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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

vol. III.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1852.

NO. 14

THE LAW-ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

The Irish Church, its History and Statistics, with Notes explanatory of the Laws relating to its Temporalities, and Suggestions for their future Appropriation. By William Shee, Sergeant-at-Law, M.P.

(From the Dublin Telegraph.)

This book affords a valuable addition to the information which of late years particularly is sought, throughout the civilised world, about the anomalywhy a country so long nominally a portion of rich England, and naturally so fertile and fitted for trade, has been reduced to the lowest stage of poverty?why its people suffer and complain?-whether Ireland contains the elements of regeneration ?- and if, indeed, it be true, what is now generally suspected, that great errors and gross misgovernment have chaout of all this naturally comes the inquiry, whether hy a country with statesmen capable or willing to period :-Bearn the truth, or, knowing, honest enough to act upon the knowledge when acquired?

To all these queries, now generally mooted in the New World as well as the old, the book of Sergeant Shee affords ample and authentic information. It contains a luminous digest of the "Returns of the Prelates, Dignitaries, and beneficed Clergy to Queries addressed to them, together with the Annual Reports of the Commissioners." The main source from which the learned author draws his facts must, therefore, be unquestioned, even by whatever virus of bigotry or prejudice it may be sought to disparage them. If, too, a logical and temperate commentary could, by any possibility, be supposed to disarm rancor and awaken sentiments of candor and truth, in managing and legislating for Irish concerns, this work would be calculated to accomplish the miracle.

In the first portion of the work the author, very properly, begins at the beginning, and relates clearly and consecutively the means by which the Church of England was planted in Ireland—how it proved an exotic in the soil, until it, like the fabled upas tree, breathing postilential vapors, and expelling joy, utility, and verdure everywhere within its baneful atmosphere.

Few are more conversant than the readers of the Telegraph with the motives, character, and deeds of its chief apostle and founder, Henry VIII. But it had subsequently godfathers and wet-nurses in abundance, to cherish its growth, by violations of all the laws of God and nature, under whose precious care this prolific engine mischief was, by a subtle and canting system of perverted policy, rendered the pretence for an insidious and devastating code of laws, unequalled in injustice by any age and country on earth. Though their letter is obliterated their spirit lives, of which Ireland justly complains, because it suffers by it to this very hour. We now hasten to the evidences of this in the book itself:-

"In Ireland the Reformation was forced upon a reinctant people. The use of the 'Translation of the Church Service into the Mother Tongue,' which the proclamation of King Edward enjoined, made little progress during the reign of that prince, and was wholly discontinued in his successor's. But, in the second year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it was enacted by the Parliament of Ireland, that all the acts of her sister Mary, by which the civil establishment of the Roman Catholic religion had been restored, should be repealed—that all officers or ministers, ecclesiastical or lay, should, on pain of forfeiture and total incapacity, take the oath of supremacy—that every person who should maintain the spiritual supremacy of the Bishop of Rome should forfeit all estates, real and personal, for the first offence, incur a promunire for the second, and be guilty of high treason for the third; ' And that all and singular ministers in any cathedral or paroch church within the realm, the means:—should, from and after the feast of St. John the Bap- "On the Ki list next ensuing, be bounden to say the mattens, evensong, and celebration of the Lord's Supper, and administration of each of the Sacraments, and all their common and open prayer, as was mentioned in the Book of Common Prayer and administration of Sacraments, and other rites and ceremonies in the Church of England, authorized by the Parliament of England, of the fifth and sixth years of the reign of their benefices, and six months' imprisonment-for the second offence, of one year's imprisonment, and deprivation of their benefices at the pleasure of the pairon: and for the third offence, of absolute depriva-tion of their benefices, and imprisonment for life."

Church service, framed and enacted under Edward, which by the Puseyite section of that Babel of doctrinal confusion and discordance, that section has

threats? We can judge this from the further examination of the historical memoir of our author.-He writes-

"Deprivation, poverty, and dependence were preferred by them to submission. Their people went out with them to the hill-sides to hear the word of God from the lips of men, whose sincerity was above suspicion, and assist at the celebration of the sacred mysteries of their religion, by confessors too happy to have become martyrs in its cause."

Thus was this unparalleled persecution met by the Catholic Church. When every device of terror and seduction was held out-promotion, security, court favor, wealth-the price of apostacy; want, persecution, life itself-the penalty of fidelity; had there been one votten branch at the period in the Church racterised those who have ruled the country? And in such a storm, that branch must have fallen; but gotry, began to be dispelled, Ireland, roused under author again:there was no rotten branch-no Achilli-no not one! even now we have arrived at a period or are governed | Let us now see the figure the new Church cut at this

> "It was long before reformed ministers could be found to supply the places of the clergy who aban-doned their cures. In vain did Sir Heary Sidney, the Lord Deputy, represent to her Majesty, A.D. 1576, 'that on the face of the earth, where Christ was professed, there was not a Church in so miserable a case as the Church of Ireland, imploring her to search her own universities, and to write to the Regent of Scotland, for godlye men who could speak Irish, well affected in religion, and well conditioned besides, to be preferred to livings in remote districts where the English tongue was not understood.' The Queen, who had other uses for the money, kept the benefices of her own donation in her own hands.-Her example, as we learn from Spenser, was followed by the bishops of the remote dioceses. The churches fell to ruin, the laws lately made were evaded or neglected with impunity, and but for the zeal of the Bishops ordained by authority of the Pope, of whom, at the recession of lanes 1. There was one in every diagrams of lanes 1. the accession of James 1., there was one in every dioese, the people had been left without any observance of public worship or means of religious instruction."

> But, as time rolled on -Trinity College being recently established, then as now the manufacturer of the raw material of parsons, and with the aid of fresh accessions of property from confiscations, being a greater bonus—the temporal condition of this Protestant property so improved, that the bishops and clergy were emboldened to meet in 1634, in Dublin, and congratulate themselves and the English Government upon their rescue, in some degree, "from a state of abject misery and contempt;" and then, for further encouragement, the archbishops and bishops were granted many fee-farms, confiscated for Catholicity, which they hold to this hour. Still, never satisfied, and never thinking themselves secure, while any possible wrong to the Catholic Church or people was omitted, they got the following enacted:-

"That, from and after the 29th of September, 1667, no person, who was then incumbent and in possession just to all parties, must have been the speedy result. of any parsonage, vicarage, or benefice, and who was not already in holy orders by episcopal ordination, or should not, before the said 29th day of September, be ordained priest or deacon according to the form of episcopal ordination, should have, hold, or enjoy the said parsonage, vicarage, benefice with cure, or other ecclesiastical promotion within the kingdom of Ireland, but should be utterly disabled and ipso fucto deprived of the same, and all his ecclesiastical promotion should be void, as if he were naturally dead."

"Without this clause, all that had been done in the

three last reigns, for the setting up of the Protestant Episcopal Church, under the safe guard of the royal supremacy, would probably have come to nought."

But the Puritans and Scotch settlers, from the time of James I., had still to be conciliated, and the only means to come at them was adopted, to make them the loyal subjects, and monarchy lovers they for the most part now are. The following were some of

"On the King's landing an address was presented from them, praying his Majesty to give order for the establishing of their model of Church government.—
A petition for the settlement of other godlye ministers' was also promoted by the adventurers, soldiers and sutlers of Cromwell's army, who were as yet only half reconciled to monarchy, by the promise of hav-ing the allotments of forfeited lands set out to them under the commonwealth, confirmed, and who held King Edward VI., under pain, in case of their refu- prelacy in utter abomination. Of such men the next sal, or of their using any other rite or ceremony, of Parliament was sure to be in great part composed.—forfeiture, for the first offence, of one year's profits of It was necessary to chain their republican spirit, and incline it to a prudential tolerance of the crozier and the crown, by binding up the titles of their new possessions with the same statute, which secured to the Episcopal State Church a share of the current spoil, and a monopoly of Church lands and Church revenues. It may here be observed, in passing, that this This policy was well conceived, and proved, as re-Church service, framed and enacted under Edward, is still in most of its regulations that of the Church of England to this day, and the following strictly of which by the Pusevite section of that Babel of docbecome vacant during the interregnum, with clerks,

as bad or worse than the vilified Papists. But were crew of new religionists, among whom 7,800,000 church land—were by this act vested in a commission, the Trich Catholic clergy seduced or terrified by these acres in Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, had been composed chiefly of Bishops of the Established Church, parcelled out during the civil war, and the protectorates, were, at the accession of George III., the principal men of the kingdom in power and opulence, and the stanchest and least tolerant adherents of the Chutch

From these vestries the Catholies were excluded. of Rugland in Ireland,"

> In this manner the Church of England settled its affairs, as they thought, with a prospect of an almost eternal durability, helped, however, with occasional have been made to swallow since the Emancipation huntings down, executions, butcheries, and by more Bill. Who should it be but Stanley the present stringent penal laws; -but a new era arrived, and Premier, Lord Derby, still the scorpion Stanley we that within the last century, when there came the struggle for Catholic Emancipation!

> the present half-century, and chiefly by O'Connellthe mist of prejudice, engendered by ages of calumny, of crushing laws, unmeaning and blind biher leader, assumed a formidable attitude, which, together with the reform of the House of Commons in England, strongly agitated, soon rendered it evident Ireland would not much longer brook, nor England's Parliament endure, the absurd and exasperating penal code on the Catholics of the empire. The to the survivor." repeal of all laws affecting the Catholics was therefore effaced from the statute book. But it has been, and is still, too clear that its spirit still lives unabated with Government—that this spirit renders the law of relief in many respects a dead letter-and there is every indication that English rulers only watch the opportunity to repeal it, as far as the age will permit, and at least to render every seeming concession or boon a cheat, and only a fresh and covert means of greater privation and injustice to Catholicity. On this subject let us again consult our author. After detailing many commissions, &c., of inquiry on the state of the Church of England in Ireland-none manifestly really intended to lay bare its real abuses, never to be efficiently acted on, and only in fact intended to amuse, delude, and postpone-our author tims recites-

"Notwithstanding the omission of one most important matter of inquiry, viz., How many of the King's subjects in every bishopric, how many in every benefice, were obedient to the Act of Uniformity, and accepted the spiritual services of the Establishment?—it is obvious that faithful returns to these voluminous queries, must furnish to a Government, sincerely intent upon a beneficial change, great assistance in effecting it. The returns of the prelates dig-nitaries, and beneficed clergy were, with exceptions so trifling as hardly to justify the remembrance of them, full and faithful as became their character and station; and had the ruling spirit in the King's councils honestly desired the spread of religious instruction, and the rehef of the great body of the Irish peo-

Archbishops and Bishops, was in the hands of the King's printer, and light enough was reflected from ment would present, if exposed without veil or covering in the full glare of English daylight; when Lord Althorp, on the 11th March, A.D. 1833, in the name of the Cabinet, submitted to the House of Commons a bill, which, in the same session, became the 3 and clothing, and of the Chaplain therein ministering and 4 William IV., c. 37, 'An act to alter and amend his household, all his lands in the Mere (874 acres,) of Ireland.

"Were the thing not in the Statute Book, to be read and wondered at, it would stagger credality to believe, that in the thirty-third year after the Irish nation had entrusted all its chances of reparation for past injustice, all its hope of happiness and good government for the future, to the honor and magnanimity of the people of England, such a measure could have passed the Imperial Parliament. It is manifestly the creation of one mind, perversely bent upon constructing a scheme, not for effecting Church reform in the interest of the great body of the Irish people, but for rendering abuses, now about to become notorious, somewhat less unendurable by them, and less unsightly to their fellow-subjects. So viciously perfect is its machinery, that, while it appears to humble, nay, even to affrom the Church in the public eye, all the substantial benefits which had been secured to it during three centuries of anti-national and anti-Catholic legislation, are carefully husbanded and preserved. The renewal times and rents to be reserved on the leases of one archiepiscopal and ten episcopal palaces, with their mensal and demesne lands-the proceeds of the annual revenues of twelve sees to be annexed to others on the fall of the lives of their insouls, and benefices in which divine service had not been performed during three years previous to the year 1838-of a graduated tax, to be levied after the

From these vestries the Catholics were excluded, though they are made to pay their imposts. But who do our readers think was the man thus perversely bent on gilding the bitterest pill which the Catholics once knew to our cost, and who never did, and never will, present to us a sweet that will not be doubly As this struggle was matured-particularly within drugged with poison. We all remember the hope of real reform that pruning the state bishops engendered in the popular mind, and the smothered rage and dismay of the Orange Protestants. Now, hear toa-

"The Bishops, although dreadfully shocked, in the first instance, at the indignity put upon them by declaring twelve of their number to be supermmerary. were pacified when brought to understand that their own life-interests were secured, together with a vast

It soon became evident to all, that it was a settled rule of policy with all English Governments, Liberal or Tory, whether the measure assumed a liberal or coercive front, to consider in framing only the in terests of the Protestant Church and people, that the Irish nation was only considered to consist of the 700,000, or so, who have usurped its soil and monopolised its property, and that all the rest are creatures, without bodies to feel, or souls to save.

We conclude with this caution. Let the real Irish nation still watch this Stanley with great suspicion and vigilance, and know that, above all, when he professes concession, to be sure he means most

As for the author of the book, which has elicited these observations, and from which we have so largely quoted, he deserves thanks for the zeal and ability which he has devoted to this work, and the labor and knowledge he has brought to his task. No one can read it without perceiving that he has made good use of those forensic habits of accuracy and reasoning, with which he is well known to be largely gifted.

HOW CATHOLIC TRUST FUNDS ARE ADMINISTERED BY PROTESTANT PARSONS.

A correspondent of the Times has given an instructive account of the emoluments and preferments of the Revds. George and Richard Pretyman, two ple, from the burthen of supplying the material means sons of a former Anglican Bishop of Lincoln. We Christian nation, the public worship of Almighty God how the trust funds given by Catholics for the pour.

Church reform, complete and final, on principles just to all parties, must have been the speedy result.

"But no such purpose was entertained.

"First of all," he says, "I will take Richard to Many House and Patronage of the Many House Income. necessary for the discharge of the first duty of a quote his statement chiefly as an instance to show

Pretyman, as Chaplain-Warden of the Mere Hospital, in Lincoln-shire, and defendant in 'The Attorthe returns of the deans and chapter, dignitaries, and ney-General v. Pretyman,' a suit before the late beneficed clergy, still in course of preparation, to Master of the Rolls in 1841. The Law Report foreshadow the sort of figure the Church Establish (Beavan 4, p. 462.) states that in 1944. Simon decided the Rolls in 1944. (Beavan 4, p. 462,) states that in 1244 Simon de Roppell gave, and by charter confirmed, to the hospital erected by him in Mere, for the perpetual support of thirteen poor persons in bed, and food, and clothing, and of the Chaplain therein ministering and the laws relating to the temporalities of the Church and granted to the Bishops of Lincoln the appointment of a fit Chaplain-Warden, there to perform Divine Service; and he willed that once in the year this Chaplain should account to the Bishop of Lincoln, and, with his consent, appoint the poor persons.

"Such was the trust, and in 1817, thirty-five years ago, the then Bishop appointed, as Chaplain, his son Richard, who, two years after, granted a lease of the hospital land, reserving the old rent of £32, but taking a fine of more than £9,000. In 1826, and 1835, he again renewed the lease for fines of £2,200 and £1742 10s., all of which, like his predecessors, he kept himself, besides £750 for timber. The report adds, that out of the £32 he kept £8 himself, and applied the rest to the use of six poor persons-that the buildings of the hospital had ceased to exist—that no duties were performed by him, and that the annual value of the Mere lands was more than £1,200. The suit was commenced at the instance of the Chancery Commissioners, to whom the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln (consisting of a Dean and Sub-Dean, and the two Canons Pretyman) refused to produce their copy of the charter without cumbent prelates-of the revenues, at the death of the consent of Pretyman the Chaplain, which he retheir incumbents, of all dignities without cure of fused to give, on the plea that the contents were well known from other sources. Accordingly, the Master of the Rolls, 'pursuing the more lenient course protrinal confusion and discordance, that section has been denounced in Billingsgate terms by the High obedience to the Act of Uniformity, reliance might be ments of the annual value of £300, and of the sale to be charged with the rack-rent, after deducting the Church Protestant minister of the crown, and classed surely placed; and the grandchildren of a motley of perpetuities at a spendthrift price to the lessees of £32, until the expiration of the lease; but as the

report adds, 'it was found that he would be utterly unable to pay this, and the case, after some not very hostile discussion, was referred to the consideration of the Attorney-General, who had originally asked that Pretyman might be decreed to pay the amount of the times and the timber, without interest-about £13,700 -which the judge said 'belonged, beyond all doubt to the charity? What the defendant ultimately repaid, and how the suit has been settled, if settled at all, does not appear, nor how it was found out that he in humble prayer with the thousands who daily prewas 'utterly unable' to pay £1,168 a year for the property, out of which he had taken £13,892 for This last point, indeed, is singularly obscure, for in 1817 the Chaplain, who was to minister in the hospital of Mere, was, through his father's kindness, appointed to a canonry residentiary in Lincoln Cathedral, officially valued at £1,165, and also to the precentorship, returned at £184, but having attached to it the rectory of Kilsby-over-the-Tunnel, with tythes upon 2,100 acres, commuted for land, and therefore not worth less than £335. In the same year his father also bestowed upon him the rectory of Walgrave-cum-Hannington, endowed with Michael J. Devine, P. P., Boyle, diocese of Elphin, 350 acres of land, and money payments and a house besides, and therefore worth not less than £1,000. The produce, then, of these three offices in thirtylive years must have been £105,000; but in 1819, favorite with all who had the happiness of his acthe year of his £9,000 fine, his father again presented him with the rectory of Stoney Middleton, commuted at £436 10s., and in 1852 he obtained from the Bishop of Winchester the sinecure rectory The annual of Wroughton, commuted at £570. value, then, of his church preferment is not less than #4,000, and the proceeds during his tenure of it amounted to not less than £134,794, besides the £13,700 obtained by anticipating the revenues of the Mere Hospital, raising the total to more than 2148,500. As for his duties, till 1841, he had not performed any service at the hospital. Wroughton rectory is a sinecure, and when asked officially what be did as precentor, he replied, Aly duties are to superintend the choir, and-preach once a year.' "

The writer then proceeds to narrate the case of

Mr. George P.:-

"Let us now consider his brother George. 1814, his kind father gave him also a canonry residentiary at Lincoln, valued at £1,665, and the cleancellorship, too, returned at :C284 a-year, but probably worth £535, as it has attached to it the prebend of Stoke and the perpetual curacy of Nettleham, a parish of 3,384 acres, with tithes commuted for land and a money payment. In the same year he became Rector of Wheathampstead-cum-Harpenden, with tithes commuted for £1,591, and therefore worth at least £1,600; making with the canonry and precentorship, £3,800 a-year, and producing, in 38 years, at least £144,000. In 1817, when Richard became Chaplain, Canon, Precentor, &c., George was presented by his Father with the rectory of Challont, St. Giles, commuted for £804; and in 1825, when Richard got the sinceure rectory in Wilts, George stepped into a stall at Winchester, not quite a sinecure, of £642 a-year. These two additions raise the annual income of his preferment to £5,246, and the proceeds during his tenure of it to about £190,000 which, with his brother's £148,500, makes £338,500 for the pair. Nor is this all; for as precentor and chancellor they are patrons of six or seven small benefices, and, besides, as canons of Lincoln and Winchester, they have a share in corporate patronage of greater value. Thus, the Chapter of Lincoln are patrons of Great Carlton, value £571, to which, in 1844, a son of George was appointed, upon whose death it fell to another son, in 1850. Now, it may be asked what are the duties of Chancellor Pretyman? This question was put to him, and he replied, 'The usual duties of a Cathedral Chan-cellor.' What these are now-a-days few persons know practically. They used to involve the superintendence of the schools in the diocese, and what has been the value of his labors in this department may perhaps be inferred from the fact, that while the Dean and Sub-Dean, and his brother Richard and himself, were, in 1834, a Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, receiving £6,966 a-year, the expenditure on the cathedral grammar-school was £20 a-year."

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

"THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY .- THE LORD BI-SHOP OF OSSORY .- The Lord Bishop of Ossory, the Right Rev. Doctor Walsh, has forwarded to his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, his subscription to the Catholic University of fifty pounds.

The solemn devotion of the Jubilee terminated in the Church of St. Teresa, Clarendon-street, Dublin, on Friday, the feast of St. Teresa. High Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien. The garden at Abbeyside, found eleven gold coins, of the reign of Charles II., William III., Anne, George I., Rev. Mr. M'Vengh preached the panegyric of the Saint. The ceremonies concluded with procession and benediction of the blessed Sacrament, in which the confraternity of discalced Carmelites, and the Christian Doctrine Confraternity attached to the Church took part.—Dublin Telegraph.

The Right Rev. Dr. Gillis left Limerick on Thursday for Waterford, where his Lordship has gone on a short visit to the Right Rev. Dr. Foran. The Right Rev. Prelate it seems is anxious for Missionary Priests for the Scottish mission. He is about bringing to Edinburgh some of the Christian Brothers, it is said, from Waterford .- Limerick Paper.

Two of the Sisters of Mercy, the branch of whose Order is about to settle in Nenagh. under the auspices of the Right Reverend Doctor Vaughan, arrived in the town on Monday, to inspect the premises. taken for a convent, and we are informed that the rest of the community will arrive in the course of a few weeks .- Tablet.

THE REDEMPTORISTS IN ULSTER .- The Derry Journal, speaking of the great labors of the Redemptorists in Enniskillen, thus lauds their exertions in the good work of bringing sinners to repentance: The unceasing labors of these good men are beyoud any worldly praise. From five o'clock in the morning until ten at night they were engaged in the confessional, preaching, instructing children, baptising adults, receiving converts into the Church, and joined sented themselves. We expect shortly to have a religious house of the Fathers, or Sisters of Mercy, established in this town; the building is almost ready. The entire instructions are of a non-sectarian character, and merely relate to the goodness of God, the enormity of sin, the Death and Passion of Christ, and the mutual relations and duties of the human family, and are every way espable of stirring up the Christian feelings of the working classes. Three other Lathers follow from Enniskillen in a few days."

Died at Rumley-avenue, Kingstown, on the 14th olt., in the 63d year of his age, the Very Rev. deeply regretted by a most numerous and respectable circle of all denominations, of whom he was the idol. His meek, pious, and amiable manners made him a

REV. H. E. MANNING-The Rev. H. E. Manning is about to leave the metropolis for Rome, accompanied, we feel assured, by the prayers and best wishes of many a sincere and grateful heart. During his short sojourn here since his return from the Eternal City, his labors have been abandant, in season and out of season. They have truly been labors of charity; for few Sundays have passed without his preaching one or more sermous in behalf of some of his agent, Edward Loyd, Esq, of Heathfield, that his our poor schools or institutions. He will return to Ringland in May next .-- Catholic Standard.

The Church of Pantasaph was originally designed for a place of Protestant worship, but at the conversion of Lord and Lady Fielding its destination was changed to that of a Catholic church. The foundation-stone was laid three years ago by the Protestant Bishop of St. Asaph, attended by about sixty of the Clergy of the Establishment, and by one of those wonderful changes which God alone can foresee, the church has just been opened by the Bishop of Shrewsbury, assisted by about forty of the Secular l and Regular Clergy of the Cathelic Church .-- Cor. cations to be made for spirit licenses at the ensuing of Tablet.

THE NEWMAN INDEMNITY FUND. - L'Univers of the 19th alt., publishes its 63rd list of subscribers to this fund, showing a total received of 39,713%. 92c. or £1,572. Among the subscriptions acknowledged in Tuesday's Univers are 1,081f. 10c., the amount received at the office of l'Espérance of Nancy; 50f. the subscription of Mgr. Joseph Alberti, Bishop of Syra and Delegate of the Holy See in Greece, 20f., from the Baron de Giresse, and the remainder in small sums.

Conversions .- It is said that the report of the conversion of Lord Huntingtower, is quite true; the Marchioness of Lothion's daughters have also been received into the Church. Another nobleman, it is ders would do well to pray very earnestly for him at the present time. - Dublin Telegraph.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE SIXMILDERIDGE TRAGEDY .- The Limerick E.r. miner says:-" On Wednesday next a meeting of those gentlemen, lay and clerical, of the county of the men who were slaughtered at Sixmilebridge, will be held at Carmody's Hotel, Ennis, to take measures to the fund for the relief of those who survive them. The gentlemen who have, with a humanity only excelled by their zeal, undertaken to urge the claims of these poor people, had intended to call a public meeting, in some public place, whereat the circumstances of their case could e reviewed, and where the public feeling might be given expression to, and some notice might be taken the atrocious libel and ferocious threatenings with which the noble jurors of Clare and the oppressed people have been assailed ever since the blood of the one had been avenged by the judgment of the other. With more dignity than those who lecture—with more fairness than those who abuse them-with an honest desire that, if possible, the law should be allowed to take its course, without any stimulus of prejudice or assion, they have determined to confine their efforts o the alleviation of the sufferings of the families of the murdered men. The meeting on Wednesday next will, therefore, not be held in the open air, nor will any large body of the people be present at it.

DUNGARVAN, OCTOBER 14.—On Monday a poor woman named Hogan, who was digging out potatoes in a John V. of Portugal. Their present value is about £13. As soon as it was known that she discovered the gold, hundreds of persons collected about her in the potato garden, but the police kept off the crowd, whilst she and her husband were digging for the gold. To-day she commenced the same again, and it is expected she will make a further discovery of the precious metal, as it is believed a man named Nugent buried a considerable sum of money in or about this place. A house was built on the spot some years ago.

Mr. Joseph Murphy, solicitor, has returned from Paris, whither he went to obtain information respecting the will of the late Rev. Eugene McNamara, a Catholic clergyman, and a native of Clare, who lately died in Paris worth about £48,000. Mr. Murphy attended on behalf of deceased's relatives, one of whom-a brother, is a member of the city constabulary. The will is written in Spanish .- Limerick Chronicle.

Saturday last, Oct. 16, the swivel bridge on Lake Athalia, Galway (one hundred and fifty-seven feet in

PARENT BOARD OF MANUFACTURE. -The above board | Farmers account for this fact by saying that the polato purposes holding a meeting shortly in Galway, to promote the establishment of native manufacture in this town, and we trust that they will meet with that publie support and co-operation which so landable an object merits. A beginning in some branch of indus-try, however trivial, must be made, and we would therefore suggest to the active, intelligent, and patriotic, members of the present board to come down prepared to lay before our citizens some plain, practical proposition that would enable them at once to bring matters to an issue.—Galway Packet.

The Earl of Mayo is, at present, engaged in a tour of the North and West of Ireland, for the purpose of eliciting information on the subject of connecting Belfast with the West. His Lordship visited Belfast on yesterday (Friday, Oct. 22) to meet parties interested in the subject in the Chamber of Commerce.

The Limerick Chronicle, a Protectionist paper, says "We have now in port vessels of nearly all nations with breadstuffs; a fair reason that between Indian corn and home produce we'may expect a large loaf, and bread is much cheaper and nutritious food than potatoes, which at the present rate should be deemed a luxury."

RAILWAY TO KELLS .- The cutting on this line is rapidly progressing, and will soon reach the point of terminus, situate on the right of the road leading from Kells to Trun. - Meath Herald.

Lieutenant-Colonel Beamish has resigned his commission of the peace for the city of Cork.

The Waterford News says that Waterford has been decided on as the place for holding the National Cattle Show for 1853.

Good Landlords .- Arnid the ruin caused by the folly and wickedness of several Landlords, we rejoice to notice the benevolent conduct of J. D. Fitzgerald, Esq., M. P., Ennis, who has lately purchased in the Incumbered Estates Court the estate of Hamo de Massy, Esq., near Ballingarry, county Limerick. He has forgive a half year's rent to his tenants at Gortroe, and told object is to make the tenants as comfortable and as happy as possible, and to regulate the rent according to their means of paying it. We have also heard the highest praise bestowed upon the earl of Dunraven, and his agent, James Barry, Esq.; and on John Pi gott, Esq., of Cappard. Queen's County, and his agent, Thomas Davenport, Esq. Such acts give hope and confidence, and stay the wasting drain of emigration. -Limerick Reporter.

PRICE OF WHISKEY .- An advance of 3d per gallon in the price of whiskey, took place in Cork market, on Monday. The distillery price stands now at 6s. per gallon for 25 O.P.

There are no less than one hundred and one appli-Quarter Sessions of Belfast.

Mr. Kirwan, the Mayo Stipendiary Magistrate who was charged with remissuess in the duty of affording protection to voters, and general misbehavior, at the ast election, has been, after official investigation, reprimanded by the Lord-Lientenant, and suspended for six months.

A sign of the times, under Derbyite rule, may be perceived in the fact, that there was not one Catholic gentleman sworn on the Quarter Session Grand Jury of the great Catholic county of Tipperary on Monday last, October 18.

A signal balance between Catholic and Protestant liberality was struck, on Sunday last, in the Catholic Church of Dundalk, and in Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. The ardent followers of the ancient faith subscribed £320 towards the splendid new organ in Dunhoped, will shortly make his submission; but our rea- dalk; whilst the frequenters of the great Dublin Protestant Cathedral gave the following proof of their munificent zeal, according to Saunder's :- "The cathedral was lighted for the first time on Suaday, during evening service. The congregation was numerous, and the collection, which is for the restoration of the cathedral, amounted to nine shillings and three pence!

The late Dr. Hingston, of Cloyne, who held besides some other fat and goodly livings, was incumbent of White Church, and gleaned from its devoted and im-Clare, who have taken an interest in the families of poverished people a sum of £900 a year! The congregation consisted of one-a good man, whose family were all Catholics, and the sexton who, in his last sickness.sent for the Priest, and became a Catholic.Tel! the gaping world, of Protestant souls saved in Catholic perishes at the rate of £16, £18, and £22 ahead—here were two souls spiritually cared for to the tune of £450 each: and what harm, if in the heel of the hunt one of them had not thus ungratefully turned over to "Romanism," after an expenditure on his individual soulsaving, during his life of 54 years, of £24,300.— Correspondent of the Cork Examiner.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS .- Rarely, indeed, has the north farmer enjoyed so favorable a season for harvest operations as that just closed. From the middle of August, when cutting down grain became general, up to the final securing the stacks in the haggard, scarcely such a thing as a "shake" was expetienced. We had none of those sudden bursts of high winds which in other years swept away a great portion of the top pickles from the sheaves of ripe corn; thus causing a very serious loss to the farmer. Again, gram was taken from the fields in such good condition that even the descriptions just brought from the barn to the market have almost the hardness and firm appearance of last year's produce. As the work threshing proceeds, the state of yield shows pretty satisfactorily; and though complaints are heard of oats being light in some districts, the general average is much above that of last year. Wheat has turned out favorably, and prices continue to look npwards, the latest rates for superfine lots of wheat being £9 10s., to £9 18s. per ton-that is, about £2 per ton above the average market value in October, 1851. Oats are low, though some advance is going forward, but as compared with the value of wheat prices stand at a small figure. Turnips are, also, likely to turn out a heavy crop. Potatoes continue to hold on pretty well, the blight not having extended for some weeks past. Those which caught the disease in July and August have nearly all rotted in the ground.

THE POTATO CROP .- The Mayo Constitution has the subjoined gratifying statement:-Farmers are making every exertion during the present propitions weather to store the potato crop, and we are happy to say that we are satisfied from the reports we have received, and from personal inspection, that our gloomy, anticipations are much removed, the general crop being much more safe and abundant than we expected. length), which spans the entrance to the Longh, was lit has been ascertained, extraordinary as it may ap-successfully swung in presence of Mr. Hemans and pear, that the ravages of the blight have been of a milder character among the late crops than in the early. of Dublin.

called 'Protestant' has been planted as the general crop, and that it is well known to resist the disease much better than any other species. We have, however, seen, on the same farm, 'Protestants' that were planted in February, and also some of the same seed in the beginning of April-the latter proving to be a superior crop, while the former were more affected by the blight in the stalk and root. While we are the advocate for early planting of the early kinds of polatoes, we certainly think this fact, which is apparent this year, is worthy of investigation, and considera-

The weather continues beautifully fine. Potato digging is being carried on with avidity in the surrounding district .- Nenagh Guardian.

Potatoes sell at from 5d. to 6d. a stone in Limerick market. The only excuse for such high charges is the entire employment of the country people in the completion of harvest work, as the crop in general is healthy and large.

On Wednesday Mr. John Wilson Vokes, accompanied by his stewart, passing through an orchard on his properly, recently purchased, at Barnakyle, near Parick's-well, discovered an apple tree a second time in blossom for this year, and emitting a perfume nearly as strong as in the month of May !- Limerick Reporter.

Within the last few weeks hundreds of families have been evicted in the Nenagh union. From an official return it appears that the number

of emigrants who left the port of Londonderry for the United States and British America, between the 1st of January and the 30th of September 1852, amounted to 5015; for the same period last year, 5795, showing a decrease this year of 780. Two steamers from Waterford recently conveyed twelve hundred emigrants drawn from the "most healthy and stalwart" of the population.

"Public taxation on the lands" of the Ballyraughan Union, in the county of Clare, "exceeds twenty shillings in the pound sterling annually," say the Guardians, in a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, dated October 7th. The last poor-rate is described as being five shillings in the pound for six months, and the next is estimated at six shillings and eight pence. The potato disease is said to have been "more vin-lent;" "lands are extensively getting out of cultivation," and "employment for the laboring population is rapidly on the decline." The remedy prayed for in the memorial is the "benefit of free emigration to Australia;" coupled with an assertion "that beland has not had its proportionate share in such emigration." The Guardians also hope that the Consolidated Annuities Act may be repealed, and the agricultural class relieved from the "unequal and oppressive taxation sought to be imposed upon them." They state their willingness to repay, as they have hitherto repaid, loans for public works, such as "piers, railways, river navigation, harbors, court-houses, and improvement and drainage of lands. In the last paragraph they contest the soundness of Lord Monteagle's report on the evidence given before the Lords' Committee on the Irish Consolidated Annuities. They say that "the premises laid down in that part of his report relating to the advance of £300,000 to pay the debts of distressed unions, afford so many just, cogord, and satisfactory reasons for such unions being exempted from all liability of repaying such claim of £300,000, particularly as debts contracted by Vice-Guardians, as almost the whole of that last demand had been, were not legally recoverable from their successors, the elected Guardians." And they "cannot concur in the conclusions arrived at in that report of Lord Monteagle, in reference either to that last-mentioned claim, or to that other claim which relates to the repayment of the money expended for food under Sir John Burgoyne's establishment."

Mr. O'Callaghan was lately convicted and fined £10 at Clifden, for having falsely imprisoned a halfwitted individual. It seems that the plaintiff had, on seeing Mr. O'C-(as it seems to one very naturally) coming out of his conventicle one Sunday, made the sign of the cross-whereon the "Revd." gentleman, who, like his commander-in-chief, has an equal dread of holy water and the sign of our redemption, placed the plaintiff under custody-the Protestant police of Oughterard, indignant at the Catholic presuming to make the sign of the cross, kept their prisoner in custody for a few hours-on his liberation he charged the parson with false imprisonment, and has succeeded in obtaining a conviction through the presiding magistrate, Mr. Freeman, was a Protestant. - Catholic Standard.

ESCAPE FROM DROWNING .- About one o'clock yesterday morning a large number of men had a narrow escape from drowning in the river to the rear of the Presentation Convent garden. They were employed in constructing a dam so as to turn the water into a different course, when a sudden rush of the water broke the embankment, carrying everything before it with irresistible force. Several of the men were carried to a distance of thirty yards where fortunately the water was shallow, and they were then enabled to save themselves. Three, however, got into the middle of the stream, and would inevitably have been drowned, but for the assistance of a boat, which rescued them from their dangerous position. - Galway Parkel. MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT .- A melancholy and dis-

tressing accident happened on Friday morning at a place called Reville,s Mill, near Campile-bridge, in his country. About four o'clock John Shea, son-inlaw of John Reville, owner of the mill, was called up to grind some corn which a customer wanted early.-About six o'clock, Shea's daughter, a child of about II. years old, went into the mill, which was stopped at the time, and, dreadful to state, there found her poor lather crushed up in the machinery, and quite dead. It was with great difficulty the body was removed, so entwined had it become with the wheels. The deceased was a most industrious man, and has left a wife and six children to mourn his premature fate. He is deeply regretted by all who knew him. — Wexford Guardian. The investigation into the strange circumstances attending the death of Mrs. Kirwan, at Ireland's Eye, a short time since, was resumed on Saturday morning, in Howth, before Major Brownrigg and the parties concerned for the Crown, and the husband of the deceased, Mr. W. Kirwan. As on the previous occasion, it was not open to the press; but it transpired that, after the examination of several witnesses, Mr. Kirwan was fully committed for trial at the next commission on the charge of murder. The deceased lady was young, handsome, and accomplished, and the husband is said to be an artist of considerable ability as a painter in oils. He was apparently in affluent circumstances,

IRISH PROTESTANTS. WHAT WESLEY THOUGHT OF THEM.

We feel really thankful to Dr. Bellinger, for having by his quotation, directed our attention to Wesley's Journal. The good use he has made of one passage, has induced us to read over attentively good part of that work; and we have had the good fortune to discover, that on more points than one, his opinions differ from those of Dr. Bachman. For example, Dr. B. thinks all Irish Protestants pious and observant of the Sabbath. Wesley thought the contrary because he

was an eye winess. "Tuesday, May 13, 1760.—Having procured a fresh horse, I rode on to Belturbet, a town in which there is neither Papist nor Presbyterian. But to supply that defect, there are Sabbath-breakers, drunkards, and common swearers in abundance."

Elsewhere, he rates the whole Protestant population of Ireland as worse than heathen (Journal, May 13, 1750). "About five in the afternoon I preached at Ahaskra to a congregation gathered from all parts.-O what a harvest might be in Ireland, did not the poor Protestants hate Christianity worse than either Popery or Heathenism!"

PROSELYTISM IN WORKHOUSES.

(From the Dublin Telegraph.)

The following advertisement has been issued by order of the Board of Guardians of the Gorey Union :-" Gorey Union-Wanted by the Board of Guardians of this union, a competent person, to fill the situation of schoolmistress for the Workhouse. Salary not to exceed £20 per annum; the person appointed must be a trained teacher and a Protestant. Applications, enclosing testimonials, will be received by me, up to ten o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, the 23rd day of October, 1852, on which day the appointment will be made.— By order, W. M. Higginbotham, clerk of the Union .-Corey, 13th Oct. 1852."

Gorey-the workhouse in which none but a Protestant will be permitted to teach the children-we need not inform our readers, is seated in the heart of the Catholic county of Wexford-a county in which, like most other counties in Ireland, the poor are almost exclusively Catholics, and the farmers, or rate-payers, Catholics.

In that most useful compilation, Thom's Directory, we find that there are twenty-five electoral divisions in the union of Gorey; that it contains 129,704 statute acres; that the Poor Law valuation amounts to £68,826; that the population in 1841, consisted of 38,503 persons; that the number relieved during the year ending 29th September, 1850, was 3,372; that 106 persons received out-door relief; that the sum expended on in-door maintenance was £3,621 0s. 5d., and upon out-door relief the miserable pittance was £11 16s. 31d., whilst the cost of the establishment, independent of the maintenance of the poor, was £2,958 14s. 61d., making a sum total of £6,591

By the Census Returns for 1851, for a copy of which we are indebted to the Census Commissioners, we learn that the population in the union of Gorey had diminished from 38,000 in 1841, to 31,251 persons; that the number of houses had lessened from 6,565 in 1841, to 5,432 in 1851; that there were, in 1841, 165 houses not inhabited, and that there are, in 1851, 299 houses uninhabited; that there were, in 1841, 21 new houses building, and that, in 1851, there are only 5 new houses building. By the same returns we also learn, that in the workhouse of Gorey there are this year 595 males and 825 females, making a total of 1,420 receiving relief as paupers.

In these figures, respecting the union of Gorey, we have in epitome a history of Ireland during the last ten years. Those figures disclose an awful state of facts-the houses of the humble cast down-the population that dwelt in them the victims of disease, or famine, or oppression-dead or driven out of the land; whilst the charity-such charity as brings food, and clothing, and medicine to the habitations of the humble-the manner in which the monks practised charityis typified in modern poor-law Protestantised philan-thropy by the sum of £11 16s. 31d.; whilst those who are paid for taking care of the poor, paid for doing badly that which the monks did well and gratuitously, receive £2,958!!!

For charity, ically beneficial charity to the poor, the cost is cleven pounds; for the modern machinery to administer charity the cost is nearly three thousand pounds in a single Irish union!

In the returns that we have quoted, there are the proofs that the poor of Gorey have suffered many awful calamities. A remnant have fled to the workhouse, in the hope of saving themselves from starvation. Amongst these there are 825 temales. How many of these are Catholics we are not in a condition to say; but we believe there can be no exaggeration in the supposition that at least 700 of them are Catholies; and for the instruction of these the guardians of Gorey declare that the teacher must not be a Ca-

The poor have been deprived of their homes—they have fled from the tempters of proselytism that met them in the fields and on the roadsides—they have preferred the pauper's garbage and the pauper's felonlike garments to the abandonment of their faith-and now that they are caged in a workhouse, that they stand at bay with death, the guardians let loose upon them "a Protestant schoolmistress;" for none other need apply.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.—Since the establishment of the constability force in Iteland, until the present year, the candidates for admission so far exceeded the vacancies that the exercise of local influence had been often required, by the applicants. But the exodus which has produced so important an effect in other respects, has led to a remarkable change in the constabulary also. A number of the best men have resigned in order to emigrate, and it has become somewhat difficult to supply their places. Recruiting has been resorted to in various counties, and in this way the strength of the force is now kept up. But owing to the unabated desire for emigration amongst the rural population, and the comparative scarcity of laborers, it is likely enough that some increase must be made in the pay of the sub-constables, to induce those now in the force to remain, and to render it attractive to young men qualified to become useful members of the constabulary. - Correspondent of Morning Chronicle.

The cleaver with which the late Mr. O'Callaghan Ryan's head was laid open has been discovered and identified. It was found near the scene of the murder.

DREADFUL MURDERS IN THE COUNTY OF DUBLIN. Two frightful murders were committed on Tuesday

evening, October 12, on the townland of Toulagee, within three miles of Swords, county Dublin. The ictims were an old man, upwards of seventy years of age, named Patrick Smith, and his sister Margaret, who had almost completed her eightieth year. They resided together in a poor cabin, in a very lonely situation, on the property of Mr. Mangan, just halfway between Swords and Bellewstown, and had oc-capied the cabin fortwenty-two years. The man was employed by Mr. Mangan in the capacity of herd or caretaker, and received for his services five shillings a week, and was allowed the use of a small garden. His wife is dead about two years, and his eldest sister, who was almost bed-ridden, lived with him. It is supposed that the crime was perpetrated for the purpose of plunder, as Smith had the name of having a few pounds by him. The murder was not discovered until Thursday evening, about eight o'clock. An inquest was held on Friday by Mr. Davis, coroner for the north district of the county. The jury returned a verdict as follows :-- "That the said Patrick and Margaret Smith were found murdered in their house at Toulagee, and that the head of Pavrick Smith was cut and injured with a heavy wooden bar, and that the skull of Margaret Smith was fractured with the same wooden bar, and that the jury believe that the said persons were murdered on Tuesday might by some person or persons unknown."—Telegraph.

Tuesday's (Oct. 19) Guzelle contains a proclamation, offering a reward of £SO for the discovery of the person or persons who, on Tuesday, the 12th ult., murlered Patrick and Margaret Smith, in their cabin,

near Swords. DREADFUL MURDER IN THE KING'S COUNTY .- The distressing and painful duty has been imposed upon us of recording the brutal and cold-blooded murder of Mr. William R. Manifold, of Annaghmore, near Frankford, in this county, by the hand of an assassin. The unfortunate gentleman was returning home from Tullamore last evening (Tuesday), where he had been on business connected with some suits at the Quarter Sessions of Tullamore. He was accompanied by Mr. John Dyas, of Frankford. Whilst they were ascending Pallas Hill, which is about four miles from Tullamore—the horse was driven at a walking pacesomewhere about half-way up the hill the cowardly and fiendish assassin got stealthily behind the gig, and discharged the contents of a pistol loaded with slugs into the back of Mr. Manifold's head. The entire charge entered, and passed out at the top of his skull, causing his instant death. This took place about half-past six o'clock, p.m. The Frankford and Blueball police were in active pursuit and inquiry during the night, and have arrested eight persons on suspicion. Just as we were going to press, our reporter has returned, and informed us that James Dillon, Esq., Coroner, held an inquest on the body this day, and that the jury has returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. Immediately after the inquest, a private inquiry was held by the magistrates.—King's Co. Chronicle.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The meeting of Parliament on Thursday, the 4th November (says the Observer), will be for the election of Speaker and the swearing in of members, which occupy some days. The Queen's speech will not be delivered until the following week, when the real "business" of parliament will begin.

THE CASE OF THE REV. MR. PRYNNE.-We understand that on the matter being submitted to Dr. Bayford, the counsel for the Rev. Mr. Gorham, in the celebrated case of that name, the learned gentleman ave it as his opinion that the law cannot reach the Rev. Mr. Prynne, or any other Clergyman, for receiving confessions in the church. The Evangelical party in Devoushire have, consequently, abandoned all idea of instituting proceedings in connection with the mat-

ter.—Morning Advertiser.
The Morning Herald of Wednesday, in an article referring to the letters of the Bishop of Exeter to Messrs. Graves and Hatchard, states its belief "that the preliminary documents in a proceeding against the Rev. G. R. Prynne."

which he puts to his Right Rev. Lordship the following case, which he adds " is not an imaginary one:" Church of England to refuse to receive that person? I will further suppose that I fully press upon the perpentance, but that he still urges that he finds Confession a great help and means of grace, and presses on me my obligation to receive him: is it your Lordship's opinion that I should be authorised by the Church of England (whatever my own private opinions might be) tiser. to reject such a person?" Here is his Lordship's

"Bishopstowe, Oct. 9, 1852. "Dear Sir—As I do not think the Church of Eugland prohibits your receiving to Confession those who seek t as an habitual practice, I do not presume to prohibit your doing so. The Church seems to me to discourage such a practice; therefore, I should endeavor to dissuade one who came to me in pursuance of the practice from persisting to desire it. If I had sufficient reason to believe that he had not endeavored honestly and earnestly to quiet his own conscience by self-examination, and other acts of repentance, I should not myself admit him. More than this I must decline

saying.—Yours sincerely, "Rev. G. R. Prynne." "H. EXETER. with cries of 'Turn him out !'-turn him out, that is, conducted with great order.-Gateshead Observer.

of his See, not by any process at law, civil or Eccle- | FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. siastical, should the Right Reverend Prelate by any act or deed have made himself amenable (a thing, however, of which nobody is foolish enough to dream), but by the flat of a mob! And there were several of the Bishop's Clergy present, not only not rebuking the popular malignity, but actually provoking it.

At a meeting held at Plymouth on Wednesday, arising out of the episcopal investigation into the charges brought against the Reverend Mr. Pyrnne of St. Peter's at Eldad, a memorial to the House of Lords was agreed to, praying that they "will be pleased speedily to adopt such decisive measures as hall issue in a full, absolute, and authoritative repudiation by the Church of England, both of the principles and the practices of the corrupt system of teaching herein complained of, and especially of the doctrine and practices of the Romish confessional." The meeting was attended by the Rev. Mr. Hatchard, the Rev. Mr. Nantes, and the Rev. Mr. Greaves. speakers, among whom were some naval men, strongly denounced the Romanist party in the Church. - Spec-

REVIVAL OF CONVOCATION .- (From the Times.)-A report has reached us, which is not, we believe, without foundation, that Lord Derby and his colleages have resolved to advise her Majesty to permit the Houses of Convocation to sit for the despatch of business, and that the Royal license will consequently be issued. empowering those ecclesiastical assemblies to enter upon the consideration of such matters as may be thereby submitted to them. So little are we ourselves -so little is the country at large—prepared for such an announcement, that our first impulse is to question the information of this rash and abrupt measure which has reached us-for if there be truth in the intentions ascribed to the government on this subject, we can hardly conceive any act or determination of the state more perilons to the Church of England, or more inimical to the order and tranquility of society. It is notorious that the exertions made of late years to revive the force and efficiency of Convocation have proceeded from the extreme High Church party, and not from the Church of England at large. The Clerical elections which have been conducted with a sort of mock solemnity in some dioceses of England were regarded as a farce, or at least an empty form, by the majority of the Clergy, since no intimation whatever had been given that it was intended to depart from the established custom, and to allow the houses to proceed to business. After a lapse of 145 years it would amount to a trick of the grossest kind to place the affairs of the Church, without previous notice, in the hands of a body of men not even chosen with any view to the practical conduct of them. The whole constitution of these Ecclesiastical assemblies is so autiquated and defective that the attempt to set in motion an engine which was discarded nearly a contury and a half ago as mischievous and unmanageable s certainly one of the wildest freaks that ever passed through the brain of a statesman.

The London correspondent of the Oxford University Herald says:-"An impression prevails that the meeting of Convocation will even this year not be the empty form it has too long been permitted to be. Under any circumstances there will again be a vigorous attempt made to give it a voice, and no doubt the presentation of petitions will be effected. But many are now beginning to be of epinion that far more than that will be accomplished on this occasion. There are reports that Lord Derby is favorable to the revival of Convocation, as an act of justice to the Church, and that he is quite disposed to advise her Majesty to permit its revival. The Archbishop of Canterbury, on the other hand, is opposed to it—and so is the Archbishop of York. But the friends of Convocation are actively on the alert, and no stone will be left unturned to promote their object."

A Nonconformist.-The following is an extract from a letter recently addressed by Mr. Gladstone to one of his friends in London :- "I consider myself to be a true member and minister of the Church of Engno long period will chapse before the Arches Court will land in her Protestant integrity, but one who, for the sake of the purity of the Cospel, which some of her bishops and clergy are betraying; and which many Confession in the Church of England .- The more are refusing to defend, has been unrighteously Rev. G. R. Prynne has addressed a letter to the cast forth-not by her, but by them-and who has Bishop of Exeter upon the subject of Confession, in been compelled, in self-defence, so far to become a which he puts to his Right Rev. Lordship the followSonconformist.' With regard to Mr. Gladstone's ultimate expectations, we may venture to present ano--"Supposing a person to come to me, at his own ther extract from the letter aforesaid:-"My hopes particular request, several times in the course of the are, that the national church will, in God's good proear for Confession, have I any authority from the vidence, be so reformed that I, with multitudes of others, can again, be substantially admitted within her pale; and if it be not so, my full persuasion is, son the necessity of private self-examination and re- that she must shortly become so corrupted and cankered with Popery, which is coming upon her like a flood, that all Christ's true followers within her will be compelled to join in a movement similar to the one with which I am now connected."- Morning Adver-

PROTESTANTISM IN ENGLAND .- On Sunday the Mormonites held a conference in the Lyceum, Lambtontreet, Bishopwearmouth. At the first meeting in the orenoon four hundred Mormous assembled. Mr. R. Hardman was elected president of the conference .-Samuel Richards, high priest of the Latter-Day Saints n Great Britain, proposed that the conference acknowedged the constituted authorities of the Church, now dwelling in the city of Zion, at the Salt Lake-viz., Brigham Young, the high priest, and his councillors, John Smith (brother of the late prophet) as patriarch, and twelve apostles. The congregation promised obe-dience, the proposal being sanctioned by a loud "Amen." Mr. Sumuel Richards to be high priest of he British Isles; and Levi Richards, his councillor. It appeared that the Carlisle district contains one The Oxford University Herald has the following hundred and forty members, mostly poor people, who have remarks on the same subject:—"There is a had subscribed £1 7s 10d last year. The Hull district piteous remarks on the same subject:—"There is a had subscribed £17s 10d last year. The Hull district lierce contest going on just now in Devonport and (two hundred and forty members) £34 to the general Plymouth against much that is Catholic in the Church fund. A meeting was also held in the afternoon and of England. The subject of confession has lately been another in the evening; and at the latter curiosity had imported into the conflict. A Clergyman who had drawn together about 1,800 people. Mr. Margrets, a found the minds of certain of the young amongst his Mormon missionary who had been in Italy endeavoring parishioners so deprayed as to require a rigid examination even of the thoughts and intents of their corrupt hearts, has been dragged by some of his Reverend brethren of another school of theology before an extra-city of Zion, it was stated, had given over smoking premien of another school of theology before an extra-judicial tribunal; and although acquitted by his Bishop, they are still pursuing him with all the rancor of per-secution. This week a public meeting has been held in Plymouth on the subject. And what a subject on which to appeal to the passions of the multitude! Some idea may be formed of the character of the meeting when we state that the mention of the Richards to emigrate to the call of Zion. A collection was meeting when we state that the mention of the Bishop's to emigrate to the city of Zion. A collection was name, as the chief Pastor of that district, was met made amounting to £4 5s. All the meetings were

We (Times) believe that the following programme of proceedings at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington will prove to be in the main correct.

The remains of his Grace will remain at Walmer until four days before the faneral, which will take place between the 17th and 19th of November. They will then be removed to Chelsen Hospital, where the body will lie in state for three days, and on the evening before the solemnity it will be removed to the Horse Guards.

On the morning of the funeral, the funeral cortige will be formed at the Horse Guards, and will proceed by Charing-cross, the strand, Fleet-street, and Ludgate-hill, to St. Paul's.

Six regiments of infantry, eight squadrons of cavalry. and seventeen guns, will take part in the procession, that being the number of troops to which his grace was entitled by his rank in the army.

A body of marines will also form part of the cortege. which will be headed by eighty-three veterans from Cholsen Hospital, who shared in the duke's campaigns. he eighty-three representing the years to which his grace had attained.

We have also reason to believe that the Field Marshal's baton of the deceased duke will be borne on the eccasion by the Marquis of Anglesey, his companion in arms; and that representatives from those foreign overeigns in whose armies his Grace bore the rank of Field Marshal will assist at the solemnity, each bearig the baten of the deceased.

With a view of diminishing as much as possible te delay inseparable from a long file of carriages, it is intended to make the procession as much as possible a walking one, and to dispense, as far as is consistent with the solemnity of the occasion, with an unnecesary train of vehicles.

It is also hoped that the good sense and the good aste of the city will on this occasion consent to waive its claim to precedence, and that the Lord Mayor, after meeting the corting at Temple-bar, will fall into the procession after the Prince Consort.

Finally, it is not intended to line the streets through which the procession will pass with military. The guardianship of the thoroughfares will be left to the police, and to the good feeling of the public, who will thus have an opportunity of beholding the mouraful spectacle without the interruption of a line of soldiers and of testifying their respect for the mighty dead by their decorous and orderly demeanor.

A Tale of a Proselvie .-- A case, at which of course the protone smile, has just occurred in this neighborhood, showing how good intentions and relagious zeal may at times be imposed on by the wordlyminded. A gentleman, who takes more than ordinary interest in the spiritual wellare of the Jewish race fell in with one of the wanderers from Caman, and attracted by his hook nose, sharp eye, and back hair, began to angle for a convert, texts being thrown at him tenderly as a fisherman flings his artificial fly before a rising trout. The son of Israel fairly began to nibble, till at interview after interview he appeared to be fairly caught. He listened with an attentive ear, and a solemn face, and at last the good man proposed that he should be formally received into the Christian church preparatory to his producing him at he next anniversary meeting as a live lew converted by his eloquence. This was agreed to; but first he had some wordly gear that encumbered him, a little lot of jewellery worth £60, that he must convert into eash to seek a fresh mode of life after embracing his new faith; and out of pure benevolence, and as some return for the interest taken in his welfare he offered it to his patron for £40. At first there was some hesitation as to taking advantage of the warm feelings of the convert—his gratitude appeared to have overcome he proverbial discretion of his race; but at length the work was completed—the £40 was paid, and the stumbling block removed. The denoument may be easily divined. The jewellery looks delicious by candle-light, but its worth at the utmost is about £10, and the Jew has fled unbaptised either to Dake'splace or the gold diggings.—Chelmsford Chronicle.

Mary Ann Proudfoot, a servant to Mrs. Bunn, of Southtown, Yarmouth, is at present in a very doubtful state, from an attempt made to murder her by Samue! Howth, a corn-porter in the same employ, who had seduced her. He had made an appointment with he: at eight o'clock on the evening of Thursday to give her money against her confinement. On her keeping it, he put a tar plaster over her face, and attempted to strangle her with his fingers. The girl screamed, when Howth beat her violently about the face and head, leaving her insensible, in which state she was found by some boys who heard the screams. He iremanded at present to see whether she recovers, of which such doubts is entertained by the magistratethat they have taken her deposition in the hospital, to be prepared for the worst.—Spectator.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The emigration from. Liverpool this year bids fair to show a very large increase over that of last, or of any preceding year.-The following are the monthly returns of the first three quarters of 1851 and 1852, as made to the Custom House by the government emigration officer:-

Shine Passangara	Ships. Passengers
	1850.
January 38 12,126	26 7,749
February 39 11,986	31 11,843
March 53 17,571	
April 82 25,447	. 67 25,492
May 60 21,067	. 70 26,827
June 61 17,263	. 55 20,847
July 48 13,778	. 60 21,325
August 44 16,717	. 61 21,907
September 58 20,219	. 62 23,280

Total 483 156,174 485 Increase in 1852, 2 ships and 23,590 passenger-The total emigration of last year, ending the 31st of December, was 195,932. That of nine months of the present year, therefore, is only 16,196 below the whole of 1851. These returns do not include cabin passengers, of which there were 958 sailed from Liverpool last year. The return purports to give only the number of adults, not persons—that is, it counts as one adult the proportion of children allowed according to the scale laid down by law. We may, therefore, safely add one-fifth to the number returned as the total number of human beings who have left their country during the past nine months. We have no means of arriving at the precise number of emigrants who have gone to Australia. On very good authority, however, we may state it in round numbers at 15,000 -Liverpool Standard.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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TRUE WITNESS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 12, 1852.

The second section of the se

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

There is little British news of any interest by the steamer Africa. Until the meeting of Parliament, on the 4th inst., Ministers will take care to let as little of their future financial policy leak out as posrevival of the old, Penal Laws against refractory Papists, who most contumaciously persist in their refusal to have their spiritual affairs regulated by Act of Parliament; the presence of the Spooners, the anti-Maynooth cry is raised again; connected with this subject there is a certain "Report of the Oxford University Commission" which will, no doubt, be made good use of by the Catholic members, when the day shall come for making enquiry into the system of iniversity education. The report that Lord Derby was prepared to recommend Her Majesty to sanction the revival of that exploded old humbug. Convocation, has been formally contradicted by the Ministerial organs; the usual farce at the opening of Parliament will be gone through with, and the affairs of the State Church, its discipline, and doctrines, will be quietly arranged for it by the House of Commons, as of old. The murder of the soldier of the 31st, which was reported some weeks ago, and severely commented upon by the Protestant press, as a proof of the existence of a conspiracy against the lives of 11. M. troops in Ireland, has turned out to have been socrely the result of a brutal drunken brawl; the men who were apprehended have been liberated on their own recognisances. The extensive, and contimually increasing emigration to Australia has already jure empire of Napoleon II., thus asserting his own had a considerable effect in diminishing the amount of pauperism both in Great Britain and Ireland, and of raising the rate of wages; recruits for the militia are, in several districts, obtained with difficulty.

Amongst the memorabilia of the week, we find

chronicled the departure of Sir Culling Smith, and some other old women, who, together with certain other old women from Prussia and Geneva, are to present to the Grand Duke of Tuscany a memorial present to the Grand Duke of Tuscany a memorial without irrevocably breaking with the past, and from the Protestant Alliance of London in favor of offending the great powers of Europe. The Prince Exeter Hall, had the importinence to ask Mr. Lucas of the Tublet to make a fool of himself by allowing his name to be appended to the said document. Mr. Lucus declined upon the grounds that, having no influence with the Grand Duke of Tuscany, he could not presume to dictate to an independent sovereign, how the laws of his realm should be administered; at the same time, lest so much zeal should be baulked. he pointed out to Sir Culling Smith and his demure rolleagues, that in the Protestant Kingdom of Sweprofessors of the Catholic faith were in force, and and Kilrush, where this policy has been effectually recommended the evangelical men to commence their carried out-" a pauper's death is a saving to the erusade for "religious liberty" by making an effort community," says Protestantism coolly calculating the indeed they might hope for a favorable hearing from his companions have vouchsafed no reply. It remains by the mouth of the Elizabethan poor-laws. And elemency towards his Protestant subjects by the recode-of hanging, bowelling, and burning-repealed but a few years ago, not from any love of toleration, but simply from fear of revolution, would be re-imposed to-morrow if, thank God, it were not as cowardly as it is malignant. Perhaps, too, His Royal supplying their every want. Asking of the State that it behoves British Protestants above all men to be very chary of criticising the conduct of others—that English Courts of Law, defiled as they have of late been by corrupt and venal magistrates like Lord Campbell, and by perjured juries like that which acquitted the unclean beast Achilli-whose verdicts are

that in Protestant England unchastity is the surest of the State. passport to popular favor, and that the bestiality of tholic fellow-citizens. Is it not on record in the ; -of them, and of their sons, and their son's sons-

vereigns to be lenient.

sible. Rumors there are of fresh, or rather of a said are glad of the delay, because it will give them the distant day, to avenge itself upon that society by whole community, especially the readers of the Globe, do with the poor?"-into its own hands. will be glad of a short respite from the wearisome wages too for so little work. Before adjourning, the confiscate the property of the Catholic Churchits third reading, not without some queer shuffling on loving men, having their own Protestant M'Gill College cannot understand why Catholics should presume to have a College of their own as well. It must be admitted that our "separated brethren" have very peculiar notions of "religious equality."

In France every thing points to the immediate restoration of the Empire, though some difficulty exists as to the title of the future Emperor. He cannot assume the title of Napoleon 41, without ignoring the hereditary right of the son of the great Napoleon, and thus dealing a fatal blow to the hereditary principle in the Napoleonic dynasty-the very principle which he seeks to re-establish; for it is as the successor and heir of Napoleon I., that Louis Napoleon pretends to the Imperial throne. Neither can be take the title of Napoleon III. without recognising the de inalienable and hereditary right to the throne, ignoring all that has occurred in France since 1815—the reigns of Louis XVIII., Charles X., Louis Philippe, and the Republic-and setting aside all the international treaties as so much waste paper. Perhaps the easiest way to escape from this difficulty will be for him to take the title of Louis Napoleon I.; thus will he be able to preserve the idea of hereditary right,

PROTESTANT CHARITIES.

What shall we do with the poor? is the social question of the day—the great question which in every country in Europe and America, attracts the attention of the philosopher, the statesman, and the Christian; for the poor are always amongst us, andwhat shall we do with the poor? Transport them, says Protestantism-shut the rascals up in Poor Houses, says Protestantism - starve them, says den, laws of the most brutal character against the Protestantism, triumphantly pointing to Ennistymon pauper funeral-scourge them, brand them with hot a Catholic sovereign; to this Sir Culling Smith and irons, and gibbet them, says Protestantism, speaking to be seen what kind of a reception these puritanical accordingly Protestantism, for the last three hundred knights-errant will meet with from the Grand Duke, | years, has scourged and branded and gibetted its pauand how far His Royal Highness will be moved to pers-has sometimes starved, sometimes imprisoned, has never refrained from cruelly persecuting the keeps asking the old question—" what shall we do Church when it had the power, and whose sanguinary with the poor?"

But whilst society has been asking, and vainly asking, this important question, the Catholic Church, taking counsel only of her Divine Spouse, has prac-

do no stand quite so high in the estimation of honor- Church has been left free, pauperism, if not eradi- rity, for which we are indebted to the London Specable men on the Continent of Europe, as to authorize cated, has at least been robbed of all its horrors, and the impertinent interference of Sir Culling Smith the great social problem which distracts the Protestand his colleagues-and that, if faults do exist in the ant world-what shall we do with the poor?-has been Penal Code of Tuscany, it is not from the country- practically solved. Alas! how seldom has the Church men of Lord Campbell, and the co-religionists of the been left free, how seldom has she been permitted to men who by their verdict in a late trial have proved, go on her way, unrestricted by the accursed trammels

Alas for society! Alas for the poor! The State an Achilli is a better safeguard than the virtues of a was jealous of the influence of the Church, and dis-Newman-that he, the Grand Duke, would take les- honest rulers cast longing eyes upon the patrimony sons in reform. Some such well merited rebuke we of the poor, which the Church faithfully administered. may expect His Royal Highness to administer to the And so there was enmity betwirt the palace and the evangelical deputation-that is, if he deigns to re- Church, and the castle declared war against the conturn a reply to it at all, which is more than doubtful. | vent; princes and nobles laid profane hands upon that Truly the impudence of English Protestants is some- wealth which their corrupt hearts coveted—they dithing wonderful; they go abroad to ask *clemency* vided the spoil with their sycophantic crew, and plunfor the Protestant subjects of a Catholic Prince, dering the poor, said in their hearts—" God seeth not; whilst at home, they deny justice to their own Ca- He will not require it." Fools—God hath required it Times, the great anti-Catholic journal of England and they cannot answer Him. Day by day the cry -" That Roman Catholics will have henceforth only | -what shall we do with the poor ?- is waxing too good reason for asserting-THAT THERE IS NO louder and more urgent: day by day the Protestant JUSTICE FOR THEM in cases tending to arouse the world feels itself more incapable of giving any an-Protestant feelings of Judge and Juries" ?- Times, swer. It has tried chains and the lash, poor-laws, June 26, 1852. When Protestant England shall exile and imprisonment—it has biasphemously thanked have learnt how to be just, it will be time enough God for the famine, and the pestilence, and erect over for Protestant Englishmen to call upon Catholic So-the grave of the victim of Cholera or the Typhus Fever, has blessed His holy name, that the pauper is The Provincial Parliament adjourned on Wednes- mouldering in corruption below its feet, and is no day the 10th in t., to the 14th of February. The longer able to disturb its repose by his importunate ostensible reason for this unexpected interruption of clamors for food and shelter; but still, in spite of the the public business was the prevalence of cholera at temporary check, caused by disease, and emigration Quebec, and the consequent impossibility of procurto the gold regions, pauperism exists in the very heart ing the attendance of members; the ministry it is of Protestant society, threatening, at no very far opportunity of reconsidering their measures, and the taking the solution of the problem - " what shall we

We have in this country fools or knaves—we know twaddle of Mr. G. Brown, who speaks as if he were not which—though it is probable that their knavery Drummonds, and others of that stamp in the House, determined to carn his wages by sheer verbosity; is as great as their folly, and their folly as great as is a sufficient pledge that it will not be long ere the \$4 a day we think his wages are—and very high their knavery—who would, if they had the power, Bill for incorporating the College of St. Marie passed that property to which alone it is owing that Canada is not cursed with pauperism, like Great Britain and the part of certain ministerial members; this has of Ireland, and give us, in lieu of the Catholic hospital, course irritated the Ultra-Protestants, who, justice the Catholic Convent, and the Catholic Sister of Mercy-what? Aye, what indeed? they themselves know not. Poor-laws, perhaps they will say; but poor-laws have been tried and found useless, nay, worse than useless-a curse, a cruel curse to the poor who are the especial objects of them-a disgrace to the community that is compelled to enact them. "A poor-law," says Carlyle, no mean authority upon social questions-" can be no lasting remedy: the poor and the rich, when once the naked parts of their condition come into collision, cannot long live together upon a poor-law. Solely as a sad transitionary palliative against still fiercer miseries and insupportabilities, can it pretend to recommend itself, till something better be vouchsafed, with true healing under its wings."

"Alas"-continues Carlyle, addressing the late

Dr. Chalmers:-

The mor of this country seem to me, in these years, to be fast becoming the miserablest of all sorts of men. Black slaves in South Carolina, I do believe, deserve pity enough; but the Black is at least not stranded, east ashore from the stream of human interests, and left to perish there: he is connected with human interests, belongs to those above him; if only as a slave. Blacks, too, I suppose, are cased in a beneficent wrappage of stupidity and insensibility: one patial Paisley weaver, with the sight of his famishing children round him, with the memory of his decent independent father before him, has probably more wretchedness in his single heart than a hundred Blacks. Did you observe the late trial at Stockport, in Cheshire, of a human father and human mother, for poisoning three of their children, from the Protestant Alliance of London in favor of the Madiais, lately sentenced to imprisonment, for circulating corrupt copies of the sacred scriptures.—

Sir Culling Smith, who is quite a great man amongst the Small fry who congregate on the platform of Eveter Hall, had the impertinence to ask Mr. Lucas of the Tiblet to make a fool of himself by ellowing.

PROTESTANT CHARITIES

This is the condition to which the people of Englaws.—May God in His mercy deliver us from poorlaws in Canada.

Or we may be told that Protestant charity will bers of the community-that instead of convents and numeries and monkeries, we shall have nice Protestant workhouses; nice asylums for the poor truly, erusade for "religious liberty" by making an effort community," says Protestantism coolly calculating the if the "Report of a Special Committee," appointed to knock the fetters off the Catholics of Sweden; then price of a parochial coffin, and the expences of a to inquire into the management of these Protestant workhouses—extracts from which are now before us -may be credited.

By this "Report" it appears that the inmates of the workhouse are starved, and in every way neglected. "Their beds," say the examining surgeons, " are not only wet, but in a stinking state;" the workhouse sometimes transported its poor-but has always most is described as "in a filthy state of dirt and neglect. monstrances of the subjects of the leading anti-Ca- brutally ill-used them: and as pauperism still conti- The bath was found half full of urine, and excre-The condition, both physical and moral, of the children, the objects of the tender mercies of Protestant charity, was still more disgusting. "They were not kept clean; they were often lousy; had seen," say the witnesses, "dirt of several days' growth upon Highness will point out to his self-dubbed councillors, nothing save non-interference—demanding no greater that it believe that the beds stank—for the children of State-Schools."

The souls of these victims of State-Schools. The souls of these victims of State-Schools. favor from the civil power than that it should refrain of Protestant charity are, as may be expected, fouler from robbing her, and from throwing obstacles in her still, but decency compels us to draw a veil over the way-whenever, and wherever she has been left un- moral abominations of a Protestant workhousemolested, and allowed freely to develop her own even the nurse thinks "of all devil's places it is our children should be educated—who shall venture resources—the Church has proved herself fully ade- the worst;" whilst the Protestant Guardians of to contradict him? "Jack" speaks as one having auquate for all the exigencies of society. If hospitals the workhouse console themselves with the reflect thority—though in fact he has only a salary; as one lies, whose sentences are a mockery of God and justice, whose ermined judges are but the abject tools founded convents, and other charitable asylums, in "will do it." Really, for the sake of common de-

tutor. Instead of a Protestant workhouse, we have a Protestant Hospital-this time the Bethlehem Hospital. This Protestant institution excited the attention of the Legislature in 1816; a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to enquire into the mode of treatment, and fearful was the amount of vice and misery then brought to light, and vainly attempted to be reformed, for Protestant Hospitals are not so easily reformed. In 1852, the same Flospital attracts the attention of the public again; enquiries are set on foot, and the following disgusting disclosures are made :---

sures are made:—

á The atrocities in Bethlehem Hospital, indeed, are not so bad as those detected in 1816; thirty-six years of indignant discussion, examples of facile improvement, have extended their moral effect even to the basement story of that great proserve of barbarism; but the injuries are exactly of the same kind. Here we find lunaties sleeping naked, on straw; had upon the bare stones and washed with cold water and a map; and eranamed with sopped food out of a bowl, given to them with the fingers. Miss Anne Morley was admitted to the hospital laboring under much debility and liable to a painful bodily infimity; within a fortnight she was found to be refractory, and sent to the basement story, where the patients slept with only a scanly blanket between their naked skin and the straw on which they lay, that blanket, of course, seldom remaining between. Not long after she "breame a dirty patient." The causes are not difficult to be understood. She was now laboring under a distressing and humiliating aggravation of The causes are not difficult to be understood. She was now laboring under a distressing and humiliating aggravation of her infirmity; the cold affected her, but her complaints brought no warmer clothing; and the "night nurses?" were occasionally heard in the passages of the ward, but, says one witness, they never mlocked the doors of the cells! No wonder that poor Miss Morley grew madder, more infirm, and more colious herself. For all this time she was more than sane enough to know how she was tortured and lumiliated. Is it not horrible? Researed by her relatives, conveyed to an asylum at Northempton, treated as such patients are treated in properly-conducted places, she recovered in a month. Men were equally neglected, and worse handled, although the women seem to have been struck occasionally. One man remained for hours lashed to a chair waiting to be fed; another was strongled with 6 the stocking,? "I to exhaust him," and thus to render him translabet another, who needed a minor stregical operation for his natural stocking," "to exhaust min," anothers to render him tractable; another, who needed a minor surgical operation for his natural relief, instead of being visited every six or eight hours, would be left from the Saturday, till Sunday night, in agony. The strangled man was taken away, but he died in his home. Fig. teen patients seem to have been subjected to this kind of treatment; and of forty curable patients prematurely removed within the year, there is reason to suppose that the majority were taken away because they were budly treated.

The fact is not absolutely known, because, save in name, more records are kept."—Spectator.

After reading the above we know which is the most loathsome-a Protestant Poor-Law, a Protestant Workhouse, or a Protestant Hospital. From all Protestant charities, Good Lord deliver us, say we-to which we think most of our Catholic readers will respond-Amen!

"JACK-IN-OFFICE."

He is a terrible fellow is "Jack," especially if his emoluments are threatened; but hint to him that his services can be entirely dispensed with, that society can go on very well without him, and that his dismissal from office will by no means be attended by a universal "break up," but that the world will still continue to jog on much the same as ever, and poor "Jack" will become perfectly furious. There is not a supernumerary clerk in the "Red Tape and Sealing Wax" department, tranquilly scated in an office chair, before the office fire, calmly and contentedly perusing the office newspapers, during office hours, who does not firmly believe that the health of that noble animal the British Lion is in some mysterious manner bound up with the due performance of these his clerkship's onerous functions, and that the internal prosperity, and external greatness of the British Empire is inseparably connected with the punctual payment of his quarter's salary. "Jack-in-Office" is "Jack" all the world over, in Canada as in England, at Toronto as within the precincts of the Treasury.

It is by bearing in mind this great characteristic of Jack "that we can understand, and appreciate the rebuke administered by the worthy "Chief Superintendent of State-Schools" in Upper Canada, to the presumptuous writer in the Canadian Churchman, who has had the ineffable andacity to insinuate that solden their own children? Such a state of matters cannot subsist under the firmament of Heaven: such a state of matters will remedy itself as God lives—remedy itself; if not by mild means, then by fierce and fiercest? need of the advice or assistance of Dr. Ryersonhis government salary notwithstanding. Now, here is land have sunk under the operation of the poor- an attack upon that highly important functionary, the "Chief Superintendent of State Schools!"-here is a laying of the axe to the root of the tree with a vengeance! "We demand separate schools," say the suffice for the relief of the indigent and infirm mem- Anglicans, but with separate schools the Chief Superintendent's occupation is gone. We demand that, if we are taxed for schools, we shall receive value for our money, in the shape of schools to which we can honestly and conscientiously entrust the education of our children. All very well; nothing can be more just and reasonable; but Oh, Anglicans, see you not, what an enemy you will have to encounter, what resistance you may expect, ere you shall succeed in obtaining these your reasonable demands; there is a lion in the way-there stands "Jack-in-office" in the path, whose salary you menace, whose bread and butter you ruthlessly threaten to cut off; think you that "Jack" will resign these without a struggle, or tholic government of Europe, of a government which nues, still menaces the safety of society—still society ment." Nice places these Protestant workhouses! that he will not make the conventicle ring again with his roaring against such most monstrous encroachments upon his fees? Ah, no-"Jack" gets his living by "State-Schoolism;" small blame then to "Jack" if he sticks up for it, and woe to the unhappy wight, behe Anglican, or Catholie, who shall expose himself totically answered it, by providing for the poor, and the girls . . . wet beds are injurious to their health; the fiery indignation of the "Chief Superintendent

It is beautiful, the castigation which "Jack" has administered to the presumptuous Anglican; it is quite a caution to see the way in which he lays down the law, and tells us, Anglicans, and Papists, how who should say, "I am Sir Oracle, and when I 'ope of an impure fanaticism, the ready instruments, for the perpetration of every wrong, for the protection of every willain, and the oppression of the upright—their fellow-creatures; wherever and when the perpetration of every villain, and the oppression of the upright—their fellow-creatures; wherever and whenever the their fellow-creatures is the control of their fellow-creatures. the perpetration of every wrong, for the protection and devoted their days and nights to the service of polluted by a Protestant workhouse.

| again," says "Jack," and, what have Anglicans and their fellow-creatures: wherever and whenever the Here is the description of another Protestant characteristics. | Papists to say now? Ah, "Jack-in-office,"—good

your own little conventicle, and all the old women Christianity. He would look at Christianity as a threatened to inflict upon modern Christendom another may tremble before you; you are great there "Jack," and you may even pass for a prophet in a small way; confine, therefore, we beseech you, your ministrations to your own Methodist flock, where alone they are in demand, and we will not presume to interfere with you. But, "Jack," would we say to you, and because of your wages as "Chief Superintendent of State-Schools:" think not that you receive wisheing a well paid government official, without aspiring to "lay down fundamental principles" for the education of Catholic children. As Catholics we know with unerring certainty, for the Church has told us, how our children should be educated-we know what to accept, and what to reject-to accept nothing that the "Superintendent of State-Schools" has to offer, to reject everything that he recommends --we want not his advice, and we will not submit to his importinent dictation. It is not from a Methodist preacher, though he tack Doctor to his name, and he called a "Chief Superintendent," that the Prelates of Christ's holy Church are going to take lessons as to how they shall perform their duties-it is not from a Methodist preacher, "Jack-in-office" though he be, that the children of that Church which converted Europe ere one of the mongrel Protestant sects had crawled into existence, will seek advice in the performance of their duties towards their offspring. But here is one of the evil effects of that tyrannical system of State-Schoolism which we have so often denounced. Catholics are taxed for the support of Protestant or non-Catholic schools, and if they remonstrate against this crying iniquity, every pampered menial of a government official, every snob of a "Jack-in-office"—who well knows that his wages are dependent upon the continuance of the systemturns round upon them, and bids them hold their peace, for-" He lays it down as a fundamental principle!" Catholics are first robbed, and then insulted. But "Jack-in-office" may soon think of setting

his house in order; he may rest assured that State-Schoolism must soon go the way of State-Churchism on this continent, and that Catholics will no more consent to pay State-Schoolmasters to teach infidelity, than they will pay State-Parsons to inculcate any other form of Protestantism. Catholies ask no more than what the Dissenters of England have always insisted upon-that they be not forced to support a religious system which they detest, that they he not forced to pay for schools of which they cannot conscientiously make use. How a member of a Dissenting Protestant sect can complain of the injustice of being compelled to pay Church-rates at home, and, at the same time, endeavor to enforce the payment of a School-rate upon his Catholic fellowcitizens in Canada, is more than we can understand; in both cases the principle at issue is precisely the same. The Methodist says he can make no use of the State-Parson's ministrations; the Catholic knows that he cannot, without approving himself a vile renegade, make any use of the ministrations of the State-Schoolmaster; in fact, there is not an argument against State-Churchism which does not tell equally forcibly against State-Schoolism, by simply substituting the word "Schoolism" for that of "Churchism." We demand separate schools for our children, or else that we be not compelled to pay school-rates; we admit the right of our Auglican brethren to make the same demand; and, not of the Anglicans only, but of every other Protestant sect; if there were Mahommedans in Canada, we should insist upon the civil right of the Mahommedans to separate schools, or else to immunity from schoolrates. True, this principle must lead to the breakup of State-Schoolism altogether and the introduction of the Voluntary principle, but this is just pacy. what we desire to see effected; not till State-Schoolism be broken up, and entirely abolished, can education be truly free, or delivered from the degrading shackles which "Jack-in-office" and his masters have imposed upon it, and seek still to retain. A "Chief Superintendent of Schools" is as great an abuse as a "Chief Government Bishop," charged with the spiritual supervision of Upper Canada, would he; and we hope that the energy, and combined resistance of Catholics and Anglicans to State-Schoolism, may soon lead to the breaking up of the odious system, and to the retirement of our friend the "Chief Superintendent" into private life. He is, doubtless, a very amiable private individual, but he

CHRISTENDOM.

official.

A Lecture delivered by D'Arcy M.Gce. Esq., before the Young Men's St. Patrick's Association, on the evening of Thursday the 4th instant.

The lecture-room was as densely filled as on the previous occasion. Mr. McGee commenced by observing that when we say-"The year of Our Lord 1852"--we make use of a very common expression; but when we reflect upon, and analyse the idea therein contained, we feel that for modern man there is but one "new era"—the Christian era—we must be convinced likewise, that from the commencement of that era there must have been a perfect organisation, identically the same in the first, the second, and all succeeding centuries, in order to stamp upon that era its distinctive or Christian character.

The lecturer could look upon this Christian era only as a Catholic; only as a Catholic could be understand, and reconcile, in one harmonious whole, the

in a white choker, you may lay down the law in to attempt to explain or defend the dogmas of amongst the other powers of Europe was impossible, great historical fact—the fact which distinguishes the barbaric irruption, like that which in the early ages modern, from any preceding, era, and endeavor to of Christianity overthrew the vast fabric of the Roportray its effects upon the individual, in his relations man Empire. with the family, with society and with the state.

Christianity in its origin found Pagan Rome mistress of the world. There were towns and villages, we would say it in all tenderness-be not puffed up but strictly speaking, when our Lord appeared upon earth there was but one city-one power-one law in the world—that of Rome. Forth from her gates dom with your quarter's salary, and be content with the Imperial city sent deputies to the uttermost parts of the earth to rule the nations; on their way they met the suppliant embassies, the representatives of every people, bearing gifts to lay at the feet of Cresar, and craving to be heard before his tribunal. In the days of Augustus it could not have entered into the imagination of man, that from a small upper | against which the violence of the tempest shall never chamber in Jerusalem was to come forth the power prevail. lestined to overthrow the throne of the Casars, and the world. Yet when the power of Imperial Rome rapidly spread itself over the face of the earth, subjecting all things unto itself.

Small in its beginnings, and in the eyes of men contemptible in its origin, Christianity excited but little alarm among the worldlings of Pagan Rome. A strange superstition it appeared to them, which; would soon die out. A little later, Tacitus speaks of it "as a dangerous novelty"-for Christianity was then beginning to manifest its influence upon the "THE LILY OF ISBARE," Translated from the French family, and like the leaven, unnoticed, imperceptible it first, was rapidly leavening the whole mass. The family was unknown to the ancient world, for the basis of the family is marriage—that is, marriage as unand indissoluble union of one man with one woman -"One with one, and for ever." With this principle Christianity established the family with all its the Sacrament of Marriage, Christianity raised his lusts, to his equal, the partner of his joys and his woes; to this great revolution the Christian era is indebted for the existence of the Christian family. In society the revolution effected by Christianity was as vast and beneficial. When Christianity appeared, slavery prevailed over the whole known world-it was by the influence of Christianity upon society that slavery was abolished throughout Europe-that the chains of the captive were knocked off-the collar unrivetted from the neck of the serf—and the abject bondsman at last stood up the equal of his haughty

The lecturer then proceeded to show the influence of Christianity upon the State; how, from the ruins of the ancient Roman Empire, it reconstructed modern Christendom, and how the unity and stability of Christendom were maintained by that great spiritual authority, which had its seat in Christian Rome. He illustrated this part of his subject by instancing the influence of Christianity upon the soldier and the scholar—upon the members of the great brotherhood of Christian chivalry, and of the Christian University. Under the Papacy, Europe was Christendom, and, as united Christendom, was able to triumph over every hostile principle, whether threatening it from within, or without. It was by its essential Unity that Christendom was enabled to triumph over the Saracenic hosts, and that the final of all classes of the community. victory of the cross over the crescent was obtained. The striking characteristic of Christendom, that which gave it all its strength to accomplish great things, was its Unity—and the secret of this Unity was the Pa-

The lecturer traced the consequences of the breaking up of this Christian Unity-he showed the fatal effects of the Greek Schism upon the Eastern Empire, which was overwhelmed by the restless children of the desert, and which in the hour of its calamity could look for no assistance or sympathy from Western Christendom, from which it had separated itself. He then showed the effects upon Western Christendom, produced by the great revolt of the XVI. century. Nations no longer recognising any common arbiter, to whose decisions their differences might be referred, had no means of settling their disputes save by the sword-hence the necessity of standing armies, and with standing armies arose the principle of is a most useless, and most impertinent government absolute, irresponsible monarchy—a principle unknown to Christendom, when Christendom was a fact; hence too the necessity of centralisation, and the consequent destruction of the local, or municipal liberties, the growth of the middle ages. Thus, from the breaking up of the Unity of Christendom, consequent upon the revolt against the Papacy, the lecturer deduced the continual wars, which have so oft ravaged Europe; he showed how these wars necessitated standing armies, how standing armies entailed the necessity of heavy taxation, and begot the national debts which cramp the energies, and threaten the existence of the European governments, and how standing armies, heavy taxation, and national debts. have destroyed the liberties, and been fatal to the prosperity of the people. Then alluding to the philanthropic movements of the age—its Peace Societies-its schemes for the organisation of labor, and the "solidarity of the peoples"—he showed how universally the want of a common arbiter in the affair of nations was felt-of an executive to administer the law of nations, for without an executive to enforce, a law was an absurdity. This common arbiter was the

worthy "Jack," erect upon your tub, and glorious of the Christian era, as it was not for him, a layman, numbers, and above all, strong, in that unity of action !

In conclusion the lecturer remarked, that there was but one means of securing Christendom against the designs of the enemies who menaged it; but one hope of salvation to modern society, threatened alike by internal and external forces, by the Socialists, and the armed hordes of the North-that that consisted in the restoration of the Unity of Christendom, and that the re-establishment of that Unity was possible only under one condition, viz.,-that abjuring their heresies and schisms, the nations of Europe should once again seek refuge from the pittiless pelting of the storm which menaces them, in the Ark of Peter,

Such is a brief abstract of Mr. M'Gee's lecture, that a few poor unlettered fishermen of Galilee were! which was attentively listened to, and often raptusoon to become the conquerors of the conquerors of rously applauded, particularly when in alluding to the the Report of Dr. Walferst Malance when w labors of the Jesuits for the conversion of the to find, is charged with it. Yet Mr. Dickson startes was at its highest pitch of glory, a power greater heathen, and contrasting them with the abortive, not as with his revelations. We had no idea that, a than that of the Casars made its appearance, and to say mischievous, efforts of the Methodists, he paid all the puritanical and philanthropic talk, such er a well-merited tribute of praise to those gallant sol- mities could exist:- Transcript. diers of the Cross—the calumniated children of the Sainted Loyola. Business compelled Mr. McGee to return to Buffalo on Friday last, but we hope to have the pleasure of seeing him amongst us again in the course of the winter.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

of the Abbe Gerbet.

We have to thank the Messrs. Sadher for a copy of this beautiful little work, beautiful in its touching simplicity, and in the tender piety glowing on every derstood by the Catholic Church-the Sacramental Page. It is the re-print of an English publication, and we half its appearance in America with pleasure, believing that it is calculated to increase our love and our veneration for the Second Eve-the sweet Lily of Israel-the Mystical Rose of the New Law, Here endearing and sanctifying influences; by instituting we have laid open before us the hidden life of the Holy Family, the portraits being traced with conwoman from being the slave of man, and the toy of summate skill and intimate acquaintance with the manners and customs of the Hebrew people. Here we see how our Divine Redeemer, his blessed mother, and the venerable St. Joseph, thought and spoke and acted, in the daily routine of this mortal life, and it is quite impossible for any one to read even one chapter without feeling his heart softened and refined. have great pleasure in recommending the "Lily of Israel¹⁷ to our readers, and we are quite sure that every Catholic who reads it will endorse our recommenda-

> "THE URSULINE MANUAL."-Messrs. Dunigan & Brother, New York. For sale by Z. Chapeleau,

We have seen several editions of this justly esteemed collection of prayers and spiritual exercises, but none to equal the very elegant edition just published; it has been very carefully revised and corrected by the late Very Rev. John Power, D. D., and adapted to the peculiar circumstances of society on this continent. The engravings which accompany and illustrate the text are very handsomely executed, paper and typography first rate.

We have to thank Mr. P. Donahoe of Boston, for a copy of his new and cheap edition of the Douay Bible, with Annotations, References, and a Chronological and Historical Index. This edition, which is printed in clear type, on excellent paper, has received the approbation of the Bishops of the United States, and the lowness of the price places it within the reach

little great men of our Provincial Parliament. following for instance is by no means a bad appreciation of the great No-Popery gun of the House, Mr.

"There is a class of persons whose peculiar weakness consists of a morbid love of notoriety. It is astonishing to what expedients that consuming passion will impel its victims to resort. Under its semi-delirious influence, a British soldier commits an outrage on the Queen, a boy conceals himself in the palace, a Frenchman fires a loaded pistol at Louis Philippe.

"Mr. G. Brown, the member for Kent, is about as pitable a victim of this ungovernable passion as we can just now call to mind. We have not followed the practice of several of our contemporaries in pointing a finger at this honorable member

contemporaries in pointing a finger at this honorable member since he donned the stage-dress of a snow-white patriot. We have had our own anuscement, we admit, in watching this hero on a new stage and in a somewhat new character, but confess we have not been able to detect any thing at all strikingly novel or even note-worthy in his manner of playing a selected part; and we have neither been excited to immoderate laughter, nor held up our hands in astonishment. In point of fact, the part which Mr. Brown has chosen to play is about as hackneyed, the tricks are about as stale, and even the costime about as common place as any thing to be found in the history of the green-room of political comedy for the last five centuries. No, we cannot affect surprise, or astonishment, or indignation, at this sort of thing. It is very amusing, but it is

not wonderful, or astonishing, or new.

"It is certainly annoying that the public business of the country should be delayed by an eternal exhibition of the small stage thunder of the hon, member for Kent. What matters it that measures of the utmost importance before the Honse are delayed by the follies and the factions of amateur orators and delayed by the follies and the factions of amateur orators and experimentalizing parliamentary gladiators? Law reform, parliamentary reform, an extended franchise, university reform, a system of registration of voters, railways, and other questions affecting the material progress of the country—what are all these, and all the other numerous reforms before parliament, when weighed in the balance against a chance of individual notoriety? The country, however, is beginning to calculate the cost of these theatrical exhibitions; it will not long quietly bear the novel system of pillage which, in the prodigal waste of time and money, has been inaugurated on the floor of Parliament. People are asking when it will be possible to get through with the important measures before the House; and as this depends upon a continuance of the existing obstrueget through with the important measures before the House; and as this depends upon a continuance of the existing obstructive system, some are beginning to name Christines as the probable time at which Parliament may be prepared to rise.— Talk of retrenchment, indeed, why there is no thing so costly and so inappreciable in value as that waste of parliamentary time that results from an unchecked dysentery of words, which are all sound and no substance. Not a week has passed since the expanse of the cost of almost infinite variety of phenomena which it presented. But discarding for the present the purely theological aspect of the phenomena, he would confine himself to the social and historical manifestations strong in her unrivalled military organisation, in her

We learn by the Toronto Mirror that his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto was expected to return to his Episcopal city on the 6th inst. His Lordship has been absent for some days on a visit to the United States.

On Wednesday his Excellency the Governor General, gave the Royal assent to several measures which have passed this session. Amongst these we find mentioned the "Bill for the relief of sufferers by the late fire at Montreal," and " An Act to Incorporate W. Marie's College."

Mr. Andrew Dickson has just published a most sea. sible report on the Gaols of Upper Canada. If all inports were like this we should not grunble at the expeuse of commissions.

The reports of Grand Juries are, in general overlayed with contemptible twaddle, that they is the s no attention. A periodical effusion of small talk from Judges and Juries, dilutes to tenuity any Man sense they may have in them.

According to Mr. Dickson's report, the Gae > Upper Canada are in a horrible state, disgrace at any civilised community. Whether they are a sa the Report of Dr. Wolfred Nelson, who, we are and

from or most of the Gaois in Ganada West, the health of personers has rarely received a thought; it is true that the highest spot has often been selected as a site for the Coullouse and Gaol, yet it is lamentable to see the cells parameter ground and badly ventilated. In many Gaois, the efficient for the country the supercentage of the cells via from the water closet, where there is no sewer, can be felt all over the Gaoi; add to that a number of persons sleeping together in warm weather, or yet in cold weather, where every crevice is carefully shut, and it will create no surprise to see prisoners affected with disease that sends them to an early

Hamilton Gaol is situated in one of the most wealthy Com-Hamilton Gaol is situated in one of the most wealthy Compies in the Province; in the year 1851, it had four hundred and nineteen prisoners within its walls. The cells are eight feet nine inches by nine feet aine inches partly under ground, with one small loop hole for light and air; the door opens into a dark passage;—six human beings are incarcerated in each of these calls night and day, with a tub in place of a water-closet. The prisoners complain of vermin; it is impossible to be otherwise. The Sheriff answers as follows:—

Sheriff attends at Court House daily, but does not visit prisoners tubes escapially called more tables. Asime in each of the sames tubes escapially called more tables, had one state of the sames tubes escapially called more tables.

somers unless especially called upon to do so, being in a state of disgust with the condition of the Gaol, and wholly unable to amelicrate the condition of the prisoners, either morally and physically. There is no yand to give the prisoners air to exreise, hence a three months' confinement in such a Guol must shorten life more than a sentence of three years in the Provinand exercise. In a moral point of view, such a prison is equally rainous; no classification, except the females being kept in a cell by themselves, where they freely converse with the male prisoners. I examined Sandwich Gaol, where f found the male and the female, the same and the insane, the fried and antried, the young and the old, the black and the white, all congregated logether throughout the day, having the range of the Gaol, where any amount of criminality might be carried on. I merely remark what I saw myself, as I have not yet got the requisite answers from the Sheriff.

His Honor the Mayor left this City last evening, for Quebec, to take his seat as a Logislative Conneillor. --Alderman Leeming has been appointed by the Council to act as Mayor during his absence. - Herald, 6th.

City Police.-Michael Coyle and James Quegan were committed for trial on Saturday last, under the warrant of William Ermantinger, Esq., Superintendcut of police, on a charge of Arson, in setting fire to the dwelling house of Mr. William Rowland, tinsmith, Saint Paul St., on the night of Friday last. Mr. Row-land fortunately before retiring for the night, went down to his cellar to see if all was right, when he discovered his wood pile under the cellar stair on fire .-Assisted by another man, he succeeded in putting out the fire, and then found matches, tallow, rope, and small chips, which were partially burnt. The wood was already blazing, and a few minutes more and the house would have been consumed. Just then, a servant girl living with Mr. Tidmarsh, whose yard is in The Semi-Weekly Leader is very hard upon the common with Mr. Rowland's, hearing a noise, went The out, and saw Quegan near the collar door in the yard; she knew him, spoke to him, and asked him what was the matter. He said there was a fight in Rowland's cellar, and ran towards the gate which he scaled and jumped into the street. Quegan was then in the employ of Rowland; but they had had some difficulty together, and he was a short time before seen in the yard, and heard to say that he had something on his mind, and would be revenged. Quegan was arrested on Saturday, and confessed his guilt, and said that he had been assisted by Coyle, who had given him the matches to set fire. Quegan, it appears, entered the house by the front door, in the absence of Rowland, and hearing a noise when Rowland went to visit his cellar before going to bed, made his way out of the cellar by the cellar door, when the girl saw him, and then escaped by scaling the gateway, as before mentioned. They were apprehended by Police Officers McCann and Colombe. Capt McGrath, in this case, is deserving of the highest praise, for the vigilance and activity ie displayed. - Herald, 6th

> STANSTEAD COUNTY .- The writ for a new election in this County having issued, we understand that A. T. Galt, Esq., is about to offer himself as a candidate for the suffrages of the electors of that important constituency. We have heard, as yet, of no other candidate offering. Mr. Galt's talents and capacity for public business are such as would render him a most serviceable member to any constituency that might elect him, while his interests are in a great measure identified with the welfare of the Townships. - Ga-

Married.

At Patiscan, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Frechette, J. N. Gonin, Esq., M. D., to Miss Victoire Seraphine Fugere, eldest daughter of P. Fugere, Esq.,

VOCAL MUSIC.

MR. GRANT has the honor to inform the CONGREGA-TION of Sr. PATRICK'S CHURCH, that he proposes, in the course of a few days, to resume his class of VOCAL

Persons desirous of joining the Class, are requested to meet at the Sr. PATRICK'S HOUSE, on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at HALF-PAST SEVEN P.M.

Montreal, November 11, 1852.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The grand entry of the Prince President into Paris, on his return from his southern tour, took place on Saturday 15th ult. The preparations made to receive him were of an unusually magnificent character, and far exceeded what any man living had ever seen in Paris. The whole line of the Boulevards was dressed out with tricolored flags, with an occasional intermixture of triumphal arches, flagstaffs united together with garlands of flowers and evergreens, and in some places hangings of various colors and tapestry. The most extraordinary part of the scene was the countless multitude of spectators who thronged the streets, and who filled every window, balcony, roof, pillar, tree, and vantage-ground. No one revels more in an out-of-door spectacle than your true Parisian; and the fineness of the weather induced every one to spend the day in sight-seeing.

CONVOCATION OF THE SENATE.—The Monitour of Tuesday contains a decree by which the Senate is convoked for the 4th of November, for the purpose of considering the question of changing the form of government and re-establishing the empire.

The following is the text of this important document :-

"The striking manifestation which has just taken place throughout France in favor of the re-establishment of the empire imposes on the Prince President of the Republic the duty of convoking the Senate. The Senate will assemble on the 4th November. If the result of its deliberations advise a change in the government, the Senatus Consultum which it shall have adopted will be submitted to the ratification of the French people. In order to give to this great act all the authority which it ought to have, the legislative body will be called on to decide on the regularity of the votes, to examine them, and to declare the result of them."

The subjoined decree follows the above :-"Louis Napoleon, President of the French Republic, considering Articles 24 and 31 of the constitution, decrees :-

"Art. 1. The Senate is convoked for the 4th of Nov.

"Art. 2. The Minister of State is charged with the execution of the present decree.

"Louis Napoleon. (Countersigned) "ACHILLE FOULD, Minister of State.

"Given at the Palace of St. Cloud, Oct. 19th, 1852."

It is said that the Senate would have been convoked at an earlier day than the 4th of November, but that the government is anxious to settle the question relative to the succession, and some other questions which have to be arranged. On the day of the meeting ten senators will present a draft of a Senatus Consultum, including all these points. The determination of the President is said to be made up in favor of the family of the ex-King Jerome, who will be the next in succession.

The proclamation of the empire will be the signal for the creation of a number of new titles. M. Fould is to receive that of Count de Roquancourt, and M. Baroche is to become Count de Meulan. It is said to be decided that, in the case of M. de Persigny, the family of Fialin will become une maison princière. M. de Morney also, it is said will receive the same high honors. M. Drouyn de Lhuys and M. Fortoul are to be made counts.

The project of crecting Algeria into a vice-royalty, says the Paris correspondent of the London Times, is more than ever talked of, and is, it seems, one of those on which the President is particularly tenacious. Prince Lucien Murat is again spoken of as the future viceroy. This is not the only plan in contemplation with reference to the development of the natural resources of the colony, as Louis Napoleon meditates the organization of an association on a grand scale, in some respects similar to that of the East India Company.

A Swiss journal, the Echo du Mont Blanc, says -" The Pope has just addressed to Louis Napoleon an autograph letter, in which, whilst remaining a stranger to the political direction of the French government, he compliments him on his services to religion, and expresses his desire for the happiness and the union of France. This letter, in which the eminent qualities of the heart of Pius IX. are displayed, is a new proof that the ancient ties between Rome is for ourselves as much as for them that it becomes and France, broken for a moment by the glad genius us to lament. I predicted in the Chamber of Peers of the revolution, will be drawn closer. The Holy in 1848, six weeks before the catastrophe of Februa-See will be honored thereby, and the great country whose providential destines are those of Europe will be happier."

THE DEFECTION OF THE LEGITIMISTS .- It is hardly necessary to say that the impression produced perish under the blows of the democratic horde. My at Frohsdorff is a painful one; but it appears that the defection in the Legitimist camp did not fall upon that little court without warning. I have just seen letters ral feeling in affirming that the great European powers from Frohsdorff, in which it is stated that, in presence will pay the penalty, sooner or later, of their cruel of this serious defection, and with the prospect of the immediate establishment of the empire, the grave question has arisen as to what the Comte de Chambord ought to do. The writer states that the Comte de Chambord has consequently resolved to seize upon the occasion offered him by the proclamation of the empire, to address a solemn protest to the people of France and to Europe.—Cor. of London paper.

The Gazette du Midi states that four more arrests connected with the infernal machine plot have lately been made at Marseilles. Important seizure

had agreed among themselves to fire upon Louis Natheir intention in presence of several persons. Information having been given to the authorities, the soldiers have been arrested. But a rumor implying so grave a defection " needs confirmation."

The correspondent of the Times transmits a copy of a petition addressed by M. J. de Gosté, a naval engineer, to the Senators, showing reasons against the establishment of the Empire. The document is paragraphs will serve as a specimen of its argument and illustration.

"If you resolve that the sovereignty of the people can be thus hereditarily alienated, you may be told that that sovereignty has already been alienated for the benefit of another family still existing. To alienate it in the interest of a new family, is to recognize order to annihilate it, nothing can excuse or explain what, in fact, is true, that France has always the right to resume her sovereignty. In such case, what are protecting and victorious government. A man in brothers and nephews of the Pope having interested the guarantees of stability that can be offered by the private life, strong and tranquil at home, who would themselves in his favor. Before he died he requested

"Communications between nations and individuals are now more rapid than they were fifty years ago; all the material and intellectual force of mankind has increased everywhere; but all is more speedily exhausted and is of far shorter duration in our days. The second Republic did not last half the time of the first; if the Presidency for ten years has not half the existence of the Consulate, is there not reason to fear that this second hereditary Empire which you are to be called upon to proclaim will not last half the time of the first Empire?

"It may be said that the period which elapsed hetween 1792 and 1814 is not the same as that which now commences—that this is the wra of the Cwsars, one of the most glorious epochs that mankind has seen. But, after Cæsar and Augustus, are we also to have Tiberius, Caligula, Nero, and Vitellius?"

M. de Gasté asks permission to send round to all the 36,000 communes, by "energetic men" with the needful safe-conduct, a petition against the Empire; offering itself for signature equally with the petition for the Empire, and thus testing the suffrage of the people.

BELGIUM.

According to some of the Belgian papers, the last ministerial combination has proved a complete failure. Since the King possesses no power to prorogue the Chambers a second time during the present session, the Journal de Charleroi indicates the importance of appointing some administration with which the Chambers can be opened, or by which they can be further prorogued. The present prorogation expires on the 26th ult. The same journal hints that should the dissentient parties not arrive at an arrangement his Majesty will select his ministers from the Secretaries-General of the departments. It will doubtless be remembered that Louis Napoleon resorted to the same measure with considerable success.

The Journal de Charleroi attaches great importance to the statement that the Belgian government has addressed to the cabinets of Europe a circular note, entering very fully into the causes of the differences between the governments of France and Belgium. The same journal affirms that M. de Breiy, the Belgian ambassador to the German Confederation, has presented this circular to the Diet.

PRUSSIA.

the 13th to the 14th ult., in Berlin, making the whole number to the latter date 165, of which ninety-eight have been fatal; thirty-five have been cured; thirtytwo remain under treatment.

S WITZERLAND.

Infidel Aggressions on Catholic Rights .-The following letter has been addressed by Count de Montalembert to M. Leopold de Gaillard, the author of "Political Letters on Switzerland," which appeared on the 20th ult.:-"La Roche-en-Breny, Cote d'Or, Oct. 11.

"I learn, Sir, with a melancholy satisfaction, that you are about to publish as a pamphlet the letters you did me the honor to address to me on the misfortunes of Catholic and Conservative Switzerland. I wish that our brethren in that country may find in your writings a new proof of the sympathy which unites us to them. But, in truth, we are much to be pitied for not being able to come to their assistance except by the poor alms of words of condolence. It ry, that the defeat of the Sonderbund would be the signal throughout Europe for a new invasion of barbarians; and I added, that it would not be either property or government, but liberty, which would prediction has been promptly and literally accomplished. At present I am only the echo of a very geneindifference toward Switzerland. What has passed in that country for the last ten years will give a scrious and a painful lesson to postcrity. The hypobe studied at leisure, and with that desire of vengeance which is found everywhere, but of which the primitive type is in Radical Switzerland. The apostles of democracy and of human progress may there be seen employing imprisonment, exile, fines, confiscation of property, military execution, and persecution in every shape, against their oppressed fellow-countrymen. Universal suffrage may be seen there

poleon, and some of them had been heard to boast of itself Conservative. Yes! history will scarcely believe that France and Austria, the two greatest Catholic powers in the world, should have permitted a handful of demagogues to crush at their very door religion and property, justice and liberty, as personified in the most ancient republics and the purest societies in Europe. The neutrality and hesitation in 1847 may be conceived in the midst of the dangers, the illusions, the uncertainties of that period, in one of great spirit and ability: the following three presence of an opposition formidable by its numbers and determination, and already intoxicated at the approach of the triumph in which it was to be buried. But in 1852, when all is silent, when all bend the head, when experience has proved that it only requires to advances boldly against the danger in order to dispel it, and to place the hand on the monster in such an abdication of the rights and obligations of a see from his balcony a child strangled in the street, the commanding officer to order his soldiers not to and who would close his window to avoid going to the fire at his head, but at his breast. The others assistance of the victim, will be justly the object of general reprobation, and would deserve to be abandoned by all in the moment of danger. Monarchical Europe, which could lately deliver the captive Kings of Naples, Piedmont, and Spain; which re-established even the Duke of Modena on the throne, would probably not have suffered the pettiest prince to be fair of the 15th of May, 1848, and that an amplso treated; and, if the revolution had triumphed in 1848, we may be certain that it would nowhere have suffered an affront similar to that which the representatives of public law in Europe and the oldest allies of France are now suffering beyond the Jura. But the question before us relates to people whose independence dates as far back as the majority of European dynastics. It relates to the Church, her liberty her ancient patrimony; it relates to the Great St. Bernard, whose hospitality is the patrimony of all Christian nations; and those peasants scoffed atthose Monks plundered—those sanctuaries profaned, are considered unworthy of serious solicitude or efficacious intervention! It is not, Sir, that you approve more than I do of foreign intervention as the natural solution of internal disputes. But when it has been proved that the population of Lucerne, of Friburg, of the Valais, could not be subjected to the yoke of Radicalism except by the foreign boyonets of Berne and of Vaud, nobody can contest the rights of those ancient republics to be saved by the aid of their allies abroad, as nobody could refuse to the great states the right to extinguish the focus of the fire from which they had escaped. Of all the motives which justified the intervention of the French, Austrian, Spanish, and Neapolitan arms to deliver Rome and the Papacy from the hands of Mazzini and Garibaldi, there is not one which may not be invoked to the advantage of the enslaved population of primitive Switzerland .-But let us not conclude, Sir, that because European diplomacy has judged otherwise, we ought to despair of justice and of providence. The small cantons are condemned to persevere, like Ireland, in their legitimate resistance; to fatigue their oppressors by their inflexible firmness; to regain the liberties which were torn from them. The trials of the Catholics will be longer and more cruel, but their glory will be the more brilliant, and their victory the more pure and more complete, for they will undoubtedly conquer at length. Unless the entire west is destined to sink There are five new cases of cholera reported from into hopeless decay, so many sufferings and virtues c 13th to the 14th ult., in Berlin, making the whole cannot be steril. The God whom the ancestors of of the Sonderband invoked with such heroic simplicity at Sempach and at Morgarten will not forget that people so faithful to the old law and the ancient Faith- Dixit miserator tuus Dominus :- Paupercula tempestate convulsa absque ulla consolatione, ecce ego sternam per fordinem lapides tuos et fundabo te in sappings. Misericordia autem mea non recedet a te, et fœdus pacis meze non movebitur.' "May your writings, Sir, contribute somewhat to

strengthen their nationce, to sustain their hopes, to increase their Faith. You are young; you, perhaps, may see the day of reparation. Continue in the meantime to demand justice, and to protest, on every occasion, and in the midst of universal degradation, against the ephemeral triumphs of force, and against the odious confiscation of liberty by revolution.-I have the honor to be, Sir, with particular esteem,

your very humble and very much obliged servant, "The Count DE MONTALEMBERT."

SPAIN.

The Bishop of Barcelona has been fined for criticizing a book called "The Jesuits Daguerreotyped." The Government have stepped in and annulled the sentence; declared that Bishops are not liable to prosecution for what they may utter in their ministrations; and ordered that a copy of the book be sent gold both in New South Wales and Victoria. As to the Home Office at Madrid.

ITALY,

A correspondent of the Gazette du Midi writes as follows under date Turin, October 6th :- " The mediation of the French government will succeed in terminating the differences between Piedmont and the Holy See. Already has Cardinal Antonelli incrisy and pitiless tyranny of those false Liberals may formed Mgr. Charvaz, the new Archbishop of Genoa, that he will be charged with that mission. Mgr. Charvaz had been tutor to King Emanuel, a circumstance which gives great importance to the choice made by the Holy See. But just as this important business seems likely to take a favorable turn a petition is got up in Piedmont for a measure capable of embroiling everything. This petition asks for a con-

the strange infatuation of that diplomacy which calls reputation like that of Martigny or Bedume. It is this town which, after having promised a subscription of 50,000 francs for the sufferers of Brescia, has never paid a farthing of it. It is feared, however, that its bad example will find imitators in the other towns.

It is said that disturbances had taken place at Facuza, between the townspeople and the police. aided by the Austrian troops, in which several persons were killed or wounded.

A letter from Sinigaglia, in the Papal States, of the 3rd ult., inentions the execution of 24 political prisoners in that town. Eight were shot on the first day, six on the second, and ten on the third. They refused to accept the consolations of religion, with the exception of five. Amongst the latter was a merchant named Simoncelli, the only one belonging to the wealthy class of society. He expected to have received his pardon up to the last moment, the brothers and nephews of the Pope having interested marched to death shouting for Mazzini and singing the Marseilaise.

A letter from Naples of the 10th ult., in the Mr. diterranco of Genon states that none of the sentences of death pronounced by the Supreme Court at Naples will be executed upon any of the prisoners in the afannesty is expected.

TURKEY.

Some speculation has been created both in France and Germany by the appearance of an English fleet -consisting of five war vessels and five frigates-of Smyrna. The destination of the fleet, according to report, is to pass the Dardanelles, and anchor in the Sea of Marmora, where it is to be joined by a Russian fleet from the Black Sea. The joint fleet is to intimate to the Porte the termination of the treaty, according to which the ships of foreign powers are interdicted from entering the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, in consequence of the French ship the Charlemagne having entered the Dardanelles without the consent of the other powers. INDIA.

Notwithstanding the recent negociations the northwest frontier is again in a disturbed state. The hill tribes continue to make descents on our villages, killing all they meet, and carrying off the villagers cattle to the hills. A force was ordered out from Peshawar on the 18th of August, and, after remaining some days in the field, returned to comp without being able to fall in with the enemy.

An account of a supposed Mussulman conspiracy against our rule in India, said to have extensive ramifications in various parts of Hindoostan and the Punjab, has been lately going the round of the Indian papers. It appears, however, that these accounts are much exaggerated.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

No gold dust has been discovered, but there are slight indications of gold deposits near the Water-

General Catheart's expedition across the Kei against Kreli appears to have been tolerably successful. The general, with a strong column of troops and about 1,000 burghers, captured 13,000 head of cattle, and burnt the kraal of Keli, which the chief had deserted on the approach of the army. The only casualties reported are one artilleryman killed and one wounded; having been rushed upon and assagaied while acting, unfortunately, as drovers of captured cattle. On the general's return to his headquarters at King William's Town, the burgher force was disbanded.

A satisfactory item of the news brought by the present mail is the better spirit shown by the burgiers in affording their desired co-operation. Meetings have been held and funds raised for the equipment of wolunteers at Swellemdam the Paarl, Wynberg. Worcester, Stellenbosch, Beaufort, and Cape Town. At the latter place £3,000 was raised and placed at the disposal of his Excellency.

AUSTRALIA.

The present production of gold in New South Wales is at the rate of £100,000 per month, or £1,200.000 per annum, and that of Victoria from £3,500,000 to £4,000,000 per annum; say in both colonies, about £5,000,000 per annum. Nearly the whole of this product is sent to Great Britain, and at 1 per cent. yields a gross annual amount for freightage of £25,000.—Austrian Gazette.

Advices from Sydney reach to the 29th July and from Port Philip to the 17th of July. They fully confirm the recent statements regarding the yield of regards the Mount Alexander Mines, in the latter colony, it appears that the escort for the week ending the 3d of July was expected to bring 100,000 ounces, leaving 40,000 ounces in the commissioner's tent to be brought on the next occasion. The price had fallen to 60s. or 62s. per ounce, although the miners, being now rich, were generally indisposed to press sales. It was estimated that there was at least £1,000,000 of unemployed money in the hands of laborers. Wheat was Ss. 6d. per bushel, flour £20 per ton, and hay £6 per ton. The Port Philip accounts of the prospects of the wool crop are very unfavorable.

The New Gazette of Rotterdam states that a bottle of papers are also spoken of.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Chronicle mentions an alarming report, to the effect that a conspiracy has been discovered in the Forty-third Regiment of the Line, which arrived in Paris about three months ago. Several of the soldiers, it is said,

This petition asks for a consistency of the Church; and its administration by the royal domain, that is to say, the speedy dissipation of both the revenues and the property of the Arctic regions.

Already one important town, Alessandria, has been found, with fifteen of his crew, in the brothers and friends' of the neighboring cantons.

But, if I mistake not, the world will be confounded at cil. It is true that this town enjoys in Piedmont a which are added the words "in haste." [A hoax.] has been found in the waters of Harlingen, and sent to

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.

John G. Clork, ex-member of Congress of New York, and a particular friend of Mr. Filmore, is dead. For the week ending the 23rd, alt., there were 50 deaths by yellow fever at New Orleans.

The Washington correspondent of the Express says, "It has accidently transpired within a day or two that the gentlemen concerned in Guano speculation have despatched an agent to negociate through the American Minister, with the Spanish Government, for a to have been done by the advice of eminent counsel, who are of opinion that if any nation owns these Islands, it is the Spanish nation, who discovered and named them, and from whom alone Peru claims to have derived her title to them.39

IMMURATION.-The following are the arrivals of immigrants from foreign parts, at the port of New York, during the month of October, 1852:-

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Women'r Rights-Pess in Boots.-Two women andertook to cowhide a Mr. Boernstein, in the streets of St. Louis, a short time since. Boernstein, as editor of a German paper, it seems, had used one Mr. Now, and a Mr. Pellizzaro, rather roughly, and such a state of feeling had finally been engendered, that the parties had been respectively placed under bonds to keep the peace. In this posture of affairs Madames Now and Pellizzaro-accustomed perhaps to wear the boots at home-took the matter into their own lady-like hands, and having furnished themselves, as they say, " with rough, new cowhides," watched for Boernstein, until they found an opportunity to attack him, when they pointed upon him like a pair of mad cats. In their earl, one of them boasts of having struck him on the head with the "big end of her cowhide," so hard as to make him stagger. All parties are Germans.-Boston Traveller.

SPIRITUAL RAPPINGS IN A SCHOOL ROOM .- A day or two since, quite an excitement was caused in one of our Grammar schools by the spirits, who at the present time are rapping in this part of the world.— One of the pupils, a miss about 12 years old, suddenly left her studies and began to write on various subjects when she should have been engaged with her book. Mysterious noises were also heard, which were traced to her, and she was at last called to account for her strange conduct. She assigned as a reason that she was a medium of the spirits, and that she was impelfed to write, and could not prevent the rappings. The master immediately informed her that she should find it necessary to try another system of rappings, if the spirits were allowed to perform their raps in school; and as for impulsion he was also impelled to expel her from school, if she persisted in writing when she should study. The remedy was complete, and the spirits have not troubled the school since. - Boston Traveller.

IMPROVEMENT IN IRELAND.

The report, with the evidence of the committee appointed last session to inquire into the state of those parts of the counties of Armagh, Monaghan and Louth, referred to in the speech from the throne, called the Ontrages (Ireland) Committee, has just been published, and its recommendations are mainly confined to the re-enactment of the Act of 2 and 3 Vic., eap. 74, with certain amendments, such as binding publicans not their houses; and to take into early consideration the laws which regulate the relations between landlord and tenant, with a view, among other things, to provide adequate security to tenants for permanent improvements. From these recommendations no great good can come. The measures recommended, except the last, have been already tried without beneficial effect. The last corresponds in principle with the vishes of a great number of the Irish, and countepances the general belief that many of the evils of beland arise from the legal relations between landlords and tenants, and will encourage, probably, the agitation already set on foot in Ireland to secure tenant-right. Though there is much to amend in these legal relations, they correspond too closely with the legal relations between landlords and tenants in England, to permit the conviction that they are so powerful for mischief as represented; and we cannot base our hopes for the improvement of Ireland on this part of the recommendations of the committee.

From some of the evidence, however, it appears that the social relations of the two classes are becoming so changed, that they will either force on a great change in the legal relations, or make all change in them wholly unnecessary. The Rev. Mr. Lennon, for example, states that emigration, by diminishing the population, is facilitating, he thinks, the settlement of the land question. There are some unoccupied farms in his neighborhood. It is plain, from very palpable facts, that there is no longer any reluctance in the Irish to leave their country, and this is confirmed by more than one witness. There is a general wish amongst the people to go, is one of the statements made, to the places where their countrymen have improved their condition, and the youthful population are departing. There is very partial evidence of any scarcity of labor having yet been nature, and he endured the boisterous piety of his ser-

relations of landlords, tenants, and laborers.

At Belfast recently Mr. Bright bore his testimony to the fact that "the Encumbered Estates Court is probably doing more for the interests of Iroland, in giving an impulse to industry and making the country worth living in, than all the laws that were passed since the Union." A writer of levers from Ireland in the Daily News, said to be Miss Martineau, gives this description of the altered condition of the landlord :--

"The landlord has for centuries been a sort of prince lease or purchase of the Lobos Islands. This is said in his own territory. His lands spread along the sea and over the mountains, and include the rivers, like a royal dominion. A man who calls mountains and rivers his own cannot but feel himself a prince; and princely is the pride of the Irish landlord. His word has been law, and there has been no one to call him to account till within a quarter of a century. First, his old enemy, the priest, was emancipated; and now, one attack upon his prerogative after another has driven him to desperation. He believes himself the object of legislative persecution-he is called to account about the letting of his lands-he is rated for the support of his poor-his solvent tenants throw up their farms and leave the country-and he is not allowed to evict in his own way those who cannot pay rent. His rents fail him; and when he cannot pay the "parifying" fluids that are vended under its A WORK FOR EVERY CATHOLIC FAMILY. his debts, his estates are sold for the benefit of his name. A short crop of grapes would have as little ereditors; and he finds himself stripped of lands, influence upon the production of wines and brandies power, and position, with little (perhaps too little) in the United States, as a short crop of terrapin solace of sympathy and indulgent construction. Those | would upon the manufacture of mock tautle soup. These who have sunk are, for the most part, quiet—as be-sheir dignity. Those who are sinking, or in fear of sinking, are very far from being quiet. They scold and vituperate the priest, as if both were in rivalship about rising, instead of being under the same as doom of fall. There is nothing more painful than landlord language about the priests; unless it be the ever-strengthening saspicion in the observer's mind of the part borne by the priests in the destruction of the laudlord."

While the law, except as to imposing poor rates on the landlord, has not been changed, his social condition has undergone a great alteration. His old power has slipped from his grasp, and he is now more like a bankrupt tradesman than an independent prince.-London Economist.

BINGHAM UPON BAGPIPES.

Timothy Sulliyan, a blind Irish piper, put himself into the witness-box at Marlborough-street, on Thursday, by the help of his wife, and, in a tone intended to be particularly insimuting begged his worship to do him a small thritle of a favor.

Mr. Bingham-Well, what do you want me to do? Sudivan-The police wont let me play me pipes in litzroy-market, and I want yer honor to give me lave.

Mr. Bingham-Give you leave to play the bagpipes in the street? by no means, I do assure you, I know nothing more addicting to English, Welch, French, or German ears, to all ears, indeed, except Scotch and Irish ears, than the harrowing noise made by the bag-

Sullivan-But me pipes isn't the Scotch pipes, yer wortship; the're the rate Irish pipes, they don't give a

noise at all, they give the finest of music.

Mr. Bingham—If there is any difference between Scotch and Irish bagpipes, it is against the Irish pipes. believe. There's a drone, is there not, to your pipes? Sullivan-It was a beautiful drone, your worship.

Mr. Bingham-I thought so. Well, the only permission I can give you is to go to an Irish locality, where your pipes will not be considered a nuisance. You must not create a disturbance in an English neighborhood.

Sullivan-Its Scotch and not Irish pipes that's the noisance. I must play, or how am I to get my bit of bread?

Mr. Bingham-You must not urge that plea, for if i people are allowed to get their bit of bread by breaking the law, then pickpockets may justify their acts. No, you must find an Irish locality, where the Irish are at least ten to one. There are plenty of such places in London, and there you may make as much ioise with the pipes as you please.

The piper, after declaring he must give up music as a profession, and try what he could do with a "handful of fruit," left the court with a very disconsolate air. London Police Report.

Every seet has unrelentingly and fiercely persecuted the Church whenever, wherever and however it could; though with vite counting and dishonest trick they all put on the face of "injured innocents" and hypocritically cry out against Catholic intolerance. It should also be borne in mind that if the Catholic Church were intolerant, she does not lay down as the basis of her doctrine, the right of every man to interknowingly to permit unlawful assemblies to meet in prot the Scriptures according to his own, often absurd and always fallacious judgment,-to build his Faith All of which are warranted to be made of the best materials, upon caprice,—and to seek salvation or perdition as passion or fancy may suggest. Catholicity cannot tolerate what the Church declares to be false doctrine, -whereas Protestantism is by its very nature, essence and existence, precluded from finding fault even with the blasphemies of the Mormons, or the abominations of the Agapemone. If the fundamental Anglican doctrine be right, Mr. Price is as orthodox as Dr. Summer—and Joe Smith had as good authority for the practice of polygamy as the Right Honorable J. C. Blomfield has for maintaing that Baptism is a Sacrament, in the teeth of the decision of the Privy Council in which all the Anglicans either theoretically or practieally concur. Catholicity rejects that doctrine as un-scriptural and destructive, and a Church that claims infallibility cannot parley with sin and error; but a Protestant persecutor is a scandalous hypocrite-his whole existence is a hideous lie. Such have been and such are—always in principle, and in practice wherever they could-Anglicanism and Dissent .-Catholic Standard.

PRIVATE INTERPRETATION .- The following is from the last number of the Knickerbocker Magazine :- " A worthy physician of Baltimore, a member of the Society of Friends, has a favorite negro coachman, who happened to be a Methodist. Not only is 'Sam' a Methodist, but he is as bright and shining a light in the Church as is possible for such a piece of ebony to be. You know, I presume, how the blacks conduct their devotions. Well, Sam was in the habit of selecting his master's kitchen as the scene of the devotions which he led; and these religious services were not conducted on a plan which a Quaker would altogether experienced, but it has been folt, and must become vant and his friends with wonderful equanimity. One

great, carrying with it a complete change in the social | night, however, when they had been unusually 'pow- TAILORS! TORONTO TAILORS! erful in prayer,' the doctor thought proper to administer a gentle reproof. So the meeting over, the zealous coachman was summoned before his master. Sam,' said the old gentleman, 'why does thee make so much noise in prayer? Doesn't thee know that the Almighty is not far off, but nigh unto thee; neither is his ear deaf that it cannot hear! He can hear thee as well when thee whispers, as when thee roars,? Massa Doctor,' replied Sam, full of confidence in his superior theological lore, 'you isn't read the Scriptures wid no kind ob tention.' 'How so, Sam?' 'Why you done forgot, 'pears to me, how it says dor, Holored be dy name.' The Doctor gave Sam up in despair, for there was no answering that 'argument.'"

> A Lievensu Joke.-One of the coolest jokes of the season has been perpetrated by the liquor-dealers of New York, in raising the price of wines and brandies on account of the short vintage of Europe. Those fellows are a jolly set, to be sure, or they never would have been gailty of such downright waggery in this hot weather. These july old coves know a little better than any one else that the vineyards of France and For Sale by H. COSGROVE, 541 St. John Breat, Quebec. Germany have about as much to do with the patables sold in this country as sarsaparilla root has to do with would upon the manufacture of clock turtle soup. These consummable wags must have laughed, inwardly, clear down to their heel taps, as they informed their customers with apparent gravity. that the short grape to which is abled The Histograph Arcs or turn harvest would oblige them to raise their prices. — Li
> According Translated from the French of United Box Programment of the Blook Programment of the Box Pro terary Museum.

> Whar is a For?—A Mr. Stark, in a lecture before dream of a tailor's bill gives him the nightmare. By We cannot be strongly recommend this book to the Catholic his air one would judge he had been dipped like Achi- concerning. — Poscon Pilot. Instair one would judge he had been dipped like Achiles; but it is evident that the goddess held him by the
> head instead of the heel. Nevertheless such men are
> useful. If there were no tadpoles there would be no
> fregs. They are not so entirely to blame for being devoted to externals. Paste diamonds must have a splenvoted to externals. Paste diamonds must have a splenof the United States are always much indefined to here volve.



THE Undersigned invites public attention to his Stock of For Sale by H. COSGROVE, 54½ St. John Street, Quebec.

LADLES, GLOAES.

LADIES CLOAKS, MANTILLAS,

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

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Together with an entirely New Assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Which will be Sold

AT THE LOWEST PROFIT.

W. McMANAMY, 206 Notre Dame Street, (West End.)

Montreal, Nov. 11, 1852.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF MARY FRAWLY, about 16 or 17 years old, a native of (1) MARY FRAWLY, about 16 or 17 years old, a native of Killydysert, County Clare, Ireland, who took shipping at Limerick about the 1st June last, for Quebee, where she is supposed to have arrived, and to be now in some part of Canada, probably about Bytown. Any of the Catholic Clergy, or others, who should know anything about her will please address, "Mr. John O'Dea, Renfrew, C. W.," who has been written to by her father (in Ireland) who is very anxious to hear from her.

ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, MATHEMATICAL, DAY, BOARD, AND EVENING ACADEMY, 45 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL

THIS ACADEMY being patronized by the Catholic School Commissioners enables the Principal to impart instruction in Commissioners enables the Principal to impart instruction in the above departments on extremely moderate terms, which he warrants to be equal (if not superior) to any school in Canada. He will resume his Evening Classes on the 1st of October next. Book-keeping, by Single or Double Entry, will be thoroughly taught by Lecture. Gentlemen desirous of studying Surveying or Engineering, will find this a good opportunity. References—Rev. Messrs. Pinsonault, Prevost, and the Clergymen of St. Patrick's Ghurch.

W. DORAN, Principal.

September, 25th, 1852.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, SIXTY TAILORS, COAT, PANT, and VEST MAKERS. Constant Employment, the Best Wages, and all Cash paid. Apply to

HUGHES & Co., New York and Liverpool Houses, Toronto, C. W.

Oct. £2, 1852.

JUST PURLISHED,

THE LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY; OR, THE LILY OF ISRAEL, TRANSLATED from the French of the Abbe Garbet; to

which is added a Treatise on the veneration of the Blessel Virgin Mary—18mo, of 400 pages, with an exquisite engraying of the immaculate Conception. Muslin, gilt backs; price only 28, 61 ouly 2s. 64.

This is a bale of the Blessed Virgin, written in the form of a story. It is both interesting and instructive, and the price is so low as to place it within the reach of every person.

J. & D. SADLIER & Co. Corner of Notes Dame and St. Francis Navier Streets, Montreal.

Montreal, Nov. 3, 4852.

DE LEINEY'S CATHOLIC LIFE OF CHRIST AND HIS APOSTLES.

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