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# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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## 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 Shue, 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 anomaly—why 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 characterised those who have ruled the country? And out of all this naturally comes the inquiry, whether even now we have arrived at a period or are governed by a country with statesmen capable or willing to learn 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 Shue affords ample and authentic information. It contains a luminous digest of the "Returns of the Prelates, Dignitaries, and beneficed Clergy to Questions 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 pestilential 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 reluctant 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 successors. 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 punishment for the second, and be guilty of high treason for the third; and that all and singular ministers in any cathedral or parish church within the realm, should, from and after the feast of St. John the Baptist next ensuing, be bounden to say the matins, evening-song, 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 King Edward VI., under pain, in case of their refusal, or of their using any other rite or ceremony, of forfeiture, for the first offence, of one year's profits 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 patron; and for the third offence, of absolute deprivation of their benefices, and imprisonment for life."

It may here be observed, in passing, that this 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 Puseyite section of that Babel of doctrinal confusion and discordance, that section has been denounced in Billingsgate terms by the High Church Protestant minister of the crown, and classed

as bad or worse than the vilified Papists. But were the Irish Catholic clergy seduced or terrified by these 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 apostasy; want, persecution, life itself—the penalty of fidelity; had there been one rotten branch at the period in the Church in such a storm, that branch must have fallen; but there was no rotten branch—no Achilli—no not one! Let us now see the figure the new Church cut at this period:—

"It was long before reformed ministers could be found to supply the places of the clergy who abandoned their cures. In vain did Sir Henry 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 godly 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 accession of James I., there was one in every diocese, 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 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 facto* 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, from the setting up of the Protestant Episcopal Church, under the safe guard of the royal supremacy, would probably have come to naught."

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 the means:—

"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 'godly 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 having the allotments of forfeited lands set out to them under the commonwealth, confirmed, and who held prelate in utter abomination. Of such men the next Parliament was sure to be in great part composed.—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. This policy was well conceived, and proved, as respects all the Nonconformists, except the Quakers and Presbyterians, eminently successful. Charles, under the advice of Ormonde, lost no time in filling the four archbishoprics, and twelve episcopal sees which had become vacant during the interregnum, with clerks, on whose hatred of the League and Covenant, and obedience to the Act of Uniformity, reliance might be surely placed; and the grandchildren of a motley

crew of new religionists, among whom 7,800,000 acres in Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, had been parcelled out during the civil war, and the protectors, were, at the accession of George III., the principal men of the kingdom in power and opulence, and the staunchest and least tolerant adherents of the Church of England 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 huntings down, executions, butcheries, and by more stringent penal laws;—but a new era arrived, and that within the last century, when there came the struggle for Catholic Emancipation!

As this struggle was matured—particularly within the present half-century, and chiefly by O'Connell—the mist of prejudice, engendered by ages of calumny, of crushing laws, unmeaning and blind bigotry, began to be dispelled, Ireland, roused under her 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 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 thus 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 dignitaries, 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 relief of the great body of the Irish people, from the burthen of supplying the material means necessary for the discharge of the first duty of a Christian nation, the public worship of Almighty God—Church reform, complete and final, on principles just to all parties, must have been the speedy result.

"But no such purpose was entertained. "The Report on the Revenues and Patronage of Archbishops and Bishops, was in the hands of the King's printer, and light enough was reflected from the returns of the deans and chapter, dignitaries, and beneficed clergy, still in course of preparation, to foreshadow the sort of figure the Church Establishment would present, if exposed without veil or covering in the full glare of English daylight; when Lord Alford, 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 4 William IV., c. 37. 'An act to alter and amend the laws relating to the temporalities of the Church of Ireland.'"

"Were the thing not in the Statute Book, to be read and wondered at, it would stagger credulity 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 affront 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 fines 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 incumbent prelates—of the revenues, at the death of their incumbents, of all dignities without cure of souls, 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 death of the then incumbents on all spiritual preferments of the annual value of £300, and of the sale of perpetuities at a spendthrift price to the lessees of

church land—were by this act vested in a commission, composed chiefly of Bishops of the Established Church, to be by them applied to the purposes theretofore provided for by the levy of church-rates and parish cesses."

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 have been made to swallow since the Emancipation Bill. Who should it be but Stanley the present Premier, Lord Derby, still the scorpion Stanley we once knew to our cost, and who never did, and never will, present to us a sweet that will not be doubly 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 our author again:—

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

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 interests 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 mischief.

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 Revs. George and Richard Pretymann, two sons of a former Anglican Bishop of Lincoln. We quote his statement chiefly as an instance to show how the trust funds given by Catholics for the poor, or for religious uses, have been preyed upon by those ravenous "wolves in sheep's clothing":—

"First of all," he says, "I will take Richard Pretymann, as Chaplain-Warden of the Mere Hospital, in Lincolnshire, and defendant in 'The Attorney-General v. Pretymann,' a suit before the late Master of the Rolls in 1841. The 'Law Report' (Beavan 4, p. 462,) states that in 1244 Simon de Roppel 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 his household, all his lands in the Mere (874 acres,) 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 Pretymann) refused to produce their copy of the charter without the consent of Pretymann the Chaplain, which he refused 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 proposed by the Attorney-General,' ordered Pretymann to be charged with the rack-rent, after deducting the £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 Pretzman might be decreed to pay the amount of the fines 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 was 'utterly unable' to pay £1,168 a year for the property, out of which he had taken £13,892 for himself. 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 tithes 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-Hamington, endowed with 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 thirty-five years must have been £105,000; but in 1812, the 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 of Wroughton, commuted at £579. The annual 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 £134,791, besides the £13,700 obtained by anticipating the revenues of the Mere Hospital, raising the total to more than £148,500. 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 he did as precentor, he replied, "My 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. In 1814, his kind father gave him also a canonry residentiary at Lincoln, valued at £1,665, and the chancellorship, too, returned at £234 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 3,334 acres, with tithes commuted for land and a money payment. In the same year he became Rector of Wheatthampstead-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 Chalton, St. Giles, commuted for £804; and in 1825, when Richard got the sinecure 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 Pretzman? This question was put to him, and he replied, "The usual duties of a Cathedral Chancellor." 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 BISHOP 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 Rev. Mr. McVeagh preached the panegyric of the Saint. The ceremonies concluded with procession and benediction of the blessed Sacrament, in which the confraternity of disenclosed 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 Redeptorists in Enniskillen, thus lauds their exertions in the good work of bringing sinners to repentance: "The unceasing labors of these good men are beyond any worldly praise. From five o'clock in the morning until ten at night they were engaged in the confessional, preaching, instructing children, baptizing adults, receiving converts into the Church, and joined in humble prayer with the thousands who daily presented 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 capable of stirring up the Christian feelings of the working classes. Three other Fathers follow from Enniskillen in a few days."

Died at Rumley-avenue, Kingstown, on the 14th ult., in the 63d year of his age, the Very Rev. Michael J. Devine, P. P., Boyle, diocese of Elphin, 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 favorite with all who had the happiness of his acquaintance.

**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 abundant, in season and out of season. They have truly been labors of charity; for few Sundays have passed without his preaching one or more sermons in behalf of some of our poor schools or institutions. He will return to England 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 and Regular Clergy of the Catholic Church.—*Cor. of Tablet.*

**THE NEWMAN INDEMNITY FUND.**—*L'Univers* of the 19th ult., publishes its 63rd list of subscribers to this fund, showing a total received of 39,713f. 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 Gresse, 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 Lothian's daughters have also been received into the Church. Another nobleman, it is hoped, will shortly make his submission; but our readers would do well to pray very earnestly for him at the present time.—*Dublin Telegraph.*

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

**THE SIXMILEBRIDGE TRAGEDY.**—The *Limerick Examiner* says:—"On Wednesday next a meeting of those gentlemen, lay and clerical, of the county of Clare, who have taken an interest in the families of the men who were slaughtered at Sixmilebridge, will be held at Carmody's Hotel, Ennis, to take measures for furthering the subscription 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 be reviewed, and where the public feeling might be given expression to, and some notice might be taken of 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 passion, they have determined to confine their efforts to 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 garden at Abbeyside, found eleven gold coins, of the reign of Charles II., William III., Anne, George I., 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 length), which spans the entrance to the Lough, was successfully swung in presence of Mr. Hemais and Mr. Fairburn.—*Galway paper.*

**PARENT BOARD OF MANUFACTURE.**—The above board 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 public support and co-operation which so laudable an object merits. A beginning in some branch of industry, 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 KILLS.**—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 Trim.—*Death Herald.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Beaumish 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.**—Amid 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 Hanio de Massy, Esq., near Ballingarry, county Limerick. He has forgiven a half-year's rent to his tenants at Gortree, and told his agent, Edward Loyd, Esq., of Heathfield, that his 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 Pigott, 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 applications to be made for spirit licenses at the ensuing Quarter Sessions of Belfast.

Mr. Kirwan, the Mayo Stipendiary Magistrate who was charged with remissness in the duty of affording protection to voters, and general misbehavior, at the last election, has been, after official investigation, reprimanded by the Lord-Lieutenant, 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 Dundalk; whilst the frequenters of the great Dublin Protestant Cathedral gave the following proof of their munificent zeal, according to *Saunders's*:—"The cathedral was lighted for the first time on Sunday, 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 impoverished 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. Tell the gaping world, of Protestant souls saved in Catholic parishes 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, in the heel of the hunt one of them had not thus ungratefully turned over to "Romanism," after an expenditure on his individual soul-saving, during his life of 51 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 experienced. 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, grain 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 upwards, 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 propitious 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. It has been ascertained, extraordinary as it may appear, that the ravages of the blight have been of a milder character among the late crops than in the early."

Farmers account for this fact by saying that the potato 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 potatoes, we certainly think this fact, which is apparent this year, is worthy of investigation, and consideration."

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 Volkes, accompanied by his steward, passing through an orchard on his property, recently purchased, at Barnakyle, near Patrick'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 Ballyvaughan 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 violent;" "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 Ireland 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 Montague'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, cogent, 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 Montague, 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 half-witted individual. It seems that the plaintiff had, on seeing Mr. O'Callaghan (as it seems to one very naturally) coming out of his convenient one Sunday, made the sign of the cross—whereon the "Rev." 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 Packet.*

**MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.**—A melancholy and distressing accident happened on Friday morning at a place called Reville's Mill, near Campile-bridge, in this county. About four o'clock John Shea, son-in-law 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 11 years old, went into the mill, which was stopped at the time, and, dreadful to state, there found her poor father 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 all due circumstances, and occupied a fine mansion in Upper Merrion-street, one of the most fashionable localities at the south side of Dublin.

IRISH PROTESTANTS.

WHAT WESLEY THOUGHT OF THEM.

We feel really thankful to Dr. Bellingier, 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 witness.

"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 Athakra 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.—Gorey, 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 33,503 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. 3d., whilst the cost of the establishment, independent of the maintenance of the poor, was £2,953 14s. 6d., making a sum total of £6,591 11s. 3d.!!!

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 east down—the population that dwell 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 charity—is typified in modern poor-law Protestantised philanthropy by the sum of £11 16s. 3d.; 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, really beneficial charity to the poor, the cost is eleven 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 females. 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 Catholics; and for the instruction of these the guardians of Gorey declare that the teacher must not be a Catholic!!!

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 felon-like 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 constabulary force in Ireland, 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 victims 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 half-way between Swords and Bellewstown, and had occupied the cabin for twenty-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 Patrick 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 night by some person or persons unknown."—*Telegraph.*

Tuesday's (Oct. 19) *Gazette* contains a proclamation, offering a reward of £50 for the discovery of the person or persons who, on Tuesday, the 12th ult., murdered 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 pace—some where 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 Blue-ball 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 will 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 gave 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 Devonshire have, consequently, abandoned all idea of instituting proceedings in connection with the matter.—*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 no long period will elapse before the Arches Court will receive the preliminary documents in a proceeding against the Rev. G. R. Prynne."

CONFESSION IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The Rev. G. R. Prynne has addressed a letter to the Bishop of Exeter upon the subject of Confession, in which he puts to his Right Rev. Lordship the following case, which he adds "is not an imaginary one:—" "Supposing a person to come to me, at his own particular request, several times in the course of the year for Confession, have I any authority from the Church of England to refuse to receive that person? I will further suppose that I fully press upon the person the necessity of private self-examination and repentance, 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) to reject such a person?" Here is his Lordship's reply:—

"Bishopstowe, Oct. 9, 1852.

"Dear Sir—As I do not think the Church of England prohibits your receiving to Confession those who seek it 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.

The *Oxford University Herald* has the following piteous remarks on the same subject:—"There is a fierce contest going on just now in Devonport and Plymouth against much that is Catholic in the Church of England. The subject of confession has lately been imported into the conflict. A Clergyman who had found the minds of certain of the young amongst his parishioners so depraved 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 extrajudicial tribunal; and although acquitted by his Bishop, they are still pursuing him with all the rancor of persecution. 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 Bishop's name, as the chief Pastor of that district, was met with cries of 'Turn him out!—turn him out, that is,

of his See, not by any process at law, civil or Ecclesiastical, 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 fiat 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. Prynne 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 shall 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. Graves. The speakers, among whom were some naval men, strongly denounced the Romanist party in the Church.—*Spectator.*

REVIVAL OF CONVOCATION.—(From the *Times*.)—A report has reached us, which is not, we believe, without foundation, that Lord Derby and his colleagues 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 perilous 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 antiquated and defective that the attempt to set in motion an engine which was discarded nearly a century and a half ago as mischievous and unmanageable is 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 opinion 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 England in her Protestant integrity, but one who, for the sake of the purity of the Gospel, which some of her bishops and clergy are betraying; and which many more are refusing to defend, has been unrighteously cast forth—not by her, but by them—and who has been compelled, in self-defence, so far to become a Nonconformist." With regard to Mr. Gladstone's ultimate expectations, we may venture to present another extract from the letter aforesaid:—"My hopes are, that the national church will, in God's good providence, 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, 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 Advertiser.*

PROTESTANTISM IN ENGLAND.—On Sunday the Mormonites held a conference in the Lyceum, Lambton-street, Bishopwearmouth. At the first meeting in the forenoon four hundred Mormons assembled. Mr. R. Hardman was elected president of the conference.—Samuel Richards, high priest of the Latter-Day Saints in Great Britain, proposed that the conference acknowledge 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 obedience, the proposal being sanctioned by a loud "Amen." Mr. Samuel Richards to be high priest of the British Isles; and Levi Richards, his councillor. It appeared that the Carlisle district contains one hundred and forty members, mostly poor people, who had subscribed £1 7s 10d last year. The Hull district (two hundred and forty members) £34 to the general fund. A meeting was also held in the afternoon and another in the evening; and at the latter curiosity had drawn together about 1,800 people. Mr. Margrets, a Mormon missionary who had been in Italy endeavoring to convert the Pope and his Cardinals, and Samuel Richards, the high priest for Britain, addressed the meeting at considerable length. The inhabitants of the city of Zion, it was stated, had given over smoking and drinking; the old people are not allowed to toil; and young and old are "spiritually and temporally happy." The Mormons have churches in North and South America, the Sandwich Island, Germany, France, the East Indies, and Australia. The number in Great Britain is 35,000—all, it is said, determined to emigrate to the city of Zion. A collection was made amounting to £4 5s. All the meetings were conducted with great order.—*Gateshead Observer.*

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

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 funeral, which will take place between the 17th and 19th of November. They will then be removed to Chelsea 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 cortège 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 cortège, which will be headed by eighty-three veterans from Chelsea Hospital, who shared in the duke's campaigns; the 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 occasion by the Marquis of Anglesey, his companion in arms; and that representatives from those foreign sovereigns in whose armies his Grace bore the rank of Field Marshal will assist at the solemnity, each bearing the baton of the deceased.

With a view of diminishing as much as possible the 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 unnecessary train of vehicles.

It is also hoped that the good sense and the good taste of the city will on this occasion consent to waive its claim to precedence, and that the Lord Mayor, after meeting the cortège 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 mournful 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 PROSELYTE.—A case, at which of course the profane smile, has just occurred in this neighborhood, showing how good intentions and religious zeal may at times be imposed on by the worldly-minded. A gentleman, who takes more than ordinary interest in the spiritual welfare of the Jewish race, fell in with one of the wanderers from Canaan, and attracted by his hook nose, sharp eye, and black hair, began to angle for a convert, texts being thrown at him tenderly as a fisherman dings 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 the next anniversary meeting as a live Jew converted by his eloquence. This was agreed to; but first he had some worldly gear that encumbered him, a little lot of jewellery worth £60, that he must convert into cash 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 the proverbial discretion of his race; but at length the work was completed—the £40 was paid, and the stumbling block removed. The *démoument* 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 Duke's-place or the gold diggings.—*Chelmsford Chronicle.*

Mary Ann Proudfoot, a servant to Mrs. Binn, of Southtown, Yarmouth, is at present in a very doubtful state, from an attempt made to murder her by Samuel Howth, a corn-porter in the same employ, who had seduced her. He had made an appointment with her 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 is remanded at present to see whether she recovers, of which such doubts is entertained by the magistrates that 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:—

	Ships.	Passengers.	Ships.	Passengers.
	1851.		1852.	
January	38	12,126	26	7,749
February	39	11,986	31	11,848
March	53	17,571	53	20,460
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	179,736

Increase in 1852, 2 ships and 23,560 passengers. 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.*

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**THE TRUE WITNESS  
 AND  
 CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.**

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 12, 1852.

**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 pos-  
 sible. Rumors there are of fresh, or rather of a  
 revival of the old, Penal Laws against refractory  
 Papists, who most contumaciously persist in their re-  
 fusal to have their spiritual affairs regulated by Act  
 of Parliament; the presence of the Spooners, the  
 Drummonds, and others of that stamp in the House,  
 is a sufficient pledge that it will not be long ere 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  
 University education. The report that Lord Derby  
 was prepared to recommend Her Majesty to sanction  
 the revival of that exploded old humbug, Convoca-  
 tion, has been formally contradicted by the Ministe-  
 rial organs; the usual farce at the opening of Par-  
 liament 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  
 H. M. troops in Ireland, has turned out to have been  
 merely the result of a brutal drunken brawl; the  
 men who were apprehended have been liberated on  
 their own recognisances. The extensive, and con-  
 tinually increasing emigration to Australia has already  
 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  
 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  
 Exeter Hall, had the impertinence to ask Mr. Lucas  
 of the *Tribune* to make a fool of himself by allowing  
 his name to be appended to the said document. Mr.  
 Lucas declined upon the grounds that, having no in-  
 fluence 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 balked,  
 he pointed out to Sir Culling Smith and his demure  
 colleagues, that in the Protestant Kingdom of Swe-  
 den, laws of the most brutal character against the  
 professors of the Catholic faith were in force, and  
 recommended the evangelical men to commence their  
 crusade for "religious liberty" by making an effort  
 to knock the fetters off the Catholics of Sweden; then  
 indeed they might hope for a favorable hearing from  
 a Catholic sovereign; to this Sir Culling Smith and  
 his companions have vouchsafed no reply. It remains  
 to be seen what kind of a reception these puritanical  
 knights-errant will meet with from the Grand Duke,  
 and how far His Royal Highness will be moved to  
 clemency towards his Protestant subjects by the re-  
 monstrances of the subjects of the leading anti-Cath-  
 olic government of Europe, of a government which  
 has never refrained from cruelly persecuting the  
 Church when it had the power, and whose sanguinary  
 code—of hanging, bowelling, and burning—repeated  
 but a few years ago, not from any love of toleration,  
 but simply from fear of revolution, would be re-im-  
 posed to-morrow if, thank God, it were not as cowardly  
 as it is malignant. Perhaps, too, His Royal  
 Highness will point out to his self-dubbed councillors,  
 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 ac-  
 quitted the unclean beast Achilli—whose verdicts are  
 lies, whose sentences are a mockery of God and jus-  
 tice, whose ermined judges are but the abject tools  
 of an impure fanaticism, the ready instruments, for  
 the perpetration of every wrong, for the protection  
 of every villain, and the oppression of the upright—

do no stand quite so high in the estimation of honor-  
 able men on the Continent of Europe, as to authorize  
 the impertinent interference of Sir Culling Smith  
 and his colleagues—and that, if faults do exist in the  
 Penal Code of Tuscany, it is not from the country-  
 men of Lord Campbell, and the co-religionists of the  
 men who by their verdict in a late trial have proved,  
 that in Protestant England unchastity is the surest  
 passport to popular favor, and that the bestiality of  
 an Achilli is a better safeguard than the virtues of a  
 Newman—that he, the Grand Duke, would take les-  
 sons in reform. Some such well merited rebuke we  
 may expect His Royal Highness to administer to the  
 evangelical deputation—that is, if he deigns to re-  
 turn a reply to it at all, which is more than doubtful.  
 Truly the impudence of English Protestants is some-  
 thing wonderful; they go abroad to ask clemency  
 for the Protestant subjects of a Catholic Prince,  
 whilst at home, they deny justice to their own Cath-  
 olic fellow-citizens. Is it not on record in the  
*Times*, the great anti-Catholic journal of England  
 —"That Roman Catholics will have henceforth only  
 too good reason for asserting—THAT THERE IS NO  
 JUSTICE FOR THEM in cases tending to arouse the  
 Protestant feelings of Judge and Jury?"—*Times*,  
 June 26, 1852. When Protestant England shall  
 have learnt how to be just, it will be time enough  
 for Protestant Englishmen to call upon Catholic So-  
 vereigns to be lenient.

The Provincial Parliament adjourned on Wednes-  
 day the 10th inst., to the 14th of February. The  
 ostensible reason for this unexpected interruption of  
 the public business was the prevalence of cholera at  
 Quebec, and the consequent impossibility of procur-  
 ing the attendance of members; the ministry it is  
 said are glad of the delay, because it will give them  
 the opportunity of reconsidering their measures, and  
 the whole community, especially the readers of the  
*Globe*, will be glad of a short respite from the wearisome  
 trawdle of Mr. G. Brown, who speaks as if he were  
 determined to earn his wages by sheer verbosity;  
 a day we think his wages are—and very high  
 wages too for so little work. Before adjourning, the  
 Bill for incorporating the College of St. Marie passed  
 its third reading, not without some queer shuffling  
 on the part of certain ministerial members; this has  
 of course irritated the Ultra-Protestants, who, justice  
 loving men, having their own Protestant McGill Col-  
 lege 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 as-  
 sume the title of Napoleon II. without ignoring the  
 hereditary right of the son of the great Napoleon,  
 and thus dealing a fatal blow to the hereditary prin-  
 ciple 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 pre-  
 tends to the Imperial throne. Neither can he take  
 the title of Napoleon III. without recognising the *de-  
 jure* empire of Napoleon II., thus asserting his own  
 inalienable and hereditary right to the throne, ignor-  
 ing 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 interna-  
 tional 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,  
 without irrevocably breaking with the past, and  
 offending the great powers of Europe. The Prince  
 of Canino is spoken of as likely to be chosen heir  
 presumptive to the throne. Considerable reductions  
 in the French army are spoken of as decided upon.

**PROTESTANT CHARITIES.**

What shall we do with the poor? is the social ques-  
 tion of the day—the great question which in every  
 country in Europe and America, attracts the atten-  
 tion of the philosopher, the statesman, and the  
 Christian; for the poor are always amongst us, and—  
 what shall we do with the poor? Transport them,  
 says Protestantism—shut the rascals up in Poor  
 Houses, says Protestantism—starve them, says  
 Protestantism, triumphantly pointing to Ennistymon  
 and Kilrush, where this policy has been effectually  
 carried out—"a pauper's death is a saving to the  
 community," says Protestantism coolly calculating the  
 price of a parochial coffin, and the expences of a  
 pauper funeral—scourge them, brand them with hot  
 irons, and gibbet them, says Protestantism, speaking  
 by the mouth of the Elizabethan poor-laws. And  
 accordingly Protestantism, for the last three hundred  
 years, has scourged and branded and gibbeted its pau-  
 pers—has sometimes starved, sometimes imprisoned,  
 sometimes transported its poor—but has always most  
 brutally ill-used them; and as pauperism still contin-  
 ues, still menaces the safety of society—still society  
 keeps asking the old question—"what shall we do  
 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-  
 tically answered it, by providing for the poor, and  
 supplying their every want. Asking of the State  
 nothing save non-interference—demanding no greater  
 favor from the civil power than that it should refrain  
 from robbing her, and from throwing obstacles in her  
 way—whenever, and wherever she has been left un-  
 molested, and allowed freely to develop her own  
 resources—the Church has proved herself fully ade-  
 quate for all the exigencies of society. If hospitals  
 were needed, she built and endowed hospitals; she  
 founded convents, and other charitable asylums, in  
 which tender virgins consecrated their lives to God,  
 and devoted their days and nights to the service of  
 their fellow-creatures: wherever and whenever the

Church has been left free, pauperism, if not eradi-  
 cated, has at least been robbed of all its horrors, and  
 the great social problem which distracts the Protest-  
 ant world—what shall we do with the poor?—has been  
 practically solved. Alas! how seldom has the Church  
 been left free, how seldom has she been permitted to  
 go on her way, unrestricted by the accursed trammels  
 of the State.

Alas for society! Alas for the poor! The State  
 was jealous of the influence of the Church, and dish-  
 onest rulers cast longing eyes upon the patrimony  
 of the poor, which the Church faithfully administered.  
 And so there was enmity betwixt the palace and the  
 Church, and the castle declared war against the con-  
 vent; princes and nobles laid profane hands upon that  
 wealth which their corrupt hearts coveted—they di-  
 vided the spoil with their sycophantic crew, and plun-  
 dering the poor, said in their hearts—"God seeth not;  
 He will not require it." Fools—God hath required it  
 —of them, and of their sons, and their son's sons—  
 and they cannot answer Him. Day by day the cry  
 —what shall we do with the poor?—is waxing  
 louder and more urgent: day by day the Protestant  
 world feels itself more incapable of giving any an-  
 swer. It has tried chains and the lash, poor-laws,  
 exile and imprisonment—it has blasphemously thanked  
 God for the famine, and the pestilence, and erect over  
 the grave of the victim of Cholera or the Typhus  
 Fever, has blessed His holy name, that the pauper is  
 mouldering in corruption below its feet, and is no  
 longer able to disturb its repose by his importunate  
 clamors for food and shelter; but still, in spite of the  
 temporary check, caused by disease, and emigration  
 to the gold regions, pauperism exists in the very heart  
 of Protestant society, threatening, at no very far  
 distant day, to avenge itself upon that society by  
 taking the solution of the problem—"what shall we  
 do with the poor?"—into its own hands.

We have in this country fools or knaves—we know  
 not which—though it is probable that their knavery  
 is as great as their folly, and their folly as great as  
 their knavery—who would, if they had the power,  
 confiscate the property of the Catholic Church—  
 that property to which alone it is owing that Canada  
 is not cursed with pauperism, like Great Britain and  
 Ireland, and give us, in lieu of the Catholic hospital,  
 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 to-  
 gether upon a poor-law. Solely as a sad transi-  
 tory 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 poor 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, cast ashore from the strain 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 cured in a beneficent wrap of  
 stupidity and insensibility: one patrician 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,  
 to gain successively some £3 8s. from a burial society for each  
 of them! A barrister of my acquaintance, who goes that cir-  
 cuit, informs me positively that the official people durst not go  
 farther into this business; that this case was by no means a  
 solitary one there; that, on the whole, they thought it good to  
 close up the matter swiftly again from the light of day, and in-  
 vestigate it no deeper. 'The hands of the pitiful women have  
 sordened their own children!' Such a state of matters cannot  
 subsist under the firmament of Heaven: such a state of mat-  
 ters will remedy itself as God lives—remedy itself, if not by  
 mild means, then by fierce and forest!"

This is the condition to which the people of Eng-  
 land have sunk under the operation of the poor-  
 laws.—May God in His mercy deliver us from poor-  
 laws in Canada.

Or we may be told that Protestant charity will  
 suffice for the relief of the indigent and infirm mem-  
 bers of the community—that instead of convents and  
 nunneries and monkeries, we shall have nice Pro-  
 testant workhouses; nice asylums for the poor truly,  
 if the "Report of a Special Committee," appointed  
 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  
 is described as "in a filthy state of dirt and neglect.  
 The bath was found half full of urine, and excrement."  
 "Nice places these Protestant workhouses! 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 the girls. . . . wet beds are injurious to their health;  
 quite better that the beds stank—for the children  
 even stank from dirt." The souls of these victims  
 of Protestant charity are, as may be expected, fouler  
 still, but decency compels us to draw a veil over the  
 moral abominations of a Protestant workhouse—  
 even the nurse thinks "of all devil's places it is  
 the worst;" whilst the Protestant Guardians of  
 the workhouse console themselves with the reflec-  
 tion—"These kind of children"—mere paupers—  
 "will do it." Really, for the sake of common de-  
 cency, we trust that the soil of Canada may never be  
 polluted by a Protestant workhouse.

Here is the description of another Protestant cha-

riety, for which we are indebted to the *London Spec-  
 tator*. Instead of a Protestant workhouse, we have  
 a Protestant Hospital—this time the Bethlehem Hos-  
 pital. This Protestant institution excited the atten-  
 tion 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 Hospital  
 attracts the attention of the public again; enquiries  
 are set on foot, and the following disgusting disclen-  
 sures are made:—

"The atrocities in Bethlehem Hospital, indeed, are not so  
 bad as those detected in 1816; thirty-six years of indignant  
 discussion, examples of feeble improvement, have extended  
 their moral effect even to the basement story of that great pe-  
 rior of barbarism; but the injuries are exactly of the same  
 kind. Here we find lunatics sleeping naked, on straw; laid  
 upon the bare stones and washed with cold water and a mop;  
 and crammed 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 infirmity; within a fortnight she was found to be re-  
 treated, and sent to the basement story, where the patients slept  
 with only a scanty blanket between their naked skin and the  
 straw on which they lay, that blanket, of course, seldom re-  
 maining between. Not long after she "became a dirty patient."  
 The causes are not difficult to be understood. She was  
 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 unlocked the doors of the cells! No wonder that poor  
 Miss Morley grew madder, more infirm, and more odious to  
 herself. For all this time she was more than sane enough to  
 know how she was tortured and humiliated. Is it not horrible?  
 Resented by her relatives, conveyed to an asylum at Northamp-  
 ton, treated as such patients are treated in properly-conducted  
 places, she recovered in a month. Men were equally neglect-  
 ed, and worse handled, although the women seem to have  
 been struck occasionally. One man remained for hours fast-  
 ed to a chair waiting to be fed; another was strangled with "the  
 stockings;" "to exhaust him," and thus 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. Fif-  
 teen patients seem to have been subjected to this kind of treat-  
 ment; and of forty curable patients prematurely removed within  
 the year, there is reason to suppose that the majority were  
 taken away because they were badly treated.  
 The fact is not absolutely known, because, save in name, no  
 records are kept."—*Spectator*.

After reading the above we know which is the  
 most wholesome—a Protestant Poor-Law, a Protes-  
 tant 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 dismis-  
 sal 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 seated 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 Superin-  
 tendent of State-Schools" in Upper Canada, to the  
 presumptuous writer in the *Canadian Churchman*,  
 who has had the ineffable audacity to insinuate that  
 Anglicans are competent to superintend the educa-  
 tion of their own youth, and that they stand in no  
 need of the advice or assistance of Dr. Ryerson—  
 his government salary notwithstanding. Now, here is  
 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  
 Anglicans, but with separate schools the Chief Super-  
 intendent'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 educa-  
 tion 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  
 that he will not make the conventicle ring again with  
 his roaring against such most monstrous encroach-  
 ments 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, be  
 he Anglican, or Catholic, who shall expose himself to  
 the fiery indignation of the "Chief Superintendent  
 of State-Schools."

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  
 our children should be educated—who shall venture  
 to contradict him? "Jack" speaks as one having au-  
 thority—though in fact he has only a salary; as one  
 who should say, "I am Sir Oracle, and when I open  
 my lips let no dog bark." "I lay it down as a fun-  
 damental principle," says "Jack," "and 'I remark  
 again,'" says "Jack," and, what have Anglicans and  
 Papists to say now? Ah, "Jack-in-office,"—good



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.

CONVOCACTION OF THE SENATE.—The *Moniteur* 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 Senate Consultum which it shall have adopted will be submitted to the ratification of the French people.

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.

(Signed) "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.

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.

The project of erecting 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.

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.

THE DEFECTION OF THE LEGITIMISTS.—It is hardly necessary to say that the impression produced at Frohsdorf is a painful one; but it appears that the defection in the Legitimist camp did not fall upon that little court without warning.

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

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.

had agreed among themselves to fire upon Louis Napoleon, and some of them had been heard to boast of their intention in presence of several persons.

The correspondent of the *Times* transmits a copy of a petition addressed by M. J. de Gasté, a naval engineer, to the Senators, showing reasons against the establishment of the Empire.

"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.

"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.

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 *Journé de Charleroi* attacks 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.

PRUSSIA.

There are five new cases of cholera reported from 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; thirty-two remain under treatment.

SWITZERLAND.

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.:

"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.

"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 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 informed Mgr. Charvaz, the new Archbishop of Genoa, that he will be charged with that mission.

repentance like that of Martigny or Beadme. 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 said that disturbances had taken place at Faenza, 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., mentions 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.

A letter from Naples of the 10th ult., in the *Ateneo dierraco* of Genoa 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 affair of the 15th of May, 1848, and that an amnesty 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—off 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.

INDIA.

Notwithstanding the recent negotiations the north-west 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.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. No gold dust has been discovered, but there are slight indications of gold deposits near the Waterkloof.

General Cathcart's expedition across the Kei against Krelli 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.

A satisfactory item of the news brought by the present mail is the better spirit shown by the burghers in affording their desired co-operation. Meetings have been held and funds raised for the equipment of volunteers at Swellendam, the Paarl, Wynberg, Worcester, Stellenbosch, Beaufort, and Cape Town.

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.

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 gold both in New South Wales and Victoria. As 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 *New Gazette* of Rotterdam states that a bottle has been found in the waters of Harlingen, and sent to the Dutch Consul at London, containing a note with the following words scarcely legible:—"Sir John Franklin has been found, with fifteen of his crew, in the Arctic regions . . . . . which has been shipwrecked . . . . . and two ship buoys . . . . . Mr. has seen them." The note is signed "J. G." to which are added the words "in haste." [A hoax.]

UNITED STATES.

John G. Clark, ex-member of Congress of New York, and a particular friend of Mr. Fillmore, is dead.

The Washington correspondent of the Express says, it has accidentally transpired within a day or two that the gentlemen concerned in Guano speculation have despatched an agent to negotiate through the American Minister, with the Spanish Government, for a lease or purchase of the Lobos Islands.

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

Table with 3 columns: Where shipped, No. of Immigrants, No. of vessels. Lists arrivals from England, Ireland, Scotland, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Sweden and Norway, Havre, French Ports, Spain and Portugal, Chagres and Havana, and Different ports.

Total, 20,115 224

For the whole year, thus far, the immigration has been as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Month, Immigrants. Lists arrivals for January through October.

Total, 231,253

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.—Puss in Boots.—Two women undertook to cowhide a Mr. Boernstein, in the streets of St. Louis, a short time since.

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.

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 Outrages (Ireland) Committee, has just been published.

Every sect has unrelentingly and fiercely persecuted the Church whenever, wherever and however it could; though with vile cunning and dishonest trick they all put on the face of "injured innocents" and hypocritically cry out against Catholic intolerance.

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.

great, carrying with it a complete change in the social 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 Ireland, in giving an impulse to industry and making the country worth living in, than all the laws that were passed since the Union."

While the law, except as to imposing poor rates on the landlord, has not been changed, his social condition has undergone a great alteration.

BINGHAM UPON BAGPIPES.

Timothy Sullivan, 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 insinuating, begged his worship to do him a small trifle of a favor.

Mr. Bingham—Well, what do you want me to do?

Sullivan—The police want let me play me pipes in Fitzroy-market, and I want yer honor to give me leave.

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

Sullivan—But me pipes isn't the Scotch pipes, yer worship; the're the rare Irish pipes, they dont 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, I 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.

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

Mr. Bingham—You must not urge that plea, for if people are allowed to get their bit of bread by breaking the law, then pickpockets may justify their acts.

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.

Every sect has unrelentingly and fiercely persecuted the Church whenever, wherever and however it could; though with vile cunning and dishonest trick they all put on the face of "injured innocents" and hypocritically cry out against Catholic intolerance.

English, Commercial, Mathematical, Day, Board, and Evening Academy, 45 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

night, however, when they had been unusually "powerful in prayer," the doctor thought proper to administer a gentle reproof.

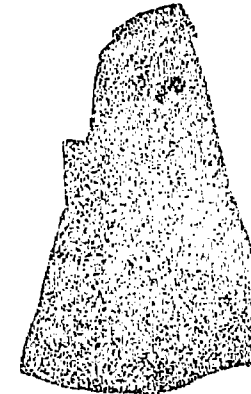
A LIQUORISH JOKE.—One of the coolest jokes of the season has been perpetrated by the liquor-dealers of New York, in raising the price of wines and brandies on account of the short vintage of Europe.

WHAT IS A POP?—A Mr. Stark, in a lecture before the Young Men's Association of Troy, N. Y., thus defines a pop:—"The pop is a complete specimen of an outside philosopher."

DEAD AGAIN!—A humorous old gentleman meeting once with a young Calvinistic minister, was informed that he would never reach heaven unless he was born again.

A man says that the first thing that turned his attention to matrimony was the skilful manner in which a girl handled a broom.

SEASONABLE NOVELTIES.



THE Undersigned invites public attention to his Stock of LADIES' CLOAKS, MANTLETTES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, &c., &c.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF 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 Quebec.

English, Commercial, Mathematical, Day, Board, and Evening Academy, 45 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

TAILORS! TORONTO TAILORS!!

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

Oct. 22, 1852.

JUST PUBLISHED, 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 Blessed Virgin Mary—(Immo, of 493 pages, with an exquisite engraving of the Immaculate Conception.)

For Sale by H. COSGROVE, 54 St. John Street, Quebec, Montreal, Nov. 3, 1852.

A WORK FOR EVERY CATHOLIC FAMILY.

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

D. & J. SABLIER & Co. have just published THE HISTORY OF THE LIFE OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST, from his Incarnation until his Ascension.

We have received the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th numbers of this splendid edition of the Life of Christ.

The history of Christ is concluded in the 9th number and the history of the Acts of the Apostles commences, being intended as a sequel to the Life of Christ, by the same author.

We cannot too strongly recommend this book to the Catholic community.—Boston Pilot.

We cordially commend the Catholics of the United States to the perusal of a work, at once so important and interesting, as Father de Ligny's Life of Christ.

DEAD AGAIN!—A humorous old gentleman meeting once with a young Calvinistic minister, was informed that he would never reach heaven unless he was born again.

A man says that the first thing that turned his attention to matrimony was the skilful manner in which a girl handled a broom.

SEASONABLE NOVELTIES.

THE Undersigned invites public attention to his Stock of LADIES' CLOAKS, MANTLETTES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, &c., &c.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS, JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

Cottage Conversations. By Mary Monica, 2 6  
Cobbett's Legacies to Parsons and Laborers (being a sequel to the History of the Reformation); 1 10 1/2

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

BY M. P. RYAN & Co. THIS NEW AND MAGNIFICENT HOUSE, is situated on King and William Streets, and from its close proximity to the Banks, the Post Office and the Wharves, and its neighborhood to the different Railroad Terminals, make it a desirable Residence for Men of Business, as well as of pleasure.



MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

November 9, 1852.

Table of market prices for various commodities like Wheat, Oats, Beans, etc., with columns for item, unit, and price.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

- List of agents for the True Witness in various locations including Alexandria, Beauharnois, Brantford, etc.

NEW BOOKS,

JUST PUBLISHED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

- List of new books including 'ROME and the ARBEEY', 'LIFE OF CHRIST', 'THE SPOWIFE', etc.

Text block providing details about the books and agents.

Text block mentioning 'D. & J. SADLER & Co., HAVE REMOVED'.

Text block mentioning 'BLANK BOOKS, COMPRISING Ledgers, Journals, etc.'

Text block mentioning 'D. & J. SADLER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis'.

Text block mentioning 'NOTICE. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends...'.

Text block mentioning 'ROBERT McANDREW, Montreal, May 19, 1852.'

NEW CATHOLIC WORKS,

- Extensive list of Catholic works for sale, including 'Religion in Society', 'The Sinner's Guide', 'The Duty of a Christian Towards God', etc.

Text block mentioning 'JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS'.

Text block mentioning 'ALSO, JUST RECEIVED, A large assortment of Holy Water Fonts...'.

Text block mentioning 'D. & J. SADLER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis'.

Text block mentioning 'For Sale by H. COSGROVE, 54 1/2 St. John Street, Quebec.'

Text block mentioning 'ROBERT McANDREW, Montreal, May 19, 1852.'

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &c. &c.

FRESH TEAS, very Superior JAVA COFFEE, PICKLES, SAUCES, HAMS, BACON, and a good assortment of other Articles, for sale at No. 10, St. Paul Street.

Montreal, August 20, 1852. JOHN PHELAN.

EDWARD FEGAN. Has constantly on hand, a large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, CHEAP FOR CASH, 232 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Mrs. REILLY, MIDWIFE. The Ladies of Montreal are respectfully informed that, in consequence of the late fire, MRS. REILLY has REMOVED to the house occupied by Mr. Joux Lortoux, as a Paint and Colour Store, opposite the Hotel Dieu Nunnery Church, No. 151, St. Paul Street, Montreal, July 3, 1852.

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS. THE Undersigned has constantly on hand a choice assortment of the above articles, to which he respectfully invites the attention of Town and Country Merchants. F. McKEY, 83 St. Paul Street, Montreal, October 9, 1851.

REMOVAL. DYEING BY STEAM!!! JOHN McCLOSKEY, Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer, (FROM BELFAY,) HAS REMOVED to No. 38, Sauguiset Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street, begs to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the kind manner in which he has been patronized for the last eight years, and now craves a continuance of the same.

P. MUNRO, M. D., Chief Physician of the Hotel-Dieu Hospital, and Professor in the School of M. of M., MOSS' BUILDINGS, 2ND HOUSE BLEURY STREET. Medicine and Advice to the Poor (gratis) from 8 to 9 A. M.; 1 to 2, and 6 to 7 P. M.

DEVLIN & HERBERT, ADVOCATES, No. 5, Little St. James Street, Montreal. B. DEVLIN, ALEX. HERBERT.

H. J. LARKIN, ADVOCATE, No. 27 Little Saint James Street, Montreal.

JOHN O'FARRELL, ADVOCATE, Office, - Garden Street, next door to the Ursuline Convent, near the Court-House. Quebec, May 1, 1851.

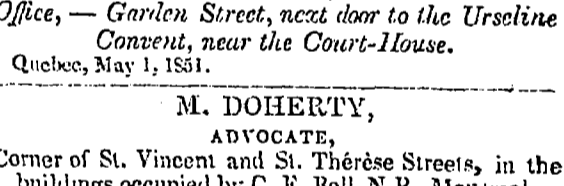
M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE, Corner of St. Vincent and St. Thérèse Streets, in the buildings occupied by C. E. Bell, N.P., Montreal. Mr. D. keeps an Office and has a Lavo Agent at Nelsonville, in the Mississippi Circuit.

FOR SALE. THREE HUNDRED OIL CLOTH TABLE COVERS. JOSEPH BOESE, Mar. manufacturer, 25, College Street, Sep. 11, 1851.

L. P. BOIVIN, Corner of Notre Dame and St. Vincent Streets, opposite the old Court-House, HAS constantly on hand a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH and FRENCH JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c.

THOMAS PATTON, Dealer in Second-hand Clothes, Books, &c. &c. BONSECOURS MARKET, MONTREAL.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE).



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

N.B.—W. C. manufactures the Montreal Stone, if any person prefers them. A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, Bleury Street, near Hanover Terrace, Montreal, March 6, 1852.

BOOKS CAN BE SENT (BY MAIL) TO ANY PART OF CANADA.

NEW CATHOLIC BOOKS, (LONDON EDITIONS), JUST RECEIVED AT SADLIER'S CHEAP CASH BOOK STORE,

Corner of Notre Dame & St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal.

- List of Catholic books including 'More's Catholicism', 'The Faith of Catholics', 'The Catholic Church', 'The Present State of Architecture in England', etc.

NEW WORKS IN PRESS, and will shortly be ready.—LEGENDS ON THE COMMANDMENTS OF GOD. Translated from the French of J. Colin De Plancy.

APPROBATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS. "We have caused them to be examined, and, according to the report which has been made to us, we have formed the opinion that they may be read with interest and without danger."

For Sale by H. COSGROVE, 54 1/2 St. John Street, Quebec.

CANTON HOUSE. FAMILY TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR WAREHOUSE. No. 109, Notre Dame Street.

SAMUEL COCHRAN invites the attention of Consumers to his Stock of TEAS and COFFEES, which have been selected with the greatest care, and on such terms as to allow him to offer them at unusually low prices.

THE MACHINERY on the Premises, worked by a Fine Horse Power Steam Engine, for Roasting and Grinding Coffee, is on the most approved plan, the Coffee being closely confined in polished metal spheres, which are constantly revolving and oscillating in heated air chambers, is prevented imbibing taint from Smoke; danger of partial carbonisation of the Bean and loss of Aroma, so important to Consumers, which is further ensured by attention to Grinding at the shortest time prior to Sale. To this elaborate process SAMUEL COCHRAN owes the high reputation his Coffee has obtained through a large portion of the Provinces.

CRYSTALLISED SUGAR (much admired for Coffee), REFINED SUGAR in small loaves, and WEST INDIA SUGARS, of the best quality, always on hand. A few of the choicest selections of TEAS may be had at the CANTON HOUSE, Native Catty Packages, unrivaled in flavor and perfume, at moderate terms.

Families residing distant from Montreal will have their orders scrupulously attended to, and forwarded with immediate dispatch. June 12, 1851. 109, Notre Dame Street.

FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT VAULTS, 109 1/2, Notre Dame Street.

THIS Establishment was opened for the purpose of supplying PRIVATE FAMILIES, and consumers in general, with GENUINE FOREIGN WINES and SPIRITS, pure and unadulterated, in quantities to suit purchasers, and upon the most moderate terms, for Cash.

The experience of the last twelve months has amply proved to the public the utility of a Depot for such a purpose—enabling them to select from a large and well assorted Stock, the quantities suited to their convenience—combining the advantage of a Wholesale Store, with that of an ordinary Grocery.

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