further, with deep distress of mind, and with no small humiliation, we beg to remind your Majesty, that a great part of our Religious are gentleness of good rank and well known families, and that it is an imputation upon their relatives and friends to suppose that they would concur in their forcible detention. And, with deeper shame, we appeal to every good sentiment of your Majesty's heart, as a woman, as a mother, and as a Queen, whether honorable women, against whom no charge has been proved, are to be alone, of all your Majesty's subjects, excepted from the protection of innocence—are to be visited, without notice, at any hour, by men, who may pry into every part of their house—may call them to be interrogated at pleasure, some being still young, and some aged and infirm, but all having renounced intercourse with the world—or even, without any inquiry, may call them away from their chosen home, and consign them to the matron of a workhouse. It is the dearest privilege of every subject of your Majesty that his house is sacred, and cannot be thus violated without a charge and express warrant. The system proposed is here the more intolerable, because its objects are ladies living alone, and, from natural delicacy, more sensitive to such insulting intrusion.

We respectfully bring also before your Majesty's gracious consideration, that religious communities in this country are only voluntary associations of ladies, having no recognition or privilege from the state; and these have never renounced their rights and privileges as Englishwomen, one of which is exemption from domiciliary visits, except under a well-grounded and special warrant. And these ladies are, for the most part, so associated for the purpose of instructing the poor—educating in piety the future mothers of families—taking care of orphans—training the young, and often the frail, to virtue—and visiting the sick and afflicted. For the charitable and unrequited discharge of these self-imposed duties, we might, indeed, have expected some measure of gratitude, or at least approval, instead of one of insult and annoyance.

To your Majesty, as best able to understand and appreciate the feelings of a woman's heart, as your Majesty can best value woman's virtues, we appeal with all the confidence which your Majesty's exalted domestic as well as royal qualities must inspire. Your Majesty's own thoughts will suggest, better than our words, what course we entreat should be pursued for preventing such a proposal becoming the law of the land. We only beg, that at least it be not while England has the happiness of being ruled by a Queen, that any legislation be permitted that wounds the sensibilities, and sullies the honor, of the most devoted and exemplary of her female subjects.

[Here follows the signatures.]

**MR. NEWDEGATE AND CONVENTS.**—To the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*.—Sir—On reading over the debate of the 20th of last month, as reported in the *Morning Chronicle* of the 21st, I found stated, as a fact, in the speech of Mr. Newdegate, that an inmate of a convent in his neighborhood having escaped from her retreat, was brought back after a lapse of a fortnight; and that afterwards a great quantity of iron stanchions were taken to the said convent (of course I can suppose for nothing else) to bar up the windows, to prevent further escape. On Monday, the 24th, I wrote to Mr. Newdegate to ask him if he would be so kind as to inform me of the name of the convent he alluded to, and the time the asserted fact took place, but I received no answer. Accordingly I wrote again, on Thursday last, saying that, as I had received no reply to my former note, I must infer that his statement was without foundation; and to this I have as yet had no reply. A great deal, Sir, has been said of the cruelty of detaining females in convents against their will. All I shall say is, that if that infamous and insulting bill (I mean the Religious Houses Bill) should ever pass into a law, the magisterial visitors will find to their great surprise that it is as easy for a Nun, if she thinks proper, to walk out of her convent as it will be for them to come in; and Protestants who are in the habit of coming on business into the convent to which I am attached will bear me out in my assertion.—I am your humble servant, Daniel O'Keefe, Chaplain at the Benedictine Convent, Hammesmith.—April 7, 1851.

It appears that the Anglican Bishops, who in the first burst of the anti-Papal fury published addresses in which we and our sacred convictions are stigmatised as anti-Christian, blasphemous, unclean, apostate, arrogant, profane, pestilent, sorcerers, satanic, degraded, dishonest, false, tyrannical, offensive, selfish, contemptible, artful, wilfully blind, shameless, scandalous, disgusting, ignorant, cunning, audacious, ungrateful, defiled, domineering, gross, cursed, insidious, revolting, pagan, malignant, infatuated, corrupt in doctrine and idolatrous in practice—that these right-abusive persons by no means repent of their railing and slander, but, on the contrary, are ready to take summary vengeance on any of their wretched underlings who may dare to protest against this offensive ebullition of putrescent bigotry. It appears that a few Anglican Ministers, shocked as gentlemen and as religious persons at the manner in which our religion and its Priests were being abused, got up an address to the Cardinal Archbishop, in which they regret the manner in which he was received in England, address him as "your Eminence," express respect for his person and office as "a Bishop of the Church of God," and state that the "clamor of the many" in his case "is not to be regarded as the unequivocal voice of religion and of the Church of England." This address was signed, among others, by the Reverend Mr. Blew, Minister of the Proprietary Chapel of St. John, Gravesend. He has succeeded in bringing a large congregation to his church, has formed a school, choristers, &c.; but no amount of work done compensates for his refusing to join the Billingsgate Bishops in their un-Christian foul speaking. He has been suspended for six months by the Bishop of Rochester, at the request of Lord Ashley. It is to be hoped that he will follow the example of the Clergy of St. Saviour's, and, moreover, bring his church, which is his own property, with him.—*London Correspondent of the Tablet.*

**ST. CHARLES' CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION, HULL.**—We are gratified to learn that Catholic associations are springing into existence in most of the leading towns in England—associations for the defence and protection of Catholic rights.—*Correspondent of the Tablet.*

**COBRIDGE STAFFORDSHIRE.**—On Monday evening, the 24th ult., a meeting took place at the school-rooms attached to the Catholic chapel at Cobridge, for the purpose of expressing an opinion adverse to any legislation against the recent erection of a Catholic Hierarchy. Between three hundred and four hundred persons were present, a large number considering that no handbills had been issued, and that the meeting was only announced in the chapel on the Sunday. The Rev. Mr. Abbott, the Catholic Priest of Cobridge, was in the chair. Resolutions and a petition were agreed upon in accordance with the objects of the meeting, which passed off in the most satisfactory manner.

**OATH OF ABJURATION (JEWS) BILL.**—The following is a copy of the Bill brought in by Lord John Russell to regulate the mode of administering the oath of abjuration to persons professing the Jewish religion—"Whereas her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion are by law capable of being elected to serve as Members of the House of Commons, and of holding divers offices in respect of which they are, or may be, required to take the oath of abjuration; and it is expedient to direct in what manner that oath should in all cases be administered to persons professing the said religion; be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that whenever any of her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion shall present himself to take the said oath of abjuration the words 'Upon the true faith of a Christian' shall be omitted out of the said oath in administering the same to such person; and taking of the said oath by such persons professing the Jewish religion, without the words aforesaid, in like manner as Jews are admitted to be sworn to give evidence in courts of justice, shall be deemed to be a sufficient taking of the oath of abjuration."

Mr. Fox's motion, for national education in free schools, for secular instruction, supported by local rates and managed by local authority, is postponed to an early day after Easter.

Mr. Bethell, Q.C., and Mr. Ferrand, are contesting Aylesbury. The Liberals have induced Mr. Houghton (who had presented himself as a candidate) to retire, rather than give Mr. Ferrand a chance of being returned by a division in their camp. Mr. Bethell comes forward strong on the No-Popery side, and moderate on that of protection.

Mr. Geach, of Birmingham, was on Tuesday returned member for the city of Coventry, by a majority of 436 votes over Mr. Strutt, the late M.P. for Derby.

The case of *Metairie v. Wiseman* is fixed to be brought before the Lord Chancellor at Westminster Hall on the first day of next November Term.

**DEATH OF THE MARCHIONESS OF LANDSDOWNE.**—We regret to announce the demise of the above noble lady, which took place on Thursday, at Bowood Park, Wilts. The deceased lady was fifth daughter of the Earl of Leicester, and married the present Marquis of Landsdowne in 1809.—*Morning Herald.*

There are now, it is said, nearly two hundred thousand Catholics in and near London, and one-third of the population of Liverpool and Manchester are Catholics. There are upwards of six hundred Catholic churches in England and there are more than one hundred in Scotland. There are eight hundred Catholic priests in England. New Catholic churches are rapidly rising in and around this metropolis; and in the large provincial towns, and in many villages.—*London Cor. of Boston Pilot.*

**EXPERIMENT WITH THE COPYING ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**—A trial was made on Wednesday, between London and Brighton, of Mr. Bakewell's copying telegraph, to test whether distance would interfere with its power of transmitting copies of writing. An instrument at the central office of the Electric Telegraph Company, in London, was placed in connexion with a corresponding instrument at the York Hotel Brighton, and a communication in writing was opened between those stations. Several messages, the fac-similes of the writing applied to the instrument in Brighton, were received in Lohbury, in the presence of gentlemen connected with the telegraph company. The writing formed by electro-chemical decomposition could be distinctly read, and the signatures could be recognised. The rapidity with which the transmission was effected was about 150 letters per minute, and a much greater speed is said to be attainable when the instruments are in regular work. The messages were written in full, with capitals and points, but abbreviations and even short-hand symbols might, it is stated, be used. In addition to the authentication of communications by the signatures of correspondents, and the avoidance of errors by the transmission of fac-similes of the original messages, this telegraph is regarded as possessing peculiar means of maintaining secrecy. Some of the communications from Brighton to London yesterday, were impressed invisibly on the paper, so that no trace of writing could be seen until the messages were washed over with a chemical solution, when they became visible.—*English paper.*

A zealous teetotaler speaking at Newcastle last week, compared the plan of renouncing strong drink by degrees to that of the tender-hearted foe to cruelty to animals, "who cut his dog's tail off, at the rate of an inch per day!" The comparison may create a laugh, but it is nevertheless, a fact that a sudden change from excess to abstinence would, in many cases, be injurious.

The Rev. Mr. Karr, vicar of Berkeley, was prosecuted at Gloucester assizes on Saturday, for adultery with the wife of Mr. Gaisford, attorney, and agent to the defendant. The jury were locked up several hours and discharged without a verdict.

**POISONING IN SUFFOLK.**—A coroner's inquest upon the body of a man named Cage, who died recently from the effects of the administration of arsenic, was brought to a conclusion on Monday last at the village of Stonham Aspal. In this parish the deceased and his wife have for some years lived on very bad terms, the woman having more than once left her home with other men, and last July she went off with a man named Tricker, with whom she cohabited at Ipswich, and in a village near that town, for about two months, till her husband meeting her in the street, gave her a severe beating, for which he was apprehended by the police, and committed for two months by a magistrate for the assault. On the 7th of March Cage was taken unwell whilst at work. A few days after he took to his bed, and on the 10th or 11th his wife applied to Mr. Lock, surgeon, of Debenham, who, however, did not see him until the 12th. On Sunday, the 23d, he expired. The funeral was to have taken place last week; the body had been brought out, and the procession was just being formed, when the rector having heard that the wife of the deceased had lately procured some arsenic, stopped the ceremony until the return of a messenger whom he had despatched to Debenham. The information which the messenger brought back was such as to induce him to send for the coroner, before whom an inquest was held on Friday, Saturday, and Monday last. The medical evidence proved beyond all doubt that deceased's death was occasioned by arsenic, and a considerable number of witnesses were examined, whose testimony tended to establish a case of strong suspicion against the accused. The jury returned a verdict "That James Cage died from poison administered to him by his wife."—The coroner then committed her to take her trial for wilful murder.—*Weekly Chronicle.*

**A WOMAN KILLED BY HER HUSBAND.**—On Saturday last, a woman, named Esther Curtis, was killed near Gloucester, by her husband, under circumstances of great brutality. The poor woman called upon the fellow at a public-house, where he was carousing, when he attacked her with such force that she died in half an hour from the injuries which he inflicted. He is now in custody awaiting the result of a coroner's inquest.

## UNITED STATES.

**WASHINGTON, April 27.**—Some of the Georgian adventurers in the Cuban enterprise arrived here yesterday on their way to the North. It is said the expedition was on foot and would not be easily frustrated.

The Mail steamship *Ohio*, Lieutenant Schenck, Commander, arrived yesterday morning from New Orleans and Havana. The *Ohio* crossed the Bar (at the Balize) at 4 1/2 P. M., on the 16th of April, and arrived at Havana at 4 P. M., on the 18th, making the passage in 47 1/2 hours. The steamer *Falcon* sailed for New Orleans on the 18th, and the *Georgia* for Chagres on the 19th. The most intense excitement prevails at Havana, with regard to another invasion, and so confidently it is expected, that for the past week the troops have been ordered to sleep on their arms, and be ready for marching at a moment's warning. The vessels of war in port have been ordered to be ready for action.

**SECESSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.**—A short time since we sent a special correspondent from this office to South Carolina, and the Southern States generally, for the purpose of canvassing public opinion in those parts of the confederacy and reporting the progress of the great secession movement in that region, which was originally set in motion by the abolition fanatics of the North, and which, according to present appearances, is rapidly approaching a crisis. The first of our correspondent's despatches has already been given, and the last two will be found in our columns to-day. It communicates the important fact that the first movement in favour of secession, or revolution, in the Southern States, will be made in the city of Charleston, by a convocation, or convention, of all the States' Rights associations of South Carolina, which is to be held early in the month of May next, for the great question of secession.—*N. Y. Herald.*

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THE TRUE WITNESS  
AND  
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1851.

Such of our subscribers as may have changed their residence, are requested to leave early notice to that effect at this office.

The steamer *Niagara* arrived at Halifax on the 29th ultimo. By telegraph, we learn that Parliament would meet on the 28th, after the Easter holy days, and that her Majesty will open the great exhibition in person—an act of gracious condescension previous to giving a most gracious assent to a Bill for the persecuting and insulting of Catholics. It must be very gratifying to the victims of Protestant misrule (vide account of Ennistymon and Kilarush workhouses), to know that whilst they are dying of hunger, Queen Victoria and her precious ministry are keeping holiday; for Nero must still be fiddling while Rome is burning. Ah! could the visitors to the exhibition but be made aware of the abominations of British domination in Ireland, we wonder with what feelings they would survey the crystal palace, and the magic scene around them! But the day of reckoning, it is to be hoped, will come in due time.

Late accounts from the Cape of Good Hope, state that the British forces had obtained a decisive victory over the Kaffirs at Kat River. Still there was little prospect of a speedy termination of the war.

A meeting of Catholic gentlemen, of various origins, was held on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of considering the propriety, and the most effectual method, of organising a branch of the "Catholic Association," now so extensively forming in Ireland, for the purpose of expressing our devoted attachment to the Church, and our abhorrence of the persecuting measures of the British government. It was resolved, that it was expedient that such society should be formed at Montreal, and that our brother Catholics throughout Canada, should be invited to co-operate. A committee was named to carry the above resolutions into execution, and next week we hope to be able to announce their full accomplishment.

When, some weeks ago, we noticed an article headed, "Murder and the Confessional," which was going the rounds of the Protestant press, we ventured to suggest, from its manifest improbability, that the whole story, about twelve or fourteen men, confessing their intention to commit murder, was a lie. At the same time, we knew nothing whatever of "Swayne," except that he claimed for himself the reputation of being an apostate priest; we knew nothing of the Carrickschock business, further than that it was one of those desperate affrays, to which, long centuries of cruel persecution and insult, have often excited a noble and courageous people, ardently attached to their religion; and in which, as it sometimes happens, even in this world, where the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, condign punishment was inflicted upon the cruel ruffians, who sought, in the name of Christ, to rob the poor of their honest and hardy-got earnings, the fatherless children and widows, of the miserable pittance which Protestantism had left them. But, since then, we have received a letter from a gentleman, who, being on the spot when the conflict occurred, is well acquainted with all the

particulars, and we are, therefore, enabled now to pronounce, no longer upon our private judgment, but from irrefragable evidence, that the whole story, about the confession of a premeditated murder, is an impudent fabrication.

The statement of "Swayne" amounts to this, that in the spring of 1832, (mark well the dates) twelve or fourteen persons, confessed to him their intention of murdering certain members of the constabulary, which design was accordingly carried into execution, in the summer of the same year, 1832. Now, unfortunately for "Swayne's" veracity, the monthly police reports, and the calendar of the spring assizes of 1832, give him the lie direct. From these it appears, that the affray, which our apostate represents as occurring in the summer of 1832, actually took place in the month of December 1831, and that consequently, the intention to attack the police force, could not have been revealed to him, in the confessional, during the spring of the year 1832, several months after the events had occurred. Did we not say well, when we remarked, that evangelicals, who have the gift of abusing Catholics, should carefully abstain from dates, places, and all the little particulars, by means of which the lie, with a circumstance, can be so easily detected. But besides the ridiculous anachronisms which we have pointed out, it is evident that the Carrickschock business was an unpremeditated onslaught. Some of the poor parishioners, were in arrears with the tithes claimed by the Protestant incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Butler. In December, 1831, a strong body of police, well armed, arrived, with the intention of distraining for tithes. The leader, Fitzgibbon, shot two of the unoffending peasantry; the people, already much excited, at seeing their property torn from them, to support the minister of a religion which they detest, were roused to madness, by the sight of their comrades' blood wantonly shed before their eyes, and rushed upon the police; opposing their indomitable courage, their braving chests, their sticks and pitchforks, to the carbines and cutlasses of their assailants. Right, for once, even in Ireland, triumphed over might: the constabulary were defeated, and put to flight, leaving eighteen of their number, victims to the indignation which their brutality had produced. We regret the blood that was spilt, we deprecate all violence; but we detest still more the tyranny of the Protestant rulers of Ireland, and the brutal enforcement of iniquitous laws, which so often render scenes of similar violence inevitable. Our sympathies are for the poor and oppressed—the blood of the aggressors be upon their own heads.

This is a plain statement of the Carrickschock affair, upon which the fellow "Swayne," erects his edifice of lies. In support of it, we publish our correspondent's letter, calling the particular attention of the reader to the dates:—

To the Editor of the True Witness and Catholic Chronicle.

Sir,—I am a native of the County Kilkenny, Ireland, and am fully conversant with the entire of the Carrickschock business. Carrickschock lies between Ballyhale and Knocktopher, in the County Kilkenny. As usual, the incumbent of the parish, a Protestant minister, (bless the mark) named Butler,

"Who dressed so sleekly, and looked so meekly,  
Whilst preaching weekly, to one or two,"

sent his jackal, also named Butler, and who was supposed to be one of parson Butler's illegitimate children, to distrain for tithes, although there were not ten Protestants living in the parish, to attend the sermons of this blood-stained divine of the bayonet. Butler, the collector, visited Carrickschock early in the month of December 1831, guarded by the chief constable Fitzgibbon, and a posse of peelers, numbering in all fifty men, well armed, and under the direct commands of their unholy magistrate, (who was no other than the venerable divine, the Rev. Mr. Butler, of the church militant,) and who never failed to tell his emissaries that the murder of "Papists, in the true Protestant cause of collecting minister's money," was justifiable. Swayne says this occurred in the summer of 1832; in proof of his falsehood, I refer to the monthly police reports to Dublin Castle, and to the Kilkenny calendar of the spring assizes of 1832. Swayne also states that "seven of the murderers" were brought to trial, and that two were hanged; this convinces me, that he knows nothing at all about the matter, and urges me to say "he lies again." Eighteen men were taken, and closely confined, under the immediate surveillance of Samuel Leigh, the governor of Kilkenny jail, where they remained until the subsequent jail delivery. Four were brought to trial, Kennedy, Ryan, Vos and Walsh; but there was no conviction, as the chief evidence for the prosecution, that of a prostitute, of the name of Catherine Donagher, was not considered sufficient. The apostate Swayne, is guilty of exaggeration, in saying that forty-five of the peelers were killed: the total number killed was eighteen, including the leader, Fitzgibbon, and the parson's jackal, Butler. I declare that there was no intention of murder, upon the part of the people, but being in danger, as Fitzgibbon shot two unoffending individuals, whilst on the way to his own destruction, they had recourse to the old custom of self-preservation, and they thought it a foul grievance, to have their little property taken from them, for the support of Mr. Butler and his concubines.

Swayne lies again, in asserting that he was confessor in the convent of "Knoctopher." Swayne was never a priest in Knoctopher; an itinerant juggler of that name, in his rambles, passed through that way, but his inebriated wanton conduct betrayed the impostor, and resulted in his expulsion.

Should you think it worth your while to contradict Swayne, and his abettors in slander and falsehood, you are welcome to make use of this letter, and you may safely confide in the veracity of

Your obedient servant,

ONE FROM THE SPOT.

Pictou, C. W., April 18, 1851.

The ship *Toronto*, Capt. Ballantine, from Liverpool, consigned to Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan, & Co., arrived in port Monday afternoon, in tow of the steamer *Alliance*.

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers, the address of the Bishops and Clergy of Canada, to his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman—by the Grace of God and favor of the Apostolic See—Archbishop of Westminster:—

TO THE MOST EMINENT AND ILLUSTRIOUS NICHOLAS, CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER, &c., &c., &c.

May it please your Eminence,—

We, the Archbishop, Bishops, and Priests of the Catholic Church in the Province of Canada, beg leave to offer to your Eminence our sincere congratulations, on the occasion of your elevation to the Cardinalate, and to the dignity of Metropolitan of the Catholic Sees in England. This testimony of our respectful esteem, is due to the illustrious qualities which characterize your Eminence, to the inestimable services which you have rendered to the cause of religion, and to the remembrance of your kind connection with the Church of Canada, of which we have the honor to be the pastors.

British subjects as well as your Eminence, we most cordially rejoice in seeing re-established in your person, and that of your worthy brethren in the Episcopacy, that Hierarchy, so necessary for the spiritual requirements of the Catholics of England, and in former times rendered so illustrious by the virtue and the devotedness of its Anselms, its Thomas-a-Beckets, and its Fishers. We are convinced that the present successors of those holy prelates will, like them, guard with fidelity the sacred deposit which has been confided to their care, and, like them also, protect it, even at the peril of their lives, against the encroachments of the temporal power, and the attacks of the enemies of our holy religion.

We beseech your Eminence to accept the prayers which we offer up to Heaven, for the prosperity of your Eminence and of your colleagues in the Episcopacy of England, and for the happy success of your apostolic labors.

Canada, January, 1851.

(Signed) † P. F., Archbishop of Quebec,  
† Rus., Bishop of Kingston,  
† IGNACE, Bishop of Montreal,  
† Eug. Bruno, Bishop of Bytown,  
† ARMAND, Bishop of Toronto,  
† PATRICK, Bishop of Carraha, Administrator of Kingston,  
† J. C., Bishop of Martyropolis.

[Here follow the signatures of the members of the Clergy of the cities in which the above-mentioned Prelates reside.]

To which his Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, was pleased to return the following reply:—

TO THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOPS, AND THE CLERGY OF CANADA.

My Rt. Rev. and Rev. Brethren in Christ,—

It is beyond my power to express the feelings with which I have received your cordial and truly Catholic address. How well does it prove that the unity of our Holy Church is complete, that not even the vast expanse of ocean which separates us in body, can interrupt or deaden the bonds of religious sympathy and strict union which binds together the hearts and souls of her children!

But a voice like yours, from Canada, is more peculiarly welcome, for many reasons. I have had the gratification, through my long residence in Rome, of watching the progress of the establishment of the Catholic Hierarchy in your country; and knowing how much encouragement we have received in our own efforts from your success, you, on your side, have experienced the blessing of a properly constituted ecclesiastical government sufficiently to understand our eagerness to obtain the same privilege; and your own long-sustained struggle to obtain it, enables you to sympathize with us in our sufferings after its attainment.

Your fervent prayers, I am sure, will continue to be offered up for your afflicted brethren here, while we rejoice that our colonies have been excluded from the Penal Bill, and thus you will continue to enjoy, undisturbed, the benefit which, in us, has been pronounced incompatible with the prerogatives of our common Sovereign.

Recommending myself and my flock to your more special prayers, and once more cordially thanking you for your kind expressions, I am ever, dear Rt. Rev. and Rev. Brethren, your affectionate servant in Christ,

† N. CARD. WISEMAN.

Press of matter must be our excuse for not devoting more of our space to the twaddle of the *Montreal Witness*, and his correspondent, *Scrutator*. It is clear, that *Scrutator* is just as ignorant about the meaning of Catholic terms, as are the generality of his brother scribblers, from the lot of nonsense he talks, about the difference of "do penance," and "repent," as translations of the Latin, "agere penitentiam"; he evidently confounds "doing penance," with what is termed "satisfaction," that is, he mistakes a part for the whole. He should remember that the expression, "do penance," implies all that is implied by the word "repent," and something more. To repent, in the common acceptance of the word, (vide Webster) signifies a mere mental act—"to feel pain or sorrow for something done or spoken; in theology, "sorrow for sin." To "do penance," implies all this, and something more; indeed, if *Scrutator* will look at the definition of "penance," as given by the Council of Trent, Sess. vi., Cap. xiv., he will find it thus explained, that in "penance," is contained, "non modo cessationem a peccatis, et eorum detestationem, aut cor contritum et humilitatum," for these dispositions were indispensably requisite on the part of the adult candidate for baptism; but also,

"eorundem sacramentalem confessionem, saltem in voto, et sacerdotalem absolutionem; itemque satisfactionem per jejunia, elemosynas, orationes, et alia pia spiritualis vitæ exercitia"—not only does penance, for sins committed after baptism, require contrition, or hatred of sin, from the love of God, but "sacramental confession, absolution, and satisfaction."

To the last of these three component parts of the sacrament, do the generality of Protestant writers, in their ignorance of the meaning of Catholicity, restrict the word penance; as is the case in the very silly remark of *Scrutator*, that "According to one Word of God the faithful are only to repent in order to obtain the pardon here spoken of, but according to another, they are first to do penance, and then to repent. Now, what in the name of pity, are the faithful to do?" Had *Scrutator* been aware, that by "doing penance," is implied, not only confession, and the practice of corporeal austerities, prayer, almsgiving, and other good works, but first and above all, as the "sine qua non," contrition, or godly sorrow for sin, we do think that we should have been spared the display of folly which is contained in the above question. He who "does penance," begins by repenting, that is, by conceiving a lively hatred of sin, "animi dolor ac detestatio de peccato commisso," and a firm determination to flee from all sin for the future, "cum proposito non peccandi de cætero."—Conc. Trid. Sess. xiv., Cap. iv.

We copy the following letter from the *Times*, as singularly illustrative of the doctrines of Socialism, or ultra Protestantism. According to the principle of private judgment, the man was perfectly right. He thought that his master had too much of the good things of this world, and he himself too little, and acted accordingly:—

"My dear Master,—Since I came into the world, or rather since I have begun to reason, I am convinced that life is not equal for all. Men have abused what God has made equal for all. By what strange coincidence is it that you have so much, like so many others, and that you are overwhelmed with the favors of fortune? What have you done more than I have, and a great number of wretches, of whom I am one? Have you a larger dose of intelligence? No! I deny it. For a moment the wind of liberty and of fraternity had blown on France; everything was about to become equal for all—but no! savages have stopped its progress—things are in the same state. Wretchedness always for the *proletaire*. When I entered your service I bowed my head. I was hungry. I lowered my dignity as a free man. I became your valet! But I still cherished in my heart the thought of freeing myself one day from that servitude, from that abusive slavery, from that profiting of man by man—shame to me, shame to you. I hope you understand the logic of my reasoning, and that you will agree with me in adopting the following conclusion—namely, that he who possesses too much is the debtor of him who has not too much. Now, I know that you have superfluity, and I, therefore, profit by your absence to take the 1,500 francs out of your secretaire, and to take myself off. I can establish myself with it, and gain an honest livelihood in trade. You understand me well! Many people may think this is a theft, but the principles of reason declare that it is legal. I do you no injury, as you possess too much. Now listen, and bear in mind—a day will come when the rich shall want the poor. That day is not far distant. I have influence in a certain quarter—amongst those who will before long be the conquerors. On the day of settlement they will be kind to their brother. My word with them is a safeguard. But if you annoy me by complaints, which will be listened to because you are rich, I shall point you out to my brothers; and, sooner or later—vengeance! If, on the contrary, you consider yourself as having only conferred an obligation on me, you will have nothing to fear, whatever may happen. Health and Fraternity!"

"DEL.—"

"The owner of the 'superfluous' was not dismayed by these threats any more than he was convinced by the reasoning, of this commentator on the '*Organisation du Travail*.' He referred the case to the police, who discovered the retreat of the 'brother' in a house near the Hôtel-de-Ville. He still had in his possession most of the 'superfluous' he had abstracted; and his too ardent admiration of Socialism ended in his being made a complete victim to the selfishness of the age, and clapped into prison."

We copy from the *Mélanges Religieux*, the following extract from the pastoral of Monseigneur Rendu, Bishop of Annecy, with the prefatory remarks of a leading Paris paper:—

"Since the abdication of Charles Albert, every act of the Piedmont government, relating to religion, manifestly tends to a schism, and the establishing of a national Church. If such be not their design, they must have been totally ignorant of what they are about, and act in utter unconsciousness of what they are doing; and there is reason to fear that the doctrinists to whom the destinies of Piedmont have been consigned, instead of renouncing a project as insane as it is criminal, pursue it with that blind tenacity for which they have become so remarkable.

"It is, doubtless, this fear that induced the Bishop of Annecy, one of the most learned and eloquent of the Sardinian Hierarchs, to include the following passage in the Pastoral he has recently addressed to the Clergy of his diocese; and, in our opinion, its perusal cannot be more useful to the Catholics of Savoy, than to the Anglicans who still retain some sentiments of Christian dignity:—

"To establish a national Religion, and, therefore, a national Church, is one of the greatest works of reason, and the one of which it is most justly proud. As it may happen that the doctrinists of our times may attempt to confer upon us such an institution, it is essential, my dearly beloved brethren, that we should explain to you what a national Church, a national Religion really is. It is the essence of despotism, the acme of tyranny. Ambitious men arrive at power, anxious to retain the prey they have seized upon, desirous to secure its tranquil possession,

they essay to associate God Himself with their usurpation,—they hold in the same hand the sceptres of civil power and of religious authority. From that moment, the ministers of God and masters of men, nothing is wanting to their power. They hold in subjection the twofold nature of man. In the morning they legislate on temporal matters, and in the evening on the ordinance of divine right. To levy imposts and regulate belief; to organize an administration, and to inculcate a dogma binding on conscience; to command an army, and to suppress a sacrament; are all so many prerogatives of the chiefs of a national Church, whatever name they may bear besides. Among such happy people, the divine oracle descends *ad libitum*, subject to the control of a Council of State, of a President of a Republic, of a King or Queen, of a Prince in the cradle, of a Prime Minister, or of any other personage. These favored depositories of divine power, open and close the temple at pleasure; place candlesticks or the cross on the altar; decide on doctrines; regulate the ceremonies of marriage; dictate the language of the pulpit; ordain divines; fabricate prayers; direct the education of the priesthood; carry their decisions with anathema, and, by the inspiration of heaven, mark the limits to which human understanding must invariably be confined. It is true that these supreme secular Pontiffs contradict themselves as grossly in two years as in two centuries—as in Lausanne, Berne, London, Oxford, Stockholm, Berlin, &c.; but what of that? A national Church need never be annoyed about truth; its principal end being to strengthen the chains of despotism, to hold the people in abject slavery; and this, its disastrous mission, it perseveringly performs. Well, *this* work of reason totters like all others. It may satisfy popular credulity, but it deceives no one, and is accepted by none, save those who are paid to promote it. And yet it is in England, among a civilized people, that this monstrous superstition—impracticable elsewhere—is sought to be sustained. What should have not been your indignation, my dearly beloved brethren, if, in order to abolish the Faith, it should be attempted to establish among you a Church, governed, not only in its external discipline, but also in its doctrine, by a woman or a minister of State? a Church in which, by the mere accident of possessing temporal power, a princess, a child, assumes to be invested with religious supremacy; arrogates the right of fabricating articles of Faith, and rendering them binding on conscience; a Church, in fine, in which a minister of State would tell you that Baptism, hitherto regarded as a sacrament, and administered as the only means of spiritual regeneration,—that Baptism, established by Jesus Christ as the connecting link of the old and new dispensations,—that Baptism, the basis of every Christian doctrine—is no longer necessary to elevate man to the dignity of a Christian, and that so her Majesty the Queen, in Council, has decided.

“You, my dearly beloved brethren, being sufficiently enlightened to know that Truth comes only from on high, will, no doubt, smile at these fantasies. You will not recognize such authority, even in him whom God hath placed over his Church, as the vicar of Jesus Christ on earth; in him to whom He said, ‘I give you the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven..... Feed my sheep.’” The Church and her august Chief are not the masters, but the conservators of the Truth,—the divinely deputed ministers of God, established to teach the law, to preserve it pure from every human admixture, to watch over the traditional monuments that guard its memorials, they, even they, can neither add to, nor take one iota from the Law. Not as masters, but as ministers of the Word of God, they merit our veneration and the homage of our belief. Hence do they daily repeat to us, the words of Christ to his Apostles, ‘The doctrine which I teach is not my doctrine, but the doctrine of my Father that sent me.’”

“We repeat it: the national Church is passing away, like every other human institution. The reason and good sense of the British people, held for three centuries in ignorance, is beginning to perceive that the religious supremacy of a minister of State, is a monstrous imposition of which they must get rid.”

CONVERSIONS.

Amongst the news by the last steamer, the most satisfactory to all Catholics, will be the announcement of the numerous conversions to the Church of Christ, which have recently occurred in England. At Leeds, seven clergymen of the Establishment, together with twelve or fourteen of the laity, were, after having publicly recanted the errors of heresy, reconciled to the Church. The names of the clergymen, are: The Rev. Mr. Ward, formerly vicar of St. Saviour's; the Rev. Thomas Minster, late vicar of St. Saviour's; the Rev. J. C. L. Crawley, late curate of St. Saviours; the Rev. Mr. Coombe, late curate of St. Saviours; the Rev. Mr. Rooke, late curate of St. Clifford, near Tadcaster; the Rev. Mr. Melville, Leeds. W. Wilberforce, Esq., of Markington, near Ripon, has also joined the Church. In London, we have the pleasant task of announcing the conversion of the Rev. Mr. Manning, archdeacon of Chichester, and of Mr. James Hope, the eminent Queen's Counsel, as also of the Rev. Joseph Henry Jerrard, L.L.D., Member of the Senate, Examiner in Classics and History in the University of London, formerly fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, who was received into the Church by the Rev. Mr. Hunt, St. James' Church, Spanish Place. According to the *Kentish Observer*, Lady Elizabeth Charlotte Peat, niece to Sir Walter Scott, has also been received, together with her household, consisting of five children, and two servants. “We must not disguise from ourselves,” says the *Guardian*, the organ of the Puseyites, “the probability that such persons will not leave the

English Church alone.” No; too many fervent prayers, are being incessantly offered up to the Throne of Grace, for the conversion of England, for us to doubt but that the Lord will, in His mercy, hear and grant them to the honor and glory of His most holy name. “Non nobis Domine, non nobis, sed nomen tuo da gloriam.” Lord, not unto us, but to Thy name give the glory, for it is Thy doing and the work of Thy hands.

VINDICLÆ CELTICÆ.

CELTS AND SAXONS.

The Celts are “the aboriginal savages” of Europe, says a Saxon historian. The Saxons came out of the North into Germany, about the beginning of our era, and from Germany to England, in the 5th century. The ancient Britons, Scotch, and Irish, were Celts—and the basis of population in Scotland and Ireland, was, therefore, the Celtic element. The Southern British Celts were driven into Wales; but a great number remained in Britain. Bede, in the eighth century, complains that the Saxons used them cruelly.

Cæsar says the ugliest slaves in the Roman market came from Britain. In Gregory the Great's time they must have improved in their looks, for that Pontiff called them “angels, not Angles.” Up to the 15th century, the English sold their women as slaves to the Irish. The two chief markets were Bristol and Chester. William of Malmesbury, in the 11th century, is very severe on this traffic, especially on selling women with child. In Irish annals, fair-headed slaves of the Saxons are mentioned as being presented by Princes to their Suzerain. Servile slavery was abolished in Ireland in the 13th century. The Synod of Armagh declared they regarded the English invasion “as the anger of God” inflicted on them for that offence. In the North of England, it was first abolished by the exertions of St. Aidan, an Irish missionary.—*Nation*.

In Hallam—“Middle Ages”—we read, *Cap. ix. and note*, that the Irish first set the glorious example to the world, of putting a stop to the importation of slaves. The English take great credit to themselves, for doing in the reign of George the Third, what the Irish did so early as the reign of Henry II.

“William of Malmesbury accuses the Anglo-Saxon nobility of selling their female servants, even when pregnant by them, as slaves to foreigners,” p. 102. “I hope,” continues the learned historian of the ‘State of Europe during the Middle Ages,’ “there were not many of these Yaricoes; and should not perhaps have given credit to a historian rather prejudiced against the English, if I had not found too much authority for the general practice. In the canons of a Council at London, in 1102, we read, ‘Let no one from henceforth presume to carry on that wicked traffic, by which men of England have hitherto been sold like brute animals.’—Wilking's *Concilia*, t. 1, p. 383. And Giraldus Cambrensis says, that the English, before the conquest, were generally in the habit of selling their children and other relations, to be slaves in Ireland, without having even the pretext of distress or famine, till the Irish, in a national synod, agreed to emancipate all the English slaves in the kingdom.” This is what the Church, what Popery, or Romanism, did for freedom, in the dark ages, in the XII. century, the midnight of mediæval superstition, and thus did the Irish generously emancipate their English slaves, for which they have received a pretty return from the descendants of their liberated bondsmen.

We regret to have to announce the death of his Grace the Archbishop of Baltimore, who departed this life on Tuesday, the 22nd ult., in the Convent of Georgetown, where for some weeks he had been lying grievously indisposed. May his soul, through the mercy of God, repose in peace.

Archbishop Eccleston was born in Kent Co., Maryland, in the year 1801. He was consecrated Archbishop on September 14th, 1834, and has occupied the See of Baltimore more than 16 years.

Mr. F. Oliver, band-master of the xx. regiment, announces his next concert for the evening of Monday, 5th instant. From the programme, the lovers of music may expect a pleasant evening's entertainment.

We publish the Rev. Dr. Cahill's second letter to the Catholics of Ireland; the third was not to appear in Ireland before the 25th of April.

We cannot comply with the request of our Wakefield correspondent, J. Mac—

THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

(From the *Toronto Mirror*.)

Crime is generally acknowledged to be the effect of ignorance and irreligion. So universal is the belief in the truth of this proposition, that it is quite unnecessary to prove it by any species of argument. As the result of this principle of our nature it must necessarily follow that the more intelligent and virtuous a people are, the fewer the instances of crime among them and vice versa. Also, that the system of education and moral training which is most calculated to restrain our criminal propensities, must be the best, and should occupy the first place in the esteem of all good men. This much being premised, we call the attention of the public, especially of the Editor of the *Montreal Transcript* and kindred spirits, to the following interesting article, which we translate from a late number of the *Journal de Québec*. The statistics which it contains are derived from official sources, and consequently may be relied upon as strictly correct:—

“The table which we publish below is interesting in a moral and pecuniary point of view. The parties who throw Upper Canada into commotion in their efforts to attain power, bring frequently on the tapis a salary of £100 (the relic of a by-gone state of things)

given to an old inspector of chimnies in Lower Canada, which, according to their statements, is an enormous charge entailed on Upper Canada. The Penitentiary item, it would appear to us, may serve as a counter-balance to this extravagant sum. As to the balance of crime, although it should bear testimony to a superior degree of civilization, since the *Examiner* has stated that “Upper Canada is the brain of the country,” we do not covet it—we gladly and fully concede it to our fellow-unionists, even at the risk of being considered less intelligent and less progressive than they.

The number of convicts sent to the Penitentiary, military and civilians, since the 1st of October, 1840, to the 1st of October 1849, is 2345, of which 1168 were soldiers, and 1177 civilians. Of this number only 110, or the 21st part, were of French origin. But the French population is to the British population as 6 is to 10; we mean throughout both the Canadas. If the morality of both populations was equal, the number of convicts of French origin would be to those of British origin as 12 is to 20; but it is not even in the proportions of 1 to 21.

But, perhaps, it will be observed, that the military should not be considered as forming part of the population of Canada, because they are here to-day and away to-morrow in some other portion of the Empire. Although this kind of reasoning appears defective to us, since it does not affect in the slightest our calculation, which has reference only to the morality of the two origins who inhabit in common the same country, we have no objection to deduct from the number of convicts the 1168 soldiers who were sent to the Penitentiary since the 1st of October, 1840. The grand total of non-military being 1177, and the number of convicts of French origin being only 110, it follows that the latter do not form over a tenth part of the whole. If the morality of both origins was the same, the number of convicts of French descent would be to those of British descent as 6 is to 10, whereas it is only as 1 is to 10½.

So far we have taken as our point of departure the collective population of both Provinces, placing on one side the whole population of British origin, and on the other the whole population of French origin; but, let us now compare them as they are found in Lower Canada alone.

The total number of convicts from Lower Canada, who have been sent to the Penitentiary since 1840, is 283, of which 170 are of British origin and 110 of French origin; but the population of British origin is to the other as 1 is to 3, at the very most. If the morality of both origins was the same, the number of convicts of French origin would be 525; whereas it is not over a fifth part of that. Therefore, the French Canadians are five times more moral than their copatriots of the other origin, inhabiting, like them, Lower Canada.

If the question of morality was the only one at stake, we might stop at this, for we have fully accomplished an act of justice towards a race which is sought to be annihilated, but whose virtues protect it in the sight of God. It is the work of that Catholicity which the sects would wish to destroy—it is the work of Catholicity, with its salutary teachings and unsleeping vigilance, searching into the folds of the human heart to nourish it with the balm which soothes moral sufferings and restrains brutal passions. If, we repeat again, there was only question of comparing the morality of the two races, our task would be at an end; but there is by the side of this question of morality a question of money, which is the only one of any importance in the estimation of our pure *clear-grits*, and which, consequently, we cannot but appreciate.

The number of Upper Canada convicts is 894, while those of Lower Canada amounts to only 283, although the population of Lower Canada, at least up to the present year, exceeded that of Upper Canada. The support of the Penitentiary since 1840, has cost £96,257 7s. 10d.\* In comparing the number of convicts belonging respectively to each section of the United Province, we find that Upper Canada has cost for the support of its portion the sum of £73,112 0s. 0d., while Lower Canada has only required for the same purpose £23,145 0s. 0d. That is to say, Upper Canada has cost in ten years £49,967 more than Lower Canada for the support of its convicts, or, at the rate of £5,000 a year. It will be seen that this sum is a sufficient equivalent for the salary of the ex-inspector of chimnies, to whom we alluded in the beginning of this article, which shall occupy a place in the annual budget until the death of the pensioner.

We have to remark, in concluding, to avoid all misunderstanding, that the military convicts are supported at the expense of the military chest, and consequently are not included in the foregoing calculation.

\* If Upper and Lower Canada had contributed in proportion to their respective number of convicts, the result would be—

Upper Canada.....	£73,112	0	0
Lower Canada.....	£23,145	9	0
			£96,257 7 10

ROBBERY.—Late on Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning, the stores of Messrs. D. & W. Smith, Dry Good Merchants, Notre Dame Street, were broken into, and the cash book rifled of a sum amounting to £20, in silver, or thereabout. The thieves gained access to the premises from the rear, by means of keys, and took their departure by the door fronting on Notre Dame Street, which is fastened from the inside; this they merely shut after them. On Sunday morning, one of the Messrs. Smith, in passing the premises, pressed against the door to discover if it were secure, when it immediately opened, which was the first intimation had of what had taken place.—*Pilot*.

DROWNED.—We regret to learn that as the Quebec steamer was proceeding down on Saturday night last, a passenger named George Seath accidentally fell overboard, and, owing to the darkness of the night, was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered. Deceased was for many years a resident in this city.—*Gazette*.

It is said that a man was drowned at Batiscan last Saturday night, in attempting to jump on board the *Crescent*, after her gangways had been removed.—*Ibid*.

A telegraphic communication from River du Loup, dated, 29th ult., received from Mr. Torney, states that the only vessel from sea that has passed there, is the *Toronto*.—*Ibid*.

In an extra of the *Official Gazette*, published on Saturday, it is announced that the Royal assent has been given to the Provincial Copyright Act. Hereafter lists of all copyright works will be published in the *Canada Gazette*, and reprints of such works may be imported into the Province upon payment of 12½ per cent duty.

The two lines of Steamers between Montreal and Kingston are now in operation—the Mail Line leaving at noon, and the other at 6, p.m. The travelling public will find in these boats all the comforts and luxuries they can possibly desire.—*Courier*.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—APRIL 4.

The business in the House of Lords was limited to the presentations of petitions against Papal Aggression, and the adoption of the report on the County Courts Extension Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—APRIL 4.

PUSEYISM IN THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

Sir B. Hall, in the midst of some interruption, referred to the circumstances respecting the refusal to perform the rite of baptism to the child of Lord Londesborough, without immersion. The hon. baronet also asked whether during the last six months the noble lord had had any communication with the archbishops or bishops with reference to the continuance of certain forms which had been introduced into the service of the Church by certain clergymen, and whether it was their intention to take any effectual steps for the purpose of suppressing such practices which the Bishop of London in his recent charge had denounced as historic performances—(hear, hear). Could the noble lord, in other words, tell them whether they intended to take any steps to suppress Puseyism?—(laughter).—After a protest from Sir R. H. Inglis against such discussions, Lord John Russell referred to the late address of the Bishops, and said that an address had been presented to the Crown by his right honorable friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, signed by 320,000, including many Members of both Houses of Parliament, and her Majesty had commanded his right honorable friend to write to the Archbishops, communicating the substance of the address to them, and directing them to discountenance practices that were inconsistent with the ancient laws and usages of the Church; adding, however, at the same time that her Majesty placed full confidence in their discretion and judgment. He had no doubt that, in the course of two or three days, he should be able to lay the matter before the House. Notwithstanding that he entertained strong opinions on the subject, he was convinced it would be better to leave this matter in the hands in which the Legislature had placed it. And looking at the present state of affairs in the Church, nothing should induce him to take any step that would lead to produce a disruption amongst its clergy.

THE BUDGET.—STATEMENT OF THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to explain the alterations which he proposed to make in the Budget. His proposition was to continue the course on which they had entered, of reducing import-duties and taxes on industry. He admitted that his proposal had not been received with satisfaction.

Sir Charles then alluded to the Income-tax. It had been imposed in 1842 to meet a deficiency, but it had been renewed in 1845 for a definite purpose, viz., to relieve industry from the burden of taxation; and if that policy was to be carried out they ought not to propose the repeal of that tax.

The resolution upon which to found a Bill for renewing the Income-tax was then proposed.

The vote was then agreed to, and the House resumed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—APRIL 8.

Lord John Russell stated that he should move that the House adjourn for the Easter Recess from Tuesday the 15th until Monday the 25th.

CHURCH RATES.

Mr. Troloway moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the law of Church-rates, and the difference of practice which exists in various parts of the country in the assessment and levy of such rates, and to report their observations to the House. The hon. Member supported his motion by quoting similar facts showing the eccentricities existing in the levy, and the injustice occasioned by the pressure of the Church-rate.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Hardesty, who combated the objection that a change in the law of these rates would affect the position of the Church of England.

Lord John Russell said it was not his intention to go into the arguments of the mover and seconder of this motion, with respect to the question of Church-rates. But it did seem to him that it was desirable that some attempt should be made to settle the question of Church-rates, in order to introduce some improvement into the law on the subject. Holding that opinion, and being one who had been a party to two former attempts on the subject which were unsuccessful, he really believed the honorable gentleman's motion might lead to great practical good, and therefore he should assent to it.

Sir R. H. Inglis could see no persecution or injustice in the system of Church-rates. He regretted that the noble lord had consented to the motion.

Mr. Heyworth and Mr. Lennard supported the motion. Mr. Cowan wished the inquiries of the Committee to be extended to Scotland, but Mr. Maule objected. The motion was then agreed to.

STATE OF IRELAND.

A lengthened debate took place upon a motion by Sir H. W. Barron, “that this House will resolve itself into a Committee to take into consideration the state of Ireland, with a view to relieve the distress there existing.”

Upon a division, the motion was lost by a majority of only nine; the ayes being 129, and the noes 138. The result was received with loud cheering.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.



THE MONTHLY MEETING of the St. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held at St. PATRICK'S HOUSE, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 5th instant, at half-past Seven O'Clock. A punctual attendance is requested.

By order,  
EDW. MURPHY,  
Montreal, 1st May, 1851. Secy. pro tem.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

A new Ministry has been formed after a great many failures. The nominations are in the *Patrie*, and will be published in the *Moniteur* of this day. They are:—M. Baroche, Foreign Affairs; M. Rouher, Justice; M. Fould, Finance; M. Leon Faucher, Interior; M. Buffet, Commerce; General Baudin, War; M. Magne, Public Works; M. De Crouseilles, Instruction; M. Chasseloup Laubat, Marine. The Cabinet is re-actionary in the extreme.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna announces that the great powder magazine at Temeswar blew up on the 3rd inst., and caused considerable loss of life and destruction of property in the vicinity.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree, making numerous changes among the judicial functionaries in the departments.

The Bill for the organization of the National Guard has been read a second time by the National Assembly by a majority of 432 to 206. Napoleon Bonaparte has resigned his command as colonel of the second Legion of the National Guard of the Banlieue.

The length to which abuse of the Republic and invocation of the monarchical system are tolerated in the press is instanced by the acquittal of the editor of the *Courier de la Somme*, who has been just tried before the Assize Court of that department, for an article in which the writer deprecates the mention which he is bound to make of the fatal date of the 24th February, "so long as France shall not, by a signal act of her sovereign will, have effaced from her brow, as the lowest stigma, the very name of Republic." After mentioning the thin attendance at the *Te Deum*, the writer says that the inhabitants will wait until they can offer up thanks to God upon the grave of the Republic.

Cardinal Gousset, Archbishop of Rheims, has just passed through Paris on his way to Toulon, where he is to embark for Rome. His Eminence is about to receive the Cardinal's hat from the hands of the Pope.

## ITALY.

It is stated in well-informed quarters that the differences between the Sardinian government and the Pope were about to be amicably arranged.

## SPAIN.

The Spanish Cortes have been dissolved. The dissolution is on the understanding that the general elections will be proceeded to within the three months specified by the Spanish Constitution.

## DENMARK.

The papers publish the text of the propositions which will be submitted to the Assembly of Notables. They declare the integrity of the Danish Monarchy under the same Government representations—fleet and flag. The case of Lauenberg, however, is reserved for future consideration. The Duchies of Holstein and Lauenberg will remain part of the Germanic Confederation, and will have their own Diets; in all State questions they will be represented in the Council. The Duchy of Schleswig will have its separate Diet and Administration.

## SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The Chamber of Nobility of Sweden has rejected a proposition tending to accord to the Jews the same civil and political rights as are enjoyed by dissenting Christians in Sweden. One member only, Count de Hartmansdorff, opposed the proposition, and in particular dwelt on the fact that the Jews habitually practised usury.—More "communist" disturbances have taken place in Norway. At Drontheim, on the 16th ult., about 300 persons assembled in front of an hotel, in which some inhabitants of the town were having a ball, in honor of the Queen's birthday, and began crying, "Down with the burghers!" The next evening the disturbances were renewed, and were of a more serious character. About 1,000 persons assembled, and were proceeding to different acts of violence, when the police and the military appeared. The former summoned the people to disperse, and caused the Riot Act to be read. The crowd, however, refused to go away, whereupon the military charged them three times. The people resisted, and four National Guards were cut in the head with sharp instruments. Several regiments of cavalry and artillery were accordingly marched into the town from the adjacent garrisons, and after some time succeeded in re-establishing order. All suspected houses were minutely searched, and about 320 rioters were arrested. At Meldal, three leagues from Drontheim, there were also serious disturbances, but they were put down.

## AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The determination of the Prussian Cabinet to return to the old Confederation, and render the incomplete body that has continued to sit at Frankfurt in its name legally capable of acting for all Germany, is the close of a long series of intricate negotiations, and the commencement of a totally different policy.

The protest of France against the annexation of the non-German States of Austria to the newly-organized Bund, and the opposition of England to the same scheme, will probably turn the scheme in favor of Prussia and its last decision. Prussia will carry with it all its allies, and the readiness with which the several States have accepted the proposition to resume their position in the old Diet, forms a strong contrast with the doubtful allegiance they displayed to the Union, and the celerity with which they abandoned it the moment Prussia wavered, and it became evident its scheme was impracticable.

The impeachments at Hesse Cassell follow each other in rapid succession, and the pressure of business is so great that it will be found necessary to increase the number of the members of the military tribunals.

The last summonses issued have produced an indescribable effect. The defendants are the Privy Councillor Schotten, the Privy Councillor of Supreme Board of Finance, Hoer, and the Privy Councillor Schmerfeld, who all believe that they are called to account for having during the revolution refused, in accordance with the Constitution, to deliver up the moneys deposited in the State coffers. Two of the above-mentioned gentlemen have served their country for more than fifty years. Summonses have also been issued against the "State Procurator" Weissenbach, and the Assessor Brauns; but Hassenpflug still enjoys the confidence of his Sovereign.

## THE CAFFRE WAR.

By papers from Cape Town we learn of the relief of Forts Cox and White, by the columns, commanded by Colonel Mackinnon, numbering 2,200 men. Just before the post left Graham's Town, an express arrived from General Somerset, stating that a combined attack on Fort Beaufort was expected the following morning. The relief of the Forts just named is of considerable importance to future operations. These posts were amply supplied for six weeks. The force moved into the heart of the enemy's country; yet the latter did not attempt to interrupt the advance, although in the column was a large convoy of wagons. The Caffres, however, made a spirited attack upon the rear of the column on the Debe Neck, which was promptly repulsed by the fire of musketry, and some well-directed sharpshoot shells, causing the enemy much loss.

The Caffres appear to have secured, to some extent, either the co-operation or the neutrality of the native tribes; while our own reliance on such favor has proved of little worth. The Caffres in our own service as police have gone over to their brethren, carrying with them arms and discipline, besides a certain knowledge of our ordinary tactics. This police corps, instituted by Sir Henry Pottinger, was eight hundred strong, and organized like a regiment of Indian Irregulars, with European officers commissioned and non-commissioned, besides sergeants and corporals taken from the natives. On assuming the offensive, Sir Harry Smith will "expel the Gaikas from the Anatasias," that is to say, he will dislodge the most powerful tribe of the Caffres from the strongest position of British Caffraria—a mountain district where "almost an army is required to get water, and where, if they get bread, they will assuredly get very little meat." In this expedition, if all things go smoothly, the Governor will have the aid of his "1,000 regular infantry" and the "one additional regiment" on its way to join him, over and above the Hottentot levies, who may be confirmed in their allegiance by our success, and the Burgher Militia, who may be driven in self-defence to come forward.

The Countess Hahn-Hahn, whose novels were once very popular, disavows a new edition of her works, announced by a Berlin publisher. It is only an old edition with a new title. "A new edition of those writings," says the repentant Countess, "will never appear, as I no longer recognise the spirit in which they are composed as mine." The Countess has become a convert to the Catholic Church.

## CONVERSION EXTRAORDINARY AT LIVERPOOL.

The "No Popery" parsons of Liverpool who have been desecrating (?) their pulpits, during the holy season of Lent, by devoting them to the promulgation of all the old "good sound Protestant lies" against the Catholic religion, and the invention of not a few new ones, have received many "a heavy blow and great discouragement," in the shape of secessions of members of their congregations, who, being incited by their diatribes to the sensible course of making inquiries for themselves, have found the truth respecting Catholicism to be so different from what their rabid teachers represented it to be, that they have, ultimately embraced it, and become members of the one flock of Christ—the one holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, in which all Protestants vainly express their belief. The great gun of all, Canon McNeile, has been subjected to many such mortifications, and most, if not all, of his Irish and English brigade (for it is not all Irish now) have had to bewail them. The most remarkable of these *contre temps* to Protestantism has just occurred, in the person of a young, talented, and accomplished lady, of considerable personal attractions whose "perversion," as her friends consider it, created quite a sensation amongst the holier than their portion of the Protestant community, and most especially amongst the clericals. This young lady was imbued from infancy with all the received notions about Catholics and Catholicity. Until within the last three months she was a zealous member of the Church of England, and had as much idea of becoming a follower of the grand Lama or Mahomet, as a member of the Church of Rome, which she piously believed to be no other than the veritable scarlet lady of Babylon. The first thing which staggered her faith in the Church of England was the decision in the famous Gorham case. In her doubts and difficulties, she consulted her immediate pastor, who told her that baptism was undoubtedly a sacrament of divine ordination and essential to salvation. She consulted another clergyman of the Established Church, who told her that baptism was a mere form or ceremony, and by no means necessary to salvation. Her own natural good sense told her that that could not be the true Church of Christ which did not know its own doctrine on such a point as this; and that those could not be true ministers of the gospel of truth who, professing to be members of the same Church, held opinions directly at variance with each other. Still she never dreamed that truth might rest with their great opponent, the Catholic Church. That she had been taught to consider idolatrous, superstitious, and all that was vile

and abominable. Then came, however, the great No Popery campaign of the parsons, excited by the famous "Papal Aggression." She was wearied and disgusted with hearing from the pulpit constant tirades against Popery, to the neglect of all other questions of doctrine and morality; and she began to ask herself whether true religion could possibly be consistent with constant abuse of one's neighbor, and with the excitement of most uncharitable feelings against them? for she saw through the flimsy pretext, that it was against the doctrines of Catholics, not against their persons, that the denunciations of the parsons were directed. From feelings of doubt and curiosity thus excited, she and two other young ladies, her friends, determined to go to a Catholic chapel, to judge for themselves. They went to St. Anthony's more than once, and heard Catholic sermons. She was much struck, in the first place, by the tone of charity which pervaded these discourses, as contrasted with the fierce vituperations which had disgusted her; and, in the second place, by the copious references to scriptural proofs and authorities, having been taught devoutly to believe that the Bible was a sealed book to Catholics. She and her friends then drew up a list of queries, which they determined to submit to the Rev. Mr. Gillet, of St. Anthony's. She still had not the most remote idea of becoming a Catholic; she went fully resolved to remain a Protestant, whatever the answers might be; and she has no doubt that her friends had formed the same resolution. The answers were, however, so full and satisfactory, that she was induced to read one or two controversial works lent to her by the reverend gentleman, and the result was, that she resolved to become a Catholic—a resolution which she has happily carried into effect, to the great discomfiture of the two gentlemen already alluded to, and of other clergymen whom they summoned to assist them in rescuing this poor lamb from the wolf of Popery; and in spite of the opposition of all her friends and relatives, one of whom actually expressed a wish that she had become a Jew rather than a Papist! To the honor of the youthful convert it should be stated, that, though her circumstances are most humble, and though the most tempting offers of temporal countenance and assistance were made to her on the part of the clergy—assistance which would have been most valuable to her, seeing that she has just commenced a school—she nobly resisted them all, preferring to embrace the truth at any sacrifice, and trusting all to the goodness of God and His providence. May she be rewarded here and hereafter for thus forsaking all to follow Christ! It should be added, that one of the other young ladies is convinced of Catholic truth, and is resolved to embrace it whenever she shall have an opportunity. In this, however, she is opposed by her friends, who keep a constant watch upon all her motions, whilst the clergymen alluded to are in a state of fidgety anxiety, which would be ludicrous if it were not lamentable—considering that these gentlemen, like all Protestants, affect to reverence the principle of private judgment, and to believe that, by his own conscience, every man must stand or fall. The grace of Almighty God assisting the convert, vain will be all their precautions; in spite of all, another sheep will be added to the one fold of the true Shepherd.

## RIOT IN MILWAUKEE.

An unfortunate disturbance has recently taken place in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, arising out of the presence and lecturing of the obscene impostor Leahy. This fellow, who has been exposed so often as never having been either priest or monk, and who has been hooted out of several cities, (St. Louis is the last place where we heard of this taking place,) by the secular papers, was taken to the bosom of the Methodist preachers, in Milwaukee, and invited to lecture in their meeting-house. The result was that a number of men who, Catholics in name only, having forgotten the quiet patience, and forbearance, and the civil order which their religion imperatively demands of them, and retaining only their natural feelings as men, who would not suffer any one publicly to call their sisters and mothers prostitutes for going to confession, broke up the meeting and threatened destruction to the meeting-house if he should attempt to speak again. A general meeting of citizens, Catholic and Protestant, was called to reprobate this lawless outbreak. We give their proceedings on our sixth page. The following which we give here, shows how the Catholics of Milwaukee behaved on the occasion:—

## GERMAN CATHOLIC MEETING.

At a meeting, called by the Rev. Dr. Saltzman, of St. Mary's Church, on 7th April, 1851, a large number of the German Catholics assembled, in the school room of said church. The object of the meeting being stated by Dr. Saltzman, the same was organized by appointing Aug. Greulich as chairman, and Mr. Bodden as secretary.

Messrs. Siegfried, Hoeger, Congar, Ott, Koenig-racker, Castler, and Steinle, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting in regard to the excitement which prevailed in our city.

While the committee was absent, the meeting was ably addressed in favor of peace, by the Rev. Mr. Urbanek, who requested the meeting most earnestly to keep the peace, and obey the laws of our adopted country.

The committee reported the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we most earnestly disapprove of the occurrence at the Methodist Church, last night, not only as citizens of this State, but also from the principles of our Church, which does not know the resort to arms and disturbances as a defence, but which always takes part for good order and peace, to which we are resolved to adhere, and therefore disapprove and condemn all disorderly and riotous movements.

A. GREULICH, Chairman.

M. BODDEN, Sec'y.

By the Milwaukee *Sentinel* and *Gazette* of the 10th, we learn the finale of the riot and excitement at that place on the occasion of Leahy's obscene lectures. The *Gazette* says—

Mr. Leahy delivered his closing lecture yesterday

afternoon. It was quite a tame performance. The church was about two-thirds full, and a considerable crowd were assembled outside. By way of precaution, one hundred special constables and the whole fire department were stationed around the church, under the orders of Dr. E. B. Wolcott, and when the lecture was over, they escorted Mr. Leahy to his lodgings. Not the slightest disturbance occurred, and the only unusual noise heard were the repeated cheers given for "Dr. Wolcott," "Law and Order," "the Firemen of Milwaukee," and other popular personages, at the close of the exercises. Mr. Leahy leaves us this morning, and with him, we hope, all cause of disquiet and unkindness will disappear from our midst.

The following card also appears in the *Gazette*:—

"We, the subscribers, Clergy and laity of the Catholic Church in Milwaukee, having observed with sincere sorrow and disapprobation, the riotous and outrageous conduct of a few misguided Catholics, on Sunday night, at the Methodist Church, in interrupting by violence the lecture of Mr. Leahy, the anti-Catholic lecturer, by taking this means to express our unqualified condemnation and abhorrence of the acts of these men, and we hereby pledge our best efforts for the support of *Law and Order* in our midst, and engage that the injury to the property of our Methodist brethren shall be made good to them."

[Here follow the names.]

At a meeting of the citizens of Milwaukee, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

Resolved, That the corporation of the city are requested to make an appropriation to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Milwaukee, sufficient to defray the expense of repairing their church, which was injured on Sunday last by the hands of a ruthless mob.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal*.

## TREMENDOUS GALE IN BOSTON BAY.

When the last Pilot was put to press one of the most frightful gales that was ever experienced in Boston had just commenced, and it continued to rage without the least abatement for two whole days and nights, doing immense damage in its course, in every section of the city, in the towns in the vicinity, and in many places at a distance, especially on the sea-board—both on the North and South shores. The storm appears to have raged with unprecedented fury in Boston Bay. The wind was from the N. E. and the waves ran mountains high, making a pretty thorough sweep over the southern sea-board, and extending the extreme end of Cape Cod. The details of the damage by this storm have filled the city journals for several days, and our readers must be satisfied with a mere synopsis of them. We have not room for full particulars; it is enough to say, that the loss of property, of every kind cannot be estimated at less than millions of dollars!

## DESTRUCTION OF MINOT'S LIGHT-HOUSE.

The most interesting feature of the storm, perhaps, was the total destruction of the light-house on Minot's Ledge, nine miles from Boston Light, and the loss of the assistant-keepers, Joseph Wilson, aged 20, and Joseph Antonio, aged 25, both excellent young men. The news was communicated by Mr. Bennett, the keeper of the Light, who brought to the city on Wednesday, fragments of the structure, portions of the bedding, &c., which he had picked up on the beach. One of Bennett's Life Buoys came on shore, having the appearance of having been used by one of the unfortunate men who were in the Light-house.—We copy from the *Journal* the following interesting particulars. The cost of the Light-house to the government, we believe, was near \$50,000.

The whole height of the Light was 75 feet; from the rock to the keeper's house, 60 feet.—The diameter of the iron piles was 8 inches at the base, and 4½ at the top. Breadth of base, 25 feet. Keeper's room, 14 feet. The diameter of the lantern was 11½ feet, and it contained 15 reflectors of 21 inches each.

It is but a few weeks since, when the public mind was much excited in relation to the safety of this structure, that the engineer under whose superintendence the light house was built, in a long communication, which was published in the *Advertiser*, demonstrated on scientific principles, that the building was perfectly safe! The communication contained a most ungenerous sneer at the fears which had been expressed by Mr. Bennett.

We thought at the time that ocular demonstration of the insecurity of the structure was more convincing than scientific theory to the contrary; and that a structure so exposed, which oscillated at least twelve inches each way in a gale, could not stand a storm of more than usual severity.

We were confirmed in our opinion as to its insecurity by the testimony of pilots, fishermen, and other nautical men, who were aware of the dangers to which it was exposed, and of the fearful force of the waves by which it was washed. It now appears by the testimony of Mr. Bennett, that where strength was most required the braces were of cast iron!

A few days after the great gale in March last, young Wilson—a modest and unassuming young man—called at our office and gave us an account of the very appalling scenes through which he passed during the four or five days which the gale lasted. We remarked to him that probably it would be difficult to find men to keep the Light if Mr. Bennett should leave it. "Yes, sir," said the brave fellow, "I shall stay as long as Mr. Bennett does, and when we leave the Light it will be dangerous for any others to take it!"

Poor fellow! He left not his post, but nobly died doing his duty. When we saw him last he thought the worst of the season was over, and that he should be able to retain his post, at least through another summer. But he was not without his misgivings.

The result has proved that those whose duty it was to see that the lives of the keeper and his assistants were not needlessly endangered, have been tugged into a false security. Had the earnest representations of the keeper been heeded, timely measures would have been taken to render the Light-house more secure, or to provide a place of refuge for its inmates.—But nothing was done, and in addition to the loss of life, the money expended in the erection of the Light-house has been thrown away, and our shipping are now more than ever exposed to the damages of Minot's Ledge.

## FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We have something to add about the Minot's Ledge Light. The lights were seen burning as late as 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, at which time the bell was heard to ring with unusual violence; and about this time, Mr. Bennett says, a wave some sixty feet high came rolling in upon the Glades most frightfully.—He thinks it was that sea which demolished the

structure, for it nearly carried away his own dwelling, on the shore, a mile and a half distant.  
On Friday morning, Mr. Bennett saw the rock upon which the light-house stood. Not a vestige of the structure remained—not even a pillar standing to mark the spot where it was located. Various speculations are afloat with regard to the manner in which the destruction was accomplished. One theory is that the rock split, others that the piles were broken, &c.: Of course nothing is known but the main fact—the destruction of the edifice.—*Boston Pilot.*

At Mr. Friel's request, we give insertion to the following communication:—

LETTER FROM MR. FRIEL.

"Second, comes Mr. Friel, whose pomposity and patriotism found refuge in a Clerkship of the County Court, and who now pinns in obscurity on some hundred and twenty pounds a year."—*Gazette.*

To the Editor of the Citizen.

Sir,—I must for a moment emerge from the dull obscurity in which it appears I now fret away the hours, to set myself right with those who may look for explanation, when such plausible telling sentences as the above meet the public eye. I do not wish to be considered a mere adventurer. In '46, at twenty-three years of age, I purchased the *Packet* for \$2,000, eventually saddling the amount, with yearly accumulating interest, law costs, &c., about \$2,400, upon some property I was possessed of. Enthusiasm, honest ambition and the advice of leading men (certainly not the desire of gain) induced me to take this step. During three years, '47, '48 and '49,—years that tried the longest purse and strongest nerve on the Ottawa,—I managed to get along, at an expense of not less than \$2,400 per annum, exclusive of any allowance to myself as Editor or my late partner as Publisher. If to this be added the small pittance of \$400 per annum for my services as sole Editor of a paper which, I believe, never hung fire for a single week, or hesitated to grapple with an opponent, and about \$1,000 spent in my endeavors to advance the interests of the political party to which I belonged, you will find a total of over \$12,000. The office receipts during three years did not amount to \$7,200; and, with the exception of about \$200—\$100 of which was handed to me for "free paper" purposes by one whose name is a 'household word' in his native County—The *Packet* office in my time was not under other than fair business compliments to any man alive. Let the public strike a balance. To shake off the debt thus incurred—to avoid the fate of those whom the world call geniuses, men who are poetical enough to beggar themselves to elevate the crowd, and who live to see and bewail their folly—to keep the light-house standing, despite the storm,—I retired into obscurity. When thus retiring I neither whined or mumbled, if my friends will remember—I asked no sympathy then—I seek none now. If I have lost the éclat of patriotism which risks all and more than all, and the empty title of genius, I have saved what in these Scotchified days is the world's lever—character and half-pence.

At this time of day no one will pretend to over-value newspaper property, or venture to put too much faith in the monetary health of Publishers. So I found to my cost, and of course the greatest sharks were those who knew the state of affairs best. Though worth, perhaps, a thousand pounds, I could with difficulty find accommodation for fifty among those who had grown gray in patriotism. In fact, the wealthiest patriots were dreadfully uneasy; and as the weights had run down considerably, it was thought high time to wind the time-piece up. I could have sacrificed myself, of course, but I did not; and any man who holds a demand against the *Packet* establishment, due between '46 & '49, will find me a responsible party, although pining in obscurity. Small and paltry as the office I fill may seem (and I frankly admit I should have had a better if I could), it is singular that it brought me comparative ease. It was the Showman's 'prosto change' to all my admiring friends. To use a homely phrase, I was 'in clover.' My credit was suddenly good. I have, however, shook off the leeches, and in spite of themselves the good old craft in which their interests are embarked still buffets the waves victoriously. Let this go.

In giving the public a peep behind the scenes, while I have offered necessary explanation affecting myself, I think enough has been shewn in my little story to offer a good example of the treatment which all party Presses receive at the hands of the public. When I retired there was at least five hundred pounds in my books of which I never expect to get a single rap. This so more or less with all party papers, Tory or Reform, in Canada—they furnish news, and fight the battles of hundreds, who think they do a great deal when they take a paper, and never dream of paying for it. Papers are read with pleasure—criticized with perfect freedom; but if you wish to be popular, never send a 'dun.' The man who comes to the office and pays his subscription regularly is esteemed by the Editor—respected by the Printers, and loved by the very Devil himself. This is no exaggeration. Very few men pay for their paper without being 'dunned'; in fact, sensible men will not hesitate to tell you that there is nothing annoys them more than to pay Newspaper bills—it is such a useless expenditure. I once spent a pleasant half hour with a gentleman who holds a very dignified position in Canada now, and when leaving threw upon his office table my unfortunate bill. I was at once referred very politely to his lady, as he never troubled his head about such little affairs. I may remind him here that his good lady, Mrs.—, was never applied to. When a Newspaper bill is rendered, if paid, most people wish the Paper discontinued, but get sorry, and retract within a fortnight. With all this, an Editor, under any circumstances, is put down as a hireling; and if he should take Office, the cry is, he worked for lucre. Pray, good folks, remember that you have been doing your best to beggar him for years past, by taking his paper and making use of his brains without offering him that remuneration which is his just due—that he must meet all demands, and being poor, has no credit—that if he owes you \$5, you must have it, or else—that all you give him is a paltry \$3 a year (and that perhaps six months after it is due, and then grumble). Remove the mote from your own eye, and you will have less reason to complain of the want of patriotism in newspaper Editors. For my part, knowing the difficulties of Newspaper publishing, I sympathize with every man engaged in it, of what shade soever or politics he may be, for I have some slight knowledge of both. In each there is the sentinel's tread of hot and cold, and wet and dry—the fire from the intellectual

battery of the opposition—the hard knocks—the this, the that and the other thing which make up Newspaper life. From my obscure Chambers, being personally uninterested, I humbly send forth the simple advice often reiterated,—'Pay the Printer.'

H. J. FRIEL.

Bytown, April 24th, 1851.

INGENUITY OF PARISIAN THIEVES.—Two well-dressed persons stopped on Tuesday evening between nine and ten o'clock, before the shop of a grocer, named Croton. Rue de Normandie, at Beroy, and burst into loud laughter. "I tell you that I will do it," said one. "I'll bet you five francs you do not," said the other. "Done; I take bet." Both entered the shop. "Do you sell treacle?" said the first. "Yes, gentleman," said the grocer. "Give me two pounds of it." "Have you a vessel to put it in?" "No, but put it here." "What! in your hat?" He placed it in the scale, and, much amused at the idea, poured into it two pounds weight of treacle. "There's the money," said the purchaser, and he threw down a five franc piece. The grocer began to count the change, when the man said, "Pardon me, sir, but your treacle has a queer smell." "It's very good I assure you." "No, smell it." The grocer put his head down to the hat, and at the same moment the customer, by a rapid movement, thrust the man's head into the hat, and as the grocer instinctively raised his head, the customer knocked the hat over his eyes. The other man then plunged his hand into the till, and seized a handful of money, about thirty francs. Both got clear off before the unfortunate grocer could give the alarm.

DESTRUCTION OF PIRATES.—The overland mail brings accounts of the destruction of a number of pirates by the Dutch among the islands in the Sulo group. In the month of November last the island of Bawean, on the coast of Java, was attacked by fifteen pirates' prahus, who did much damage, carrying away many of the inhabitants, and a fruitless search for them was made by H. M. steamers Brono and Hekla at the island of Solombo, and along the whole south coast of Borneo. The Hekla, however, at length succeeded in killing some and dispersing the remainder. The result of these operations is thus described in the Java Conrant:—"In the whole the Hekla has brought, besides the large prahu, fourteen pirates, 61 rescued slaves, and eight pieces of ordnance, among which is a metal cannon of the former East India Company. The rest of the guns, lying in the mud, and some goods, lying on the shore or floating in the water, were given to our allies the Kangeangers. The Hekla arrived at Surabaya on the 18th of January. The loss of the pirates is thought to have been very great. They besides lost all the booty in goods and slaves which they had taken at Bawean and Sapudi. This arduous and successful engagement was unaccompanied by any casualty on the part of our forces."

A correspondent of the *Western Times* states that there is a benefited clergyman in the neighborhood of Kingsbridge, who, having a judgment of the County Court entered against him, "has barricaded his house, and keeps himself a close prisoner during the six days of the week on which the bailiffs are watching for him, and sallies out on the seventh to pray to his flock—so that in his parish it is watch and pray all the week round."

Seventy Mormons left Boston on Tuesday to join the settlement at Salt Lake. They were to be re-enforced by other companies at New York, Philadelphia, &c.

THE SHIP CHANDLERY

BUSINESS heretofore carried on by Mr. FRANCIS MULLINS, will be continued by the subscriber, on his own account solely; who expects by the first arrivals an extensive stock of every article in the MARINE LINE, direct from the best manufacturers.

F. F. MULLINS,  
No. 67 Commissioner Street,  
Opposite the Quebec Steamboat Wharf.  
Montreal, 30th April, 1851.

SEALED TENDERS

WILL be received until THURSDAY, the 15th MAY next, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the finishing and completing of the interior of the CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL in the City of Kingston, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Bishop's Palace in said City, after the 27th instant, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P.M. Tenders to be addressed to the Rev. P. DOLLARD, Kingston, and endorsed "Tender for Carpenter and Joiner Work." "Tender for Plaster and Ornamental Work." One Contract for the whole work would be preferred, and satisfactory security will be required for the due completion of the same.

P. FARRELL,  
Sec. Building Committee.  
Kingston, April 24, 1851.

H. J. LARKIN,

ADVOCATE,  
No. 27 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET,  
MONTREAL.

YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION.



THE usual MONTHLY MEETING of the above Body will be held at their Rooms, St. Helen Street, on TUESDAY EVENING, 6th May, at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

By Order,  
DANL. CAREY, Secy.  
Montreal, April 24, 1851.

INSPECTION OF BEEF AND PORK.

THE Subscriber, in returning his sincere thanks for past favors, begs to inform his friends that he holds himself in readiness to INSPECT BEEF and PORK for the OWNERS thereof, conformable to the amended Act of the Provincial Parliament of last Session.

FRANCIS MACDONNELL.  
Montreal, 24th April, 1851.

LARD FOR SALE.

100 KEGS FRESH LEAF LARD, averaging 112 lbs. each.  
JAMES MEGORIAN.  
Montreal, 23rd April, 1851.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF ELIZA DINNING, daughter of Timothy Dinning and Ellen Coleman, who left Quebec in autumn 1849. When last heard of, she resided in Troy, N.Y. Any information respecting her, addressed to her father, in care of the Rev. Mr. Nelligan, of St. Sylvester, C. E., would confer a lasting favor on her disconsolate parents.  
N. Y. Freeman's Journal and Boston Pilot will please copy.

MONTREAL CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 233, St. Paul Street.

GALLAGHER, MERCHANT TAILOR, has for sale some of the very BEST of CLOTHING, warranted to be of the SOUNDEST WORKMANSHIP and no humbugging.  
N. B. Gentlemen wishing to FURNISH their OWN CLOTH, can have their CLOTHES made in the Style with punctuality and care.  
Montreal, Oct., 19th 1850.

DR. TAVERNIER

HAS the honor of informing the Citizens of Montreal, and the Inhabitants of its vicinity, that, having returned from Europe, he will begin anew to attend to practice, on the first of March next.  
Surgery—in his former residence, No. 2 St. Lawrence main street.  
Montreal, Feb. 12, 1851.

THOMAS BELL,

Auctioneer and Commission Agent,  
179 NOTRE DAME STREET,  
MONTREAL.

SALES OF DRY GOODS, BOOKS, &c., EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & FRIDAY EVENING.

L. P. BOIVIN,

Corner of Notre Dame and St. Vincent Streets, opposite the old Court-House,

HAS constantly on hand a LARGE ASSORTMENT of ENGLISH and FRENCH JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c.

JOHN PHELAN'S

CHOICE TEA, SUGAR, AND COFFEE STORE,  
No. 1 St. PAUL STREET,  
Near Dalhousie Square.

R. TRUDEAU,

APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST,  
No. 111 SAINT PAUL STREET,  
MONTREAL:

HAS constantly on hand a general supply of MEDICINE and PERFUMERY of every description.  
August 15, 1850.

JOHN M'CLOSKEY,

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Clothes Cleaner,  
(FROM BELFAST,)  
No. 33 St. Lewis Street, in rear of Donegana's Hotel,

ALL kinds of STAINS, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., CAREFULLY EXTRACTED.  
Montreal, Sept. 20, 1850.

RYAN'S HOTEL,

(LATE FELLERS,)  
No. 231, St. PAUL STREET,  
MONTREAL.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the Public, for the patronage extended to him, and takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public, that he has made extensive alterations and improvements in his house. He has fitted up his establishment entirely new this spring, and every attention will be given to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him by stopping at his house. THE HOTEL IS IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF MERCANTILE BUSINESS, Within a few minutes walk of the various Steamboat Wharves, and will be found advantageously situated for Merchants from the Country, visiting Montreal on business.

THE TABLE

Will be furnished with the best the Markets can provide, and the delicacies and luxuries of the season will not be found wanting.

THE STABLES ARE WELL KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC; AS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS, And attentive and careful persons will always be kept in attendance.

THE CHARGES WILL BE FOUND REASONABLE. And the Subscriber trusts, by constant personal attention to the wants and comfort of his guests, to secure a continuance of that patronage which has hitherto been given to him.

M. P. RYAN.  
Montreal, 5th September, 1850.

Still the Forest is the Best Medical School!!  
That predisposition which exposes the human frame to the infection and virulence of all diseases; proceeds directly or indirectly from a disordered state of the System, caused by Impure Blood, Bilious and Morbid condition of the Stomach and Bowels.

DR. HALSEY'S GUM-COATED

FOREST PILLS.

(A Sarsaparilla preparation of unexampled efficacy.)  
These Pills are prepared from the best Sarsaparilla, combined with other Vegetable properties of the highest Medicinal virtue. They are warranted not to contain any Mercury or Mineral whatever. They purge without griping, nauseating, or weakening; can be taken at any time, without hindrance from business, change of diet, or danger of taking cold. They neither have the taste nor the smell of medicine, and are five times more effectual in the cure of diseases than any Pills in use.  
But a short time has elapsed, since these great and good Pills were first made known to the public, yet thousands have already experienced their good effects. Invalids, given over by their Physicians, as incurable, have found relief, and been restored to sound and vigorous health from their use.

TO FATHERS OF FAMILIES.

Bile and foul state of the stomach occasions more sickness and deaths in families, than all other causes of disease put together. Sometimes whole families are taken down by malignant fevers, Fever and Ague, and other dangerous disorders, all proceeding from a bilious and foul state of the stomach. No parent can be so ignorant as not to know the great danger existing from biliousness—no parent would be guilty of causing the

DEATH OF HIS OWN CHILDREN!!

Yet thousands of children and adults die every year through neglect of parents to attend to the early symptoms of bile and foul stomach.

Superfluity of bile may always be known by some unfavorable symptom which it produces, such as sick stomach, headache, loss of appetite, bitter taste in the mouth, yellow tint of the skin, languidness, costiveness, or other symptoms of a similar nature. Almost every person gets bilious, the neglect of which is sure to bring on some dangerous disorder, frequently terminating in death. A single 25 cent box of Dr. Halsey's Gum-coated Forest Pills, is sufficient to keep a whole family from bilious attacks and sickness, from six months to a year. A single dose, from 1 to 3 of these mild and excellent Pills, for a child; from 3 to 4, for an adult; and from 5 to 6, for a grown person, carry off all bilious and morbid matter, and restore the stomach and bowels, curing and preventing all manner of bilious attacks, and many other disorders.

SALTS AND CASTOR OIL.

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

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC:

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

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

GUM ARABIC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ladies, Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS are mild and perfectly harmless, and well adapted to the peculiar delicacy of your constitutions. Procure them.

Travellers and Mariners, before undertaking long voyages, provide yourselves with Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS, as a safeguard against sickness.

Wholesale and retail Agents:—In Montreal, Wm. LYMAN & Co., and R. W. REXFORD; Three-Rivers, JOHN KEENAN; Quebec, JOHN MUSSON; St. Johns, BISSETT & TILTON.  
5th Feb., 1851.

**JUST RECEIVED by D. & J. SADLIER:—**  
 The Life of the Blessed Virgin, from the French of the Abbé Orsini, price 2s. 6d.  
 Lyra Catholica; a collection of Hymns, Anthems, &c., &c., 2s. 6d.  
 The Catholic Pulpit, Nos. 1 and 2, 1s. 3d. each.  
 Parson's Christian Directory, a new edition,—6s. 3d.  
 Milner's End of Controversy,—a new edition, to which is added, the Apostolic Tree, 2s. 6d.  
 D. & J. SADLIER,  
 179 Notre Dame Street.  
 Montreal, 10th April, 1851.

**BOOKS** suitable for the Holy Season of LENT, for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, at SADLIER'S Cheap Cash Book Store:—  
 The Lenten Monitor, by the Rev. P. Baker, 1s. 10½d.  
 The Office of Holy Week, in Latin and English, 2s. 6d.  
 Devout Life, by St. Francis of Sales, 1s. 10½d.  
 Way of Salvation, by St. Ligouri, 1s. 10½d.  
 Spirit of Ligouri, 1s. 10½d.  
 Visits to the Blessed Sacrament, 1s. 10d.  
 St. Ligouri's Preparation for Death, 2s. 6d.  
 Do. Instructions on the Commandments and Sacraments, 1s. 10½d.  
 Hay's Devout Christian, 7s. 9d.  
 The Duty of a Christian towards God (full muslin), 2s. 6d.  
 Challoner's Meditations for every day in the Year, half-bound, 3s. 9d.  
 Pöre Griffet's Meditations, 2 vols., 4s. 4½d.  
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 Montreal, 1st April, 1851.

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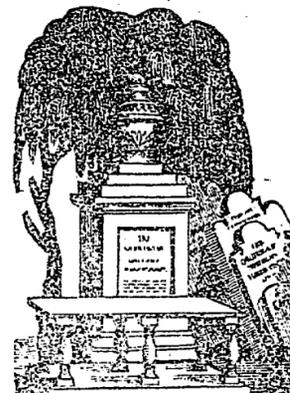
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 The following summary of the Contents, will enable those unacquainted with the general character of the work, to form some idea of the range, extent, and variety of subjects embraced in its pages:—

1. The first Sunday of Advent.—The General Judgment.
2. The second Sunday of Advent.—The Importance of Salvation.
3. The third Sunday of Advent.—Who art thou?
4. The fourth Sunday of Advent.—On the Incarnation.
5. Christmas Day.—On Christmas Day.
6. Sunday within the Octave of Christmas.—Men's Opinions Rectified.
7. New Year's Day.—On New Year's Day.
8. Epiphany.—On the Festival.
9. The first Sunday after Epiphany.—On Venial Sin.
10. The second Sunday after Epiphany.—On the Holy Name.
11. The third Sunday after Epiphany.—Eternal Separation.
12. The fourth Sunday after Epiphany.—Fraternal Charity.
13. The fifth Sunday after Epiphany.—On Hell.
14. The sixth Sunday after Epiphany.—On Death.
15. Septuagesima Sunday.—On Heaven.
16. Sexagesima Sunday.—Death of the Just.
17. Quinquagesima Sunday.—Death-bed Repentance.
18. The first Sunday in Lent.—Mortification necessary.
19. The second Sunday in Lent.—On the Pride of the Understanding, and of the Heart.
20. The third Sunday in Lent.—Motives to Conversion.
21. The fourth Sunday in Lent.—On Alms-deeds.
22. Passion Sunday.—On Grace.
23. Palm Sunday.—The Seven Words of Christ on the Cross.
24. Good Friday.—On the Passion.
25. Easter Sunday.—Resurrection of the Just.
26. Low Sunday.—On the Presence of God.
27. Second Sunday after Easter.—Christ our Model.
28. Third Sunday after Easter.—On Time.
29. Fourth Sunday after Easter.—On Mortal Sin.
30. Fifth Sunday after Easter.—Opportunities of Improvement.
31. Ascension Day.—On Eternity.
32. Sixth Sunday after Easter.—A Charity Sermon.
33. Whit Sunday.—The Changes effected by the Holy Ghost.
34. Trinity Sunday.—On Trinity Sunday.
35. Second Sunday after Pentecost.—On the Sacraments.
36. Third Sunday after Pentecost.—The Good Shepherd.
37. Fourth Sunday after Pentecost.—On the Gospel of the Day.
38. Fifth Sunday after Pentecost.—On Prayer.
39. Sixth Sunday after Pentecost.—Causes of Relapse.
40. Seventh Sunday after Pentecost.—The Wages of Sin.
41. Eighth Sunday after Pentecost.—Dignity and Duties of a Christian.
42. Ninth Sunday after Pentecost.—Search after happiness.
43. Tenth Sunday after Pentecost.—The Pharisee and the Publican.
44. Eleventh Sunday after Pentecost.—Character of our Saviour.
45. Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost.—On Faith and Charity.
46. Thirteenth Sunday after Pentecost.—The Sacrament of Penance.
47. Fourteenth Sunday after Pentecost.—Oblation of Ourselves to God.
48. Fifteenth Sunday after Pentecost.—On the General Ignorance of God.
49. Sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost.—On the Angels.
50. Seventeenth Sunday after Pentecost.—Behold I stand at the door and knock.
51. Eighteenth Sunday after Pentecost.—Bad example.
52. Nineteenth Sunday after Pentecost.—Self-knowledge.
53. Twentieth Sunday after Pentecost.—Duties of Parents.
54. Twenty-first Sunday after Pentecost.—Duties of Parents.
55. Twenty-second Sunday after Pentecost.—Duties of Parents.
56. Twenty-third Sunday after Pentecost.—On Mortality.

57. Twenty-fourth Sunday after Pentecost.—The Last Day.  
 58. Corpus Christi.—On the Festival.  
 59. Festival of SS. Peter and Paul.—On St. Peter's Denial.  
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 Tuscan, Dunstable, and Fancy BONNETS cleaned and altered to the latest shape. Bonnets dyed Black or Slate color if required.  
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 232 SAINT PAUL STREET,  
 OPPOSITE THE EASTERN HOTEL.  
 BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the liberal support afforded him since his commencement in business, and also assures them that nothing will be wanting on his part, that attention, punctuality and a thorough knowledge of his business can effect, to merit their continued support.  
 On hand, a large and complete assortment, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,  
 Low, for Cash.  
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WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE, and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the above-mentioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship, and on terms that will admit of no competition.  
 N. B.—W. C. manufactures the Montreal Stone, if any person prefers them.  
 A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, No. 53, St. Urbain Street.  
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 TEAS—Old and Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Hyson, Twankay and Twankay of various grades, Souchong, Pouchong and Congo  
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 LIQUORS—Martel's and Hennessy's Brandies, De-Kuyper's Gin, in wood and cases, Old Jamaica Rum, Scotch and Montreal Whiskey, London Porter and Leith Ale  
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 HERRINGS—Aricbat, No. 1, and Newfoundland  
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 All of which will be disposed of cheap, for Cash.  
 JOHN FITZPATRICK.  
 August 16, 1850.

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**YOUNG LADIES,**  
 (CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY,)  
 BYTOWN.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Bytown and its vicinity, that they will instruct Young Ladies placed under their care, in every branch becoming to their sex. The Sisters engage, that every thing in their power will be done to contribute to the domestic comfort and health of their pupils; as well as their spiritual welfare. They will likewise be taught good order, cleanliness, and how to appear with modesty in public.  
 The position of the town of Bytown will give the pupils a double facility to learn the English and French languages. As it stands unrivalled for the beauty and salubrity of its situation, it is, of course, no less adapted for the preservation and promotion of the health of the pupils. The diet will be good, wholesome and abundant.

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 The branches taught are, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, both French and English; History, ancient and modern; Mythology, Polite Literature, Geography, in English and French; Use of the Globes, Book-keeping, Geometry, Domestic Economy, Knitting, Plain and Fancy Needle Work, Embroidery, &c., &c., &c.  
 Lessons in Music, Drawing and Painting, will be given; and, if desired, the pupils will learn how to transfer on glass or wood. They will also be taught how to imitate Flowers and Fruit, on wax: but these different lessons will form an extra charge.

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Board, . . . . .	£15 0 0	Payable per quarter or per month, but always in advance
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For articles wanted during the year, . . . . .	0 8 3	

[This is to be paid when entering.]  
 Postage, Doctor's Fees, Books, Paper, Pens, are charged to the Parents.  
 No deduction will be made for a pupil withdrawn before the expiration of the month, except for cogent reasons.

**DRESS AND FURNITURE.**  
 No particular dress is required for every day, but on Sundays and Thursdays, in summer, the young Ladies will dress alternately in sky-blue or white. In winter, the uniform will be bottle-green Merino. On entering, every one must bring, besides the uniform dresses,—  
 Six changes of Linen,  
 A white Dress and a sky-blue silk Scarf,  
 A net Veil,  
 A winter Cloak,  
 A summer and a winter Bonnet,  
 A green Veil,  
 Two Blankets and a Quilt, large enough to cover the feet of the Baudet,  
 A Mattress and Straw-bed,  
 A Pillow and three Covers,  
 Three pairs of Sheets,  
 A coarse and a fine Comb,  
 A Tooth and a Hair Brush,  
 Two Napkins, two yards long and three-quarters wide,  
 Two pairs of Shoes,  
 Twelve Napkins,  
 A Knife and Fork,  
 Three Plates,  
 A large and a small Spoon,  
 A pewter Goblet,  
 A bowl for the Tea.

REMARKS.—Each Pupil's Clothes must be marked. The dresses and veils are to be made conformably to the custom of the institution. Parents are to consult the teachers before making the dresses.  
 All the young Ladies in the Establishment are required to conform to the public order of the House; but no undue influence is exercised over their religious principles.  
 In order to avoid interruption in the classes, visits are confined to Thursdays, and can only be made to pupils, by their Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, Sisters, Uncles, Aunts, and such others as are formally authorised by the parents.  
 There will be a yearly vacation of four weeks, which the pupils may spend either with their parents or in the Institution.  
 All letters directed to the Pupils, must be post-paid.  
 22nd Oct., 1850.

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