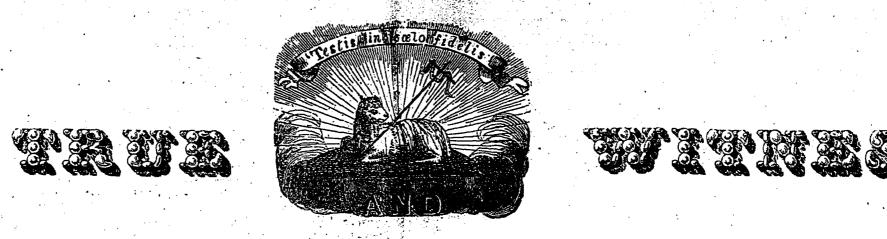
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CATHOLIC RONICLE.

VOL. HI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1853.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PASTORAL OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

- PAUL BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND OF THE APOS-TOLIC SEE, ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN, PRIMATE OF IRELAND.
- To the Catholic Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Dublin.

We are taught in the inspired pages of Holy Writ, that our life is a continual warfare upon earth; and his own experience must convince every individual of the human race of the truth of this doctrine. But if all have to encounter difficulties and trials, this is in a special manner the portion of the disciples and followers of Jesus Christ, who, not being of the world, nor participating in its condemned and perverse maxins, are the objects of the hatred of the world and of the children of darkness. "All those," says St. Paul, " who wish to live piously, shall suffer persecution; and our Divine Redeemer before he ascended to His celestial kingdom, prepared His disciples by Ilis prophetic admonitions to meet with patience and resignation the trials prepared for them in their pilgrimage through this valley of tears.

Instructed in this way by our Divine Master, knowing that Ilis purest and most devoted followers are doomed to be the objects of the hatred and malice of a wicked world, we cannot be surprised that menaces of persecution and penal enactments are now held out against the inmates of the religious houses of this country, who are models of every virtue, edify the world by the purity and perfection of their lives, and illustrate in all their actions the true spirit of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. It is not necessary in addressing you, who are so well acquainted with these institutions, to enter at any length into their merits. You are aware that the pious ladies who retire from the vanities, and delusions, and corruptions of the world into these religious houses, devote themselves assiduously to every exercise of piety, and to the performance of every work adapted to secure their eternal salvation. Whilst worldlings are engaged in revelling and frivolous amusements, their prayers ascend night and day, like sweet incense, to the Throne of the Lord, and bring down on a guilty world the mercy of Heaven. God only knows how often the fervor and perseverance of their petitions, and the sanctity of their lives, have saved society from imminent destruction, and preserved wicked and corrupt cities from the fate of Sodom and Gomorrha, which would not have been destroyed if a few just men had been found in them. They make a special profession of chastify, that they may resemble the unspotted Lamb of God, and His undefiled Mother, and pure in body and spirit, may have the privilege of singing the canticle, which none but virgins were allowed to sing -(Ap. xiv., 3.) They renounce all dominion over the things of this carth, that they may be like unto llim who had not whereon to recline His Divine head, and may aspire to the reward promised to those "And every one that hath left house, or brethren, or lands, for My name's sake, shall receive a hundred fold, and shall possess life everlasting."-(Mat. xix., 29.) But it is not the mere external things of earth that they abandon; they also renounce their own will, and subject themselves to others, that they may imitate with greater perfection our Heavenly Master ---- "Unless," says He, "you become like little children in humility and obedience, you shall not enter into the kingdom of Heaven." Concealing under the simplicity of a child the effulgence of His Divinity, He was submissive to Mary and Joseph, and, to give us a more perfect model for imitation. He became obedient to the death of the cross. Paganism was ignorant of these lessons ; virginity, poverty, humility, obedience, were never praised or practised by the sages of antiquity. It is one of the most noble privileges of Christianity to have introduced and propagated the knowledge of such subline virtues. Is not the profession of them a spectacle worthy of (fod, of men, and of angels? Should we not be lilled with admiration when we see the frailty of human endowed with Christian feelings think of maligning or persecuting such exalted virtue and sublime often directed against those whose lives shed lustre. on the Christian name. Nor is it to be imagined that our religious communitics, whilst attending to their own sanctification, and aspiring to an unfading crown, are idle members of others. No one but a stranger to these institutions In reply to this pretension I might saycould fall into such a mistake. There is no work of

religion occupy themselves in the care of the sick profession until they have served a novitiate and a grace of God and the stings of remorse, she returned and the dying; you find them in the cabin of the poor, administering relief and pouring the balm of consolation into the afflicted heart, or by the bed of sickness, preparing the departing soul for a happy eter-

nity. When the cholera was ravaging the land, they were in our hospitals night and day, inhaling the contagion of the place, and performing the most labotious offices in service of those stricken by pestilence. A dignitary of the Charch Establishment, who has now become the assailant of these devoted females, may not be able to appreciate their heroism, having instructed his own Ministers at that time not to approach the infected, nor administer the rites laid down in the Book of Common Prayer for the visitation of the sick, lest they should bring contagion into their families: but their merits have been recognised by all that is liberal and generous in this country; and we have often heard with pleasure that in other regions Protestant cities did not hesitate to decree monuments to the Sisters of Charity who had sacrificed their lives in attending the victims of dis-

ease. Would to God that this generous spirit may grow up among us, and that the day may arrive when the poor and the sick shall find many institutions open to receive them, where the zeal, the charity, and devotedness of Religious Sisters may cheer and console them.

It would detain you too long were I to enumerate the other public merits of our religious establishments. You are well acquainted with the services rendered by them to the deaf and the mute, the orphan and the widow; you know that they afford an asylum to many unprotected females, whom, preserved from the contagion of vice, they instruct in the arts of domestic life, and prepare to be useful members of society. But, passing all these things over in silence, what shall we say of their successful labors in the cause of education? Their seminaries for the instruction of the higher classes can compete with similar establishments in any country, and are esteemed and encouraged by all the Catholic families of the kingdom. The sacrifices they have made and are daily making, to give a good religious and literary education to the children of the poor, are above all praise ; without fear of being contradicted, we may assert that the modesty, the purity, the attachment to religion, and the many other virtues which distinguish and adorn the females of Ireland are due, under Heaven, to the zeal, and piety, and good example of of great glory to the people of Ireland to reflect that in the midst of their poverty and wretchedness, they have been able to found such institutions and to bring them to perfection?

But alas! the merits, the devotedness, and the virtues of their pious inmates, are not sufficient to protect them from the envy and malice of the enemy, their happy cells. The reason is, that God has proever anxious to disturb the happiness of man, and to mised much peace to those who love His law; glory, who leave the things of this earth for the Gospel.] excite feelings of bitterness and bigotry against the good and the virtuous. This is illustrated in the prosisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or ceedings reported by the public press to have taken place in our legislative assemblies within this week. That speakers unacquainted with Ireland, or who never visited a convent, and whose notions of a religious life were probably formed upon prejudices imbibed in childhood, or the misrepresentations of enemies, should complain of what they did not understand, cannot be to us a matter of surprise. Such men perhaps are acting upon motives of benevolence, and it may be expected that, when things are put to them in a proper light, they will be accessible to the force of truth. But, whilst we are ready to make allowances for false impressions and prejudices, our astonishment and regret are not to be concealed when we consider the conduct of a high dignitary of the Protestant Establishment, who, having been for nearly thirty years a resident of this city, in the enjoyment of the ample revenues left by our Catholic forefathers to this see, and well acquainted by his ble Catholic families of Ireland, who are happy to position with the advantages conferred upon the poor, maintain relatious of intimacy with our religious stated that this edition, or rather a previous one corby the religious communities of Ireland, did not hesitute to renounce his past professions of liberality, man nature, assisted by grace, thus able to triumph | and to become the assailant of virtuous and pious over itself and every earthly attraction ? Could any ladies who hold a creed different from his. His de- that no one, unless he were blinded by wounded sire to establish freedom of thought and religious liberty is so consistent that he would impede those perfection ? Yet, to the confusion of the world, and admirable ladies from following the vocation which the disgrace of those who are agents in the work of they have received from Heaven-devoting themdarkness, the poisoned shafts of calumny have been | selves in peaceful retirement to the salvation of their own souls, or sacrificing their time to the promotion of education, piety, and virtue, and exercising all their influence to advance the general welfare of their sex. But these ladies, forsooth, are incarcerated, and society, and careless of the interests and wants of detained within the convent walls against their will ! Istly. That the greatest possible care is taken to as that referred to. A lady, it appears, had the mis- but not in anything essential. Some persons preferhumanity or of charity in which they do not take a give all candidates a full knowledge of a religious life fortune to lose her faith, and become a member of a the one edition and some the other. The board perpart. Many of the ladies who devole themselves to and its duties, and that they are not admitted to boly dissenting sect. After some time, touched by the mits the use of either of them in the National Schooland

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period of probation, which, oftentimes are extended to the true Church, and, by performing penance, over three years.

shall be professed unless previously examined by the Bishop of the diocese or his deputy.

3rdly. That the severest censures of the Church are fulminated against those who would sacrilegiously pretend to force any one to become a Religious against her will. And

4thly. That, even after profession, permission to retire is sometimes granted. Such cases are rare, because the force of conscience is powerful with the true children of God, and because the greatest precautions are taken by the Catholic Church to preserve the liberty of the individual before profession ; but the And again, why not mention names, and give an acoccasional relaxations referred to show how little disposition there is on the part of the Church, to exercise coercion or restraint. However, omitting all these considerations, let me ask, does the author of this charge forget the convents are in the middle of our most populous towns and cities; that their doors are open to all; and that if any of the inmates think fit to leave their retirement, they are protected in doing so by the laws of the country? This gentleman perhaps thinks that it must be an intolerable burthen to crucify one's own flesh, with its vices and concupiscences, and to lead a holy life in the shade of the sanctuary, far from the turmoil of the world. In every walk of life individual cases of unhappiness and discontent, incidental to human nature, may be met with, cases, however, in which the individuals would blush and shudder at taking advantage of the sacrilegious liberty which a pharisaical sympathy would offer them. Are there not many instances in which those who are engaged in the married state are of their souls. I do not refer to the treatises he has dissatisfied, and would, if possible, break the bonds that bind them ? Nothing but a deep sense of duty, and a fear of violating conscience, would induce them to carry a yoke under which they find nothing but affliction and bitterness of heart. That Nuns, however, are most attached to their state of life, and most happy, is known to all who are acquainted with them. When the leaders of modern revolutions declared the Religious of France and Italy loosed from their vows, their constancy was so great that nothing should shake it. When Maziani and his satellites, not more than five years ago, under the hypocritical pretence of promoting liberty of conscience, opened the doors of the convents of Rome, our religious communities. Is it not then a matter they could not induce one single individual to leave them; and when those pretended apostles of freedom confiscated the property of the Nuns, it was necessary to employ force to drive them from their peaceful abodes. Were similar boons proffered to our Religious, they would reject them without hesitation, and would esteem it the greatest calamity to leave honor, and peace to every one that worketh good. As far as the Religious sisters are concerned, they will be little inclined either to notice or to resent the insinuations and dark hints thrown ought against them; but the Catholic body caunot look on with so much indifference. Is there not a serious charge levelled against them? Is not their sense of honor and integrity impugned ? Are they not reproached with being, like the Pagans, condemned by St. Paul for the want of affection ? For, if what is stated be true-that is, if the Religious ladies in the convents be incarcerated, and detained against their will, it must necessarily follow that their parents, their bro-thers and sisters, are devoid of all feelings of affection, and have coolly submitted to see their relatives detained in prison and oppressed, leaving the task of raising his voice in their favor, and of calling for their liberation to the principal Protestant dignitary of this city. And what are the grounds for thus insulting and wounding the teelings of the most respectacommunities, and to see their children educated and received in them? Read over the speech attributed to this dignitary, and you will be obliged to conclude vanity, or led astray by a diseased imagination, would alleged grounds. A boy, he states, was severely or rather that it would not be read by Catholics. beaten in some educational establishment, and his parents were obliged to call on the police to interof the case, or test its accuracy, for it may be a story.

NO. 44.

amply repaired the scandal she had given. It seems 2ndly. That it is strictly prescribed that no one that some of her dissenting connections were so anxious to bind her to her errors, that they wished to remove her from all intercourse with Catholics, and had even paid her passage to some place in England, where she would have no opportunity of following the dictates of her conscience. The lady, it seems, declined this kind offer in a letter to Dr. Whately, and prepared to return to the bosom of the Catholic. Church rather than receive the assistance graciously promised to her.

Now, what was there wrong in all this; or what had religious communities to do with the case at all ?curate statement of the fact, that it might be examined, and an opportunity afforded to some one to put it in its proper light? The respected dignitary in question should reflect, that unless he gives the names of the persons he refers to, the Catholics of Ireland will probably entertain serious doubts, not perhaps of his veracity, but of his discretion in examining the truth of facts.

Having said so much upon this subject, you will " allow me to divert your attention from it for a mo-ment to another matter of great importance and general interest. Some, perhaps, are not well aware that the gentleman who displays such pious solicitude for the Nuns of Ireland, and is so anxious to relieve them from the obligation of observing the Evangeli-cal counsels, has not been forgetful of other members of our society, but has given much time to the compilation of books destined to supply them with religious instruction, and to promote the spiritual welfare published under the title of " Errors of Romanism," otherwise the errors of the Catholic Church, or to . his other productions, in which he has employed every sort of sophistry against our holy doctrines. Protestants who adhere to the leading points of Chris-tian Faith, and support the views of the Anglican Church, must admit that the tendency of these works is apparently to shake the general belief in the Tri-nity, in the Incarnation of the Son of God, and His divinity, in original sin, the efficacy of Baptism, and other cardinal maxims of Revelation. Had St. Paul taught the doctrines contained in such works, he need not have exclaimed, "Oh ! the depth of the wisdom and knowledge of God, how incomprehensible are His judgments and inscrutable His ways !" for he would have found that mysteries had vanished, and that poor weak reason was to be the measure of the infinite attributes of God. But these works are destined to illuminate the minds of his own flock, and it is not our present business to complain of them .--The work I wish to draw your attention to is a little treatise on the truth of Christianity, which it would seem has been prepared principally for the use of Catholics. You may imagine how complete this treatise must be when it makes no mention of the Divinity of Our Lord, and never even hints at the existence of the one Holy Catholic Church, the pillar and ground of truth, whose testimony being rejected, every argument in favor of Christianity would be only a mockery and a delusion. The general character of this little work is rather to excite than ... to remove doubts about the truth of our holy religion, and were it not miserably obscure in its sophistry, it would undoubtedly be the cause of much mischief. Protestants themselves are so well convinced of the dangerous tendency of this tract, that some of them have declared that they would not allow it. to contaminate the hands of their children. I have two copies of this work now before me .--- . The one is entitled, " Lessons on the Truth of Christianity, being an Appendix to the Fourth Book of Lessons," published by direction of the Commission-ers of National Education in Ireland, sold by Curry, &c.: Dublin, 1850. The author is said to have responding to it, was examined and approved in Rome. This statement is not accurate. The book was examined in Rome, and not condemned, not be -cause it was not worthy to be condemned, but because there was an understanding at that time that have ventured to propose penal legislation upon the no one should be compelled to use it in our schools, The second copy before me is entitled, " Introduc- . tory. Lessons on Christian Evidences." London :: fere in the matter. Why are not the names of the Join W. Parker, 1840. At page v. of the preface. persons given, that we might understand the bearings | or advertisement, we read as follows :-- " Another addition of this tract, somewhat altered, has been pub- . fabricated by some designing knave, and pawned on lished by the National Education Board, under the . the simplicity of the narrator? But supposing it to title of "Lessons on the Truth of Christianity."— be true, what has it to do with convents? The next The two tracts differ in few places as to the arrange-ground is taken from another story equally important ment of the arguments and in the form of expression.

according to the choice of the managers. Neither of them contains any matters of controversy among 'Christians."

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I have copied the entire of this paragraph for the purpose of pointing out the great inaccuracies it contains. It is not precisely true that the edition here described differs only in the arrangement of arguiments and the form of expression from the edition recommended by the board. It is not accurate to assert that neither of the editions contains any matters of controversy among Christians. Without entering more at length into the question. I find in the lastmentioned edition a chapter on Faith and credulity, which is not in the Dublin edition; and this chapter teaches in the most direct manner the Pelagian heresy, which is condemned and rejected not only by the Catholic Church, but also by most distinguished Divines of the Protestant Establishment of England.

In this chapter also Christian Faith is declared to be a "fairness in listening to evidence, and judging accordingly, without being led away by prejudice and inclination" (p. 22); which definition is directly in opposition to the doctrine of the Catholic Church, holding, as she does, with Saint Paul, that Faith is a gift of Heaven, a Divine virtue, which can come only from God. Fairness in listening to evidence may be 'a very excellent quality, but it is directly contrary to the teaching of our general councils to state that Christian Faith consists in it, and were a Catholic pupil knowingly to embrace such an opinion, he would be liable to become the enemy of the Catholic Church, and to incur the penalty laid down in the Scripture: "He who heareth not the Church, let him be to thee as a heathen and a publican."

Besides the two editions of the little work just alluded to, there is another publication connected with them which deserves to be mentioned. It is entitled, "Introductory Lessons on the History of Religious Worship, being a sequel to the Lessons on Christian Evidences, by the same author." London: Parker. 1849. In this treatise we are told that there are only two Sacraments; that there is no real Priesthood; that the Church is not infallible; the veneration of the Most Holy Mother of God and of the Saints is compared to the Pagan worship of deceased men ; and almost every doctrine of the Church is misrepresented and assailed. It is remarkable, too, that in a work like this there is no open profession of belief in the Trinity of the Divine Persons, or the Divinity of Jesus Christ, which are fundamental mysteries of Christianity. Now, let me ask, was it casually that this work was published as a sequel to the "Christian Evidences," or was this title assumed as an ingenious device or pious fraud to induce the Catholics of Ireland to read a book replete with heresy, suited to poison their unsuspecting minds? As the "Christian Evidences" were supposed to be approved and recommended by the National Board, would not a person not initiated imagine that the sequel enjoyed the same privilege as the work to which it was appended? However that may be, from what we have stated it results that we have-

1stly. A little treatise on Christianity, printed in Dublin, free perhaps from open attacks upon our Faith, but well calculated to promote a spirit of scepticism and infidelity.

2ndly. A London edition of the same work, containing errors of a very fatal tendency.

3rdly. A sequel to these works openly and directly assailing the most vital doctrines of the Christian religion. Those three works are all connected, and form but a whole, against which I have thought it my duty to warn you. Such works should be cautiously avoided, unless you wish to expose to danger that most precious gift of Heaven-your Faith-which is the beginning, the root, and the foundation of all justification, without which it is impossible to please God. We have endeavored thus far to put you, dearly beloved, on your guard against bigotry and intolerance, accompanied with professions of liberality, and against attempts to curtail your rights and enslave your minds, under the pretence of securing religious liberty. We are not, however, to regret that we have been assailed, since the conduct of our enemies has placed them in their true light, and removed the mask that hitherto concealed them. We can now form a just estimate of the character of a man who for many years has been insidiously at work to have the management of the education of the country in his hands; we can understand with what feelings he dictated the works that were destined to form the minds of our children. Had he been able to form the National system to the image and likeness of his own works, and to infuse into it the spirit that pervades them, without suspecting his intentions, we may say that scepticism, rationalism, and infidelity would have been the poisoned fruits which we should have gathered from it. Time will tell whether any seeds of these baneful productions have been cast into the soil. But, as far as we can see, though there is much to be regretted, we have reason to be thankful to a bountiful Providence for having preserved the germ of Faith uninjured amongst us; and we cannot but feel grateful to all those who, whether officially connected or not with the Protestant dignitary just mentioned in the management of the education of the country, have labored to keep things in their proper channel, and, as far as in them lay, for their position must have been one of great difficulty, having to contend with a personage whose authority was of great weight until his opinions became known-to give fair play to all, and not to allow any one to invade the just right of others. We shall conclude by exhorting you to raise up your hands to Heaven in fervent prayer, and to beg of the Almighty Ruler of all things to come to our appointing Bishops to several Polish sees, now go-- assistance. With the Royal Prophet let us cry out : verned by administrators."

"Let God arise, and let His encinies be scattered; and let them that hate Him flee before His face ; as moke vanisheth, so let them vanish away; as wax melteth before the fire, so let the wicked perish in the presence of God: and let the just feast and rejoice before God, and be delighted with gladness.² -(Ps. xvii.) With full confidence in the power of the Almighty, we may ask of Him to preserve the vineyard which He has planted with His own hand and watered with His blood, and not to allow the it waste. Whilst praying for our spiritual wants and imploring the protection of Heaven, gratitude will teach us also to send up our petitions to God for those who have raised their voices in favor of menaced innocence. Let us also humbly beg of Him who holds in His hand the destinies of nations, to inspire all our rulers with sentiments of equity and justice, and with a firm purpose to protect innocence and to cherish and encourage virtue. Nor should we forget those who malign and persecute us, but according to the command of Jesus Christ, beg of God to avert from them the scourges of His anger, and especially to preserve them from the punishment to be inflicted upon those who, impugning the known truth, sin against the Holy Ghost. May He bring them to a sense of their danger, and to true penance for their sins.

But our prayers and petitions will be the more eficacious if placed under the protection of the Holy Mother of God, who is not only the model of virins, and the hope and light of those who consecrate themselves to the service of God, but is moreover the special patroness of our country, who has preserved our Church and her holy institutions during a long and dreary night of misery and persecution. May she still continue to watch over us, and to guide us in our course through the darkness and tempests of his miserable world.

We conclude in the words of the Apostle :-Brethren, be strengthened in the Lord, and in the might of His power. Put you on the armor of God, that you may be able to stand against the deceits of the Devil; for our wrestling is not against flesh and blood, but against principalities and powers, against the rulers of the world of this darkness, against the spirits of wickedness, in high places. Therefore take unto you the armor of God, that you may be able to resist in the evil day, and to stand in all things perfect."-(Eph. v. 10.)

The grace of Our Lord Jesus Christ be with you, brothren. Amen.

+ PAUL CULLEN, Archbishop of Dublin, and Primate of Ireland. Dublin, Vigil of Pentacost, 1853.

The Clergy will read to their flocks whatever portions of the above Pastoral they will judge convenient.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

MISSIONS OF FATHERS RENOLFI AND LOCK-HART IN TUAM .- On Sunday last the Mission of these zealous and devoted preachers was opened in our noble Cathedral by Father Renolfi in a most instructive and thrilling discourse. Each day since then, from early morning until late at night, within its hallowed precincts, and almost without any cessation, solemn scenes are witnessed which must carry consolution and cheer to every Christian heart in the country. Three times, daily, do the Missioners speak to crowded congregations, as men truly "hav-ing authority from God." Their powerful eloquence is, indeed, far above any language of eulogy which we could bestow upon it. The penitents who may constantly be seen thronged around the numerous confessionals are the best evidence of the practical effect already produced by the efforts of these learned and untiring Missioners. We are delighted to see almost all the respectable Protestants of this locality, attending with becoming deportment and evident interest to the controversial lectures delivered each evening by Father Lockhart. These lectures it is not our province nor our wish to analyse for our readers. One must hear with his own cars, in order to adequately appreciate these sublime and convincing discourses. And from the most masterly yet simple style, in which that distinguished convert expounds whilst he defends the misrepresented and blasphemed doctrines of the one infallible Church he has joined; and, from the unsparing yet inoffensive language in which he thoroughly bares up, whilst he triumphantly refutes the errors and sophistry of Protestantism which he has renounced, we shall be indeed surprised if he do not induce his Protestant hearers to imitate his example, and, as he has done, so like him " to go and do likewise."-Tuam Herald.

ORDINATION .- There were six Subdeacons, students of the Seminary, ordained at High Mass, in the Cathedral of Cincinnati, by Archbishop Purcell -Rev. Messrs. Sheehan, Garvey, and Doyle, of the diocess of Pittsburgh; and Rev. Messrs. Hemstegger Kelly, and J. B. Donahoe, of the diocese of Cincinnati.— Tclegraph.

CONVERSION .- We have to announce the recent conversion of Miss L. J. Browne, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Dominick Browne, of Browne wild boar of the forest and the beasts of prey to lay Hall, county Mayo, nearly related to the Oranmore, Sligo, and Kilmaine families, who, having read her recantation of Protestant errors, made her profession of Faith on Maunday Thursday before the Very Rev. Canon Hunt, of St. James Church, Spanishplace, London, from whom she received conditional baptism, and on Easter Sunday the Blessed Sacrament of the Eucharist .- Tablet.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE IRISH PARTY AND THE CATHOLIC CLERGY.

At a meeting of the clergy of the Tuam Deanery, held on Thursday, the 12th inst., the Very Rev. Richard Walsh, P.P., Headford, in the chair, and the Rev. Patrick Conry acting as Secretary, the following reso-Intions were unanimousty adopted :-

Resolved-That to the want of tidelity to their solemn, religious engagements in the representatives of [Ireland may be principally traced the evils with which our people are afflicted; and that, at no former period, has the disregard of this sacred duty in several of the Irish members been more scandalous and disastrous than since the accession of the present Ministry to power.

Resolved-That among those who have proved unfaithful to the solemn covenants which they exchanged with their Catholic constituents, we regret to find numbered two more intimately connected with the justice, among which the Consolidated Annuities freeholders of this diocese; and that as the latter followed, not without painful sacrifices, those instructions on their moral responsibility which we felt it our duty to give them, we should deem ourselves conniving at the deceit with which they were requited if we did not stigmatise the flagrant breach of trust that has been thus perpetrated by their representatives. Resolved—That they are only aggravating injury

with insult in their awkward efforts to explain what no sophistry can palliate, since all the delusive figures of arithmetic with which the clerks of the Treasury are able to furnish them cannot rescind the strict and circomstantial pledges registered in the recollection of Ireland, that they would remain in opposition unti one of the principal sources of the frightful emigration of its people would be stopped by an adequate measure or Tenant Right; and until the persecutions carried on by a petted Establishment, in such a variety of forms, against the suffering remnant left behind, should be effectually and for ever arrested, by reducing to a just level its oppressive ascendancy.

Resolved—That far from finding an apology for their violated promises in any diminution of the taxes of the country, they have contributed to load it in its exhaustion with fresh and more intolerable burthens; forgetting, or affecting not to know, that the interests of all classes are so interwoven that the privations of the one must be shared in by the others; and that, therefore, an enormous and vexations injustice should not be committed on all Ireiand, under the insulting plea of removing a partial and unrighteons impost, which, under a bona fide union of the countries, should never have been laid on, and which, if the justice of its repeal were denied, could not with any consistency be continued.

Resolved-That if the Irish members returned by opular constituencies were to exhibit the same meancholy spectacle of one molety remaining faithful to their pledges and their constituents, and the others forgetful of their promises ranged under adverse banrepresentatives at all. That there is no safety for the people or their religion but in the united action of their representatives in carrying out their sacred pledges at all times under all difficulties, and that such representatives as have obtained and still retain their seats in common with us at the last elections .- Kells Corunder false pretences should hands of the people whom they had betrayed, and who ere long will not fail to require them at their hands. Resolved-That as the corruption of the worst and most venal representatives would be comparatively harmless if not sustained by place seeking constituents we cannot imagine that any honest or disinterested persons could venture to advocate the minous policy of the notorious pledge-breakers, and that it would inflict the deepest injury on the Catholic Clergy if any of them, or of their friends were found to participate in the disgraceful patronage now lavished as the price of the independence of the country, and of the freedom of our holy religion.

Resolved-That we have learned with regret the course pursued by our county members, Messrs. Scully and Sadleir, relative to the Income Tax, and that we condemn in the most unequivocal manner the vote given by them on that occasion as an act tending only to aid the Minister at the expense of their country.

At a meeting of the Clergy of the deanery of Dunmore, held at Dunmore on Monday, the 9th inst., the following resolutions were proposed and adopted-the Rev. Michael Gibbons, P. P. of Kilconly, in the chair, the Rev. James O'Rorke, R.C.C., acting as Secretary :-

Resolved-That we deem the Income Tax with which Ireland is now threatened in her poverty, whilst England in her wealth is being relieved of her taxation to be a nuisance too oppressive to be endured without remonstrance or opposition.

Resolved-That the evils of the contemplated tax will be considerably aggravated by its being laid on the people of Ireland by the suffrages of men who, false to their solemn pledges, have lent their aid to the oppression of Ireland and to the continuance of the persecution of its religion, as well as to the banishment of the too credulous tenant class, by whose great sacrifices they were placed in a position which has enabled them to requite their virtue with such an amount of injury. Resolved-That the sophistry by which the unfaith-

ful representatives of Ireland strive to justify their violation of their solemn pledges is too shallow to impose on any man of ordinary honesty or intelligence, since it is nought but a clumsy attempt to hide a currupt selfishness under the pretence of supporting a The semistness under the pretence of supporting a Government, liberal only in name, whilst the triat they are clamoring for in its behalf means nothing more than a trial of the amount of patronage with which it may reward their mercenary votes, both in their persons and some of their corrupt constituencies

Resolved-That if the Irish members returned by Catholic and popular influences adhere to their pledges in favor of the tenants and the Catholic Church, no Ministry could have delayed longer their claims to would have been promptly remitted, and that the Government voters, by their impatient appetite for place, have aggravated instead of eased the fiscal burthens of all classes, contributing to perpetuate on wrongs by the infliction of a heavier and more widespread injustice.

Resolved-That it is high time to call upon the pledge-breaking representatives to surrender the trust which they have so enormously abused into the handof the people.

Resolved-That the members of Parliament who have remained faithful to their promises and to the tenants, are entitled to our best thanks, and to the gratitude of the country, and that we entertain a strong hope that their fidelity will be more effectual in securing many immitators than the apostacy of the others.

KELLS.-A conference of the widely-extended and highly-influential district of Kells was held on Wednesday, the 11th of May; upwards of thirty Priests attended. The Lord Bishop of Meath, as is his Lordship's invariable practice, was present. After the business of the conference had terminated, a meeting was held, Very Rev. N. M'Evoy in the chair, when resolutions to the following purpose were unanimously agreed to-"That our incorruptible parliamentary representatives and the other faithful and uncompromising members of the real Irish party who, true to their plighted faith and solemnly-recorded pledges, have withstood the demoralising influence of profiered place and Treasury gold, when both were by a corrupt government profusely lavished upon political renegades (who were honest in their opposition only when place and pension were unattainable), eminemtly deserve the warmest expression of our highest kdmiration as well as of our deepest gratitude; and that, as sacrifices so extensive and so noble, involving in many instances loss of property and life, have been made by numerous constituencies to return to paritament a body of representatives for the purpose of carrying through the house those measures which alore could save an expiring country, their patriotic constimencies have thereby acquired a clear right to call upon the other Irish constituencies to enforce on their part upon their respective members the fulfilment of their pledges and promises, which were made to them spondent of the Tablet.

ST. EDMUND'S COLLEGE CHAPEL .--- 'This beautiful structure was consecrated by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the Lord Bishop of Southwark (of whose dioceses it is the Ecclesiastical seminary) on Whit Monday.

The correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, writing from Frome, says :- "A son of the celebrated poetess, Mrs. Hemans, is here, a convert and a devout Catholic."

We translate as follows from Roman correspondence in the Univers, under date May 4th :- " The ceremony of the Beatification of Father Paul of the Cross, founder of the Passionists, was celebrated on Sunday, the 1st of May, with great pomp, in the Basilica of St. Peter."

We read in the Modena Messenger, under date Rome, 30th April :- " I will tell you that? negociations are pending between the Holy See and the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, to the effect of definitively

At a meeting of the Clergy held in Thurles, on the 9th inst., the following resolutions were adopted :-

Resolved-That having forwarded resolutions to Messrs. Scully and Sadleir, expressive of our feelings on their parliamentary conduct, and having received their replies, it is our painful duty publicly to declare that these are not only unsatisfactory and evasive, but have unhappily confirmed the doubts we entertained relative to their adherence to the policy of an Irish party pledged to "independent opposition."

Resolved-That the arguments adduced by Mr. F. Scully in sustainment of his present position and relation to the Russell-Aberdeen Ministry are irrelayent, fallacious, and subversive of that plan of real independent Parliamentary action which Ireland sanctioned as the only means of redressing her grievances and obtaining her rights.

Resolved-That the Resolutions which we passed on the 5th of April expressed the unbiassed impressions of our own minds, and, we are assured, of the great majority of the electors of this county (as these do), and were dictated solely by the deep sense of imperative duty which we owed to them and to ourselves.-That we repudiate the groundless imputation which, certain undignified allusions in Mr. Scully's letter would seem to convey-that we were influenced by the opinions of the Press known to be hostile to his views.

Resolved-That we view Mr. James Sadleir's reply as an elaborate defence of the conduct of those who accepted office under the present Government, in violation of their solemn pledges, and as unworthy of a Mayors of Liverpool, York, and other English towns, representatives of Tipperary,

THE "IRISH PARTY."- Some of the most ardent of the liberal Catholic journals have abandoned all hope of anything substantially good being achieved through the action of the (so called) Irish party, as that dis-jointed body is at present constituted. The Limerick Reporter talks pathetically of the baneful fruits of discord, and predicts that the existing generation is likely to witness the complete overthrow of O'Connell's most glorious triumplis.

MEETING OF THE COUNTY KILKENNY TO PETITION AGAINST THE INCOME TAX .- On Saturday last the high sheriff, R. H. Langrishe, Esq., presided at a meeting of the freeholders of the county of Kilkenny. which was held in the county courthouse, pursuant to a requisition which had been numerously and most respectably signed. The object of the meeting was "to petition both houses of parliament against the imposition of an income tax upon the people of Ireland, just emerging from a state of unprecedented sufferingcaused by seven years of pestilence and famine." The meeting was numerously attended, and resolutions in accordance with the requisition were adopted unanimously.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION .- One word as to the building itself. It will, no doubt, seem most presumptuous to compare it in any way to the wonder of the world in Hyde Park, but the truth is, nevertheless. that its interior is in a much more imposing and bean-tiful style of architecture. The spectator may faney himself on entering in a vast cathedral composed of a labyrinth of light pillars and lofty circular arches, the grand nave being 100 feet in width and 425 in height. The trelliced galleries, raised between the double onlonades which separate the naves, have an exceedingly beautiful effect. A light blue tint which pervades the whole, with the glass roofs, and gorgeouse scutcheons hanging on either side, have on the whole an appearance of exceeding great grandeur and beauty.-Economist.

THE LORD MAYOR'S EXHIBITION BANQUET .- The banquet given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin on the occasion of the opening of the Industrial Exhibition passed off with considerable eclat. Amongst the guests were the Lord Lieutenant, Earl Granville, and a large array of Irish nobility and gentry, besides the and the gentlemen deputed as the representatives of

France, Belgium, and other foreign countries at the Exhibition.

We were delighted to see our revered and beloved Archbishop present at the opening of the Exhibition. His Grace appeared in the Court dress of a Roman Ecclesiastic of his rank. The other Catholic Bishops present were the Right Reverend Dr. M. Nally, Bishop of Clogher ; the Right Reverend Doctor MiGettigan, Bishop of Raphoe; and the Right Rev. Dr. Spalding, Bishop of Louisville, in the United States. The Pre-lates wore their pectoral crosses. The Archbishop of Dublin and the other Catholic Prelates were received with distinguished attention and respect by the genilemen of the Exhibition Committee.- Jublet.

THE DUBLIN CORPORATION-TESTIMONIAL TO WM DARGAN, ESQ. - On Monday there was a special meeting of the Town Council in the City Hall, for the purpose of "receiving a report from a committee of the whole house in relation to the proposed tribute to Wm. Dargan, Esq." The chair was taken by the Lord Mayor, and there was a numerons attendance of the Council. Mr. Farquhar read the following report :--" To the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor, Alderment,

and Burgesses of Dublin.

" Report of Committee of the whole house, to whom it was referred by the conneil upon the 4th April last., to consider the best means of paying a compliment to our respected countryman, Wm. Dargan, Bsquire. for his munificent exertions to serve our city, and the great benefits he is conferring on the country at large by his example in giving employment, and thus im-proving the condition of the great population of this country

"We beg teave to report, that having carefully considered the 'subject to us referred, we are of opinion that the important services rendered to Ireland by Mr. Dargan, not merely by his munificent efforts to enconrage every undertaking likely to promote her material prosperity, but by the admirable example of persevering industry and self-reliance which he has set to our people, demand that the contemplated tribute should not be confined to the corporation, or even to this city, but that the entire country should be afforded an oppartunity of participating in a national recognition of his merits.

"We recommend the council to appoint a committee, consisting of the Lord Mayor, the mover and seconder of the resolution of the 4th inst., and the members of the council who have passed the chair, to imitate the project, with liberty to add to their comber from the ability, gentry, and people or Ireland. "Committee—The Lord Mayor, Aldermen Hoyte

Roo, Sr Timothy O'Brien, Bart., John Reynolds, Guinness ; Councillors D'Arey, Boyce, Atkin.

"All which we certify and submit as our report this 14th day of May, 1853.

" Robert Henry Kinahan, Lord Mayor, Chairman." The Lord Mayor, as chairman of the committee,

moved that the report be adopted ; Alderman Guinness seconded the motion. EXPECTED ROYAL VISIT TO THE DUBLIN ENHIBS

rion .- We understand that the royal marine cruise this year will containly be extended to Ireland; but as yet the precise point of landing has not transpired, although it may be anticipated Dublin will cojoy the pleasure of a royal visit.-Daily News.

Mn. G. H. Moone, M.P.-The Clergy and constituency of the county Mayo are determined to susmin their talented and honest representative against the oppressive annoyance to which he has been subjected.

LEGAL APPOINTMENT. - Mr. James Plunket, Queen's Counsel, has abandoned his practice at the bar, which, as times go, was tolerably extensive, for the more certain emoluments pertaining to the Chief Clerkship of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, vacated by the death of Mr. John Thomas Lloyd. The appointment, which is worth atomt £1.200 a year, was ratified in the course of yesterday. - Tablet of 21st ull.

THE MADISTRACY .- The Lord Chancellor has anmainted to the commission of the peace, for this couniy, Jonas King, Esq., of Farristown, excess son of the Rer. Richard King, and Christian Wilson, Esq., eldest zon of Benjamin Wilson, Esq., of Sledagh .- Wexford Guardian.

John Crosdaile, Esq., of Ryan, near Mountmellick, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the Queen's County .- Leinster Elepress.

prietors of Ireland. The causes which have led to this appears by a correct return that within the last month the illicit intimacy commenced last September. The to discuss. They are familiar to all men living in the port of New Ross direct for America. Ireland-the loose and profligate expenditure of three generations of Irish landlords-the fatal improvidence which heaped mortgage upon mortgage, and converted the rent-rolls into the property of money-lendersthe harsh and greedy persecution of the tenantry which beggared them by exorbitant and impossible rentsand the consequent reaction of so infamons a system which steeped the land in poor-rates to make provision for those whom its ownershad pauperised-and, lastly the anti-Irish legislation which for so many years made statutos against our industry and enterprise-

these concurrent evils made the beggary with which the Estates' Commission had to grapple. And it was done so with a vengeauce. It has cleared the Augean Stable. An admirable analysis of the enormous transactions of the Commissioners has been just published by Dr. Whitty, of Heurietta Street, and from it we borrow a digest of the statistics of the court which are of deep interest. Within the time at which it has been at work in its retributive mission, the Commissioners received, up to the 31st March last, the immense number of 2,692 petitions, and issued 1,945 absolute orders for sale. These orders affected an extent of acreage of nearly one million and a half of acres, or something more than the one-fourteauth of the entire arable superficies of the island, and rentals to the amount of £1,496.003 Os. 7d. In the lour provinces of Ireland, the rates or the proceeds of the sales stands thus-Leinster, £2,303,840 18s. 9d. : Comanght, £1,839,-182 8s. 8d. ; Munster, £2,888,034 13s. 4d. ; Ulster, £1,759,559 16s. 11d.; total, £8,790,917 17s. 8d. Of hese, nearly nine millions of pounds the auctioneer's hammer drew the largest proportion out of Galway as compared with any other county-the sales in it realising £1,014,535 11s. Sd; and the smallest proportion in Londonderry, from which was got £10,000. The highest proceeds received from any county in Munster were £995,196 from Cork; and in Leinster, Meath stands at the highest figure, contributing nearly 2500-600. The statistics of purchasers is not a little curious. Of the million and a half of acres disposed of, 452,232 acres (comprising 15) estates, and 159 buyers) were bought by English and other foreign buyers, near onethird of the entire; but the purchase money paid by them amounted only to £1,351,938. So that two-thirds of the property sold remains in Irish hands; and over seven millions of money was laid out by Irishmen in the market. Of the 151 foreign buyers, two came from Calcutta, one from America, and the remainder from England and Scotland. Dr. Whitty further tells us that the list of titled persons, Members of Parliament, and ex-Members of Parliament, whose estates have come under the harnmer, shows the following analysis :-2 Marquises (one merely for the exchange of lands), 17 Earls, 4 Viscounts, I Lord (by courtesy), 6 Barons, 6 Honorables, 1 Right Honorable, 29 Baronets, 5 Knights, 2 Counts, 1 Baroness, 10 Members of Parliament, 9 ex-Members of Parliament. We can find but one omission in Mr. Whitty's admirable and perspicuous chart. We do not meet a return of the amount of incumbrances affecting the properties disposed of. This would be an interesting feature in the summary, which upon all other points seems to us to be capitally designed and most ably executed. We trust that Dr. Whitty will agree with us, and that in his next issue he will give as lucid a synopsis of the claims against the Irish proprietors as he has of the proceeds of their forfeiture. The whole analysis cleary develops the immense mass of business transacted y the Commissioners; and we cannot but recognise he zeal and ability with which in so brief a time they have discharged such enormous and complicated labor. No human tribunal, it seems to us, has ever surpassed hem in the discharge of their heavy task; and we do unst that Parliament will not be induced to check them in their work prematurely, in order to gratify the raw

and flippant statesmanship that proposes to transfer heir authority to the Court of Chancery, already glutted with its own proper business. Chancery has been bearing the lazy man's load long and disastronsly enough, without encumbering its beading shoulders with additional burdens .-- Nation.

THE Exonus .- According to a Kerry paper 1.000 unigrants have already left the town of Tralee for America, and a large vessel isdaily expected to arrive in that port to embark passengers for New York direct. Besides this continued stream to the new world there. is an extensive current of emigration of the ablebodied working classes, particularly female servants. maintained per steamer to London. Over 100 of this class left Tralee last week for the English metropolis. The Waterford Chronicle has the following statement in releience to the "flight" from that quarter of the southern province :- "The Sophia, Captain Bellard, left our quay on Wednesday for New York, taking with her S0 passengers ; and the Mars steamer left for Liverpool this morning, having 180 passengers on board, bound for the United S ates and the gold regions.-Among them we noticed some of the middle class farmers, who once were happy, but owing to the change caused in the times by the fatal blight of the potato crop, combined with the capacious grasp of nureleating and tyrangical landloids, had to adopt (though enwillingly) emigration from the land of their forefathers, being the only resource left them to avoid becoming inmates of the workhouses. We have no doubt that, unless some means be adopted to stem the current of emigration that is more than decimating our population, there will be a searcity of hands to cut down the coming harvest. We fear not contradiction in thus speaking. Will not our readers be surprised to hear, that during the months of October. November. and December, of 1852, no less than 3,700 and odd persons left the quay of Waterford for America? and we have no hesitation in saying, that the number who have since left are beyond this. We have daily achave since left are beyond this. We have only ac-counts from farmers in all parts of the country com-plaining of this state of things—particularly where the landlords expelled the cottiers off their property by giving them a nominal sum of money." As the inevitable result of this continuous drain of the population the labor market is rapidly rising, and in consequence of the enormous advance in the prices of all the necessaries of life agriculturists and mechanics are demanding, and in many instances receiving, an in-creased rate of wages. The journey-men carpenters of Waterford have put forth a temperate appeal to their employers, pointing out the many difficulties under which they have been suffering, and asking the addition of 4d per day to their present rate of wages, which is 3s 4d. They also state that they cannot

bankraptey of the territorial interest we do not intend no less than 2,000 emigrants have taken shipping at immoral intercourse continued to within the last two

DESOLATION IN GALWAY .--- A letter, written by a person who has been residing in Galway for the last six months, furnishes some striking incidents illustra-tive of the "social revolution" which has been effected there since the writer's previous visit to the same quarter in the year 1817, little more than five years back. At that period the population of a village about four miles from the town of Galway numbered just 4770 souls; of these, famine, pestilence, and emigration have swept away more than four-fifths, the number spared not exceeding 700. In other localities the traces of desolution are still more marked. Along whole miles of country there is nothing to be seen but the gable ends of cabins, to remind the traveller that those wrecks had once allorded shelter to thousands of human beings. Many Catholic chapels are almost literally without a congregation; and to such extremities have the clergy been reduced that, in some instances, parish priests have been removed by their bishops to districts where there is a sufficient number of people left to keep open the doors of the chapels, and where there is any chance of the cleigyman being able to procure the commonest necessaries of life. A priest recently in the enjoyment of a good parish, to which was attached an excellent house, has been compelled by altered turnes to let the latter to a stranger, and is now the occupant of a stable belonging to his former residence. This, it seems, is not an exceptional case. The western province could supply many similar ones.

Evictions.-B. Canavan, relieving officer, reported at last meeting of the Board of Guardians that notice had been served upon him of the eviction of two families off the townland of Beaghmore, division of Benghmore. Also the eviction of ten families off the townlands of Thomastown and Catabeg. C. O'Brien reported that he was noticed of the eviction of one family off the property in Annadown electoral division. A respected correspondent from Moylongh has sent us a list of evictions on the Annaghmore property in that neighborhood. The list amounts to thirty three-families, and comprises a population of one hundred and sixty persons. Our correspondent adds that ten of the above families are getting other holdings .- Tuam Herald.

BOILER EXPLOSION IN BELFAST-MELANCHOLY LOSS or LIFE.-One of the most melancholy occurrences which for some time have happened in connection with any of our local manufactories took place vesterday morning, by the explosion of one of the boilers in the extensive premises of the York Street Flax-spinning Company, by which two boys named respectively John Clarke and John M. Dermott, aged about seventeen years, were killed on the spot, and five other boys were more or less scalded. They were immediately conveyed for treatment to the General Hospital. The names of the latter are-John Trainor, aged fourteen years; Thomas Murray, aged eighteen years; James M'Veagh, aged thirteen years ; Poter Troland, aged fourteen years; and John Connor, aged fifteen years. On inquiry at the General Hospital, we learned that Connor, Murray, and Trainor were very seriously ill -in fact, that the lives of the two former were despaired of but that Troland and MeVeagh were comparatively little injured. An inquest was held on the bodies of John Clarke and John McDermott, when, after a few minutes' consultation, the jury returned a verdict of "accidental death, caused by the bursting of a boiler."-Northern Whig.

Two men named Conolly and Duffy are in custody at Dublin for conspiring to murder and rob a pay-cloud in the employ of Mr. Dargan. The clerk was in the habit of conveying money to Creenin mines; the prisoners purchased masks, pistols, and ammunition, and were on the look-out for a favorable opportunity of attacking the clerk. Coogan, formerly a fellow-laborer of the prisoners, discovered the scheme, and denounced the assassins.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEW AMBASSADOR TO THE FRENCH COURT .-The Marquis of Clauricarde is named as the almost certain successor of Lord Cowley as ambassador at the French court ; the present functionary is to be exonerated from his duties long before the august coremo-nial of the Europeror's coronation.

months. The witness's evidence clearly established the charge against the three prisoners. An instrument was frequently used, and the operator (Cunningham); refused to move in the matter until he was paid down-£10 which Gordon gave the unhappy young woman. During the examination, she grew very faint, and the ross-examination by Mr. Binns, for the prisoners, was deferred. A further remand became unavoidable .--The police officers have discovered that the Rev. Mr. Gordon, who is a member of a highly respectable-Scotch family, and related to many distinguished persome in that country, has been for some considerable time leading an irregular and profligate life. Three years ago he succeeded in seducing a very fine young woman, who lived a servant, at the house he then lodged at. He endeavored to prevail upon her to take pills, but she peremptorily refused, and the consequence was the birth of a boy. The child was christened . George Campbell Gordon," with the addition of the mother's name, and Mr. Gordon contributed to his support until the week before last, when the mother received a letter from Mr. Gordon, to the effect that the amount he then sent was the last money which she might expect, as he was about to leave the kingdom, and her friends and herself must, therefore, look to the future maintenance of the child. Mrs. Morden has also received a letter from the solicitor of the Rev. Mr. Gordon, to state that that gentleman had resigned his clerical appointment in the parish of St. Andrew's lolborn, and had left the country : but this is supposed to be a ruse to put the police off their guard. opinion generally expressed on the evidence which has up to the present appeare I that there is nothing, or at least not sufficient, to implicate the Rev. Mr. Gordon in the serious and disgusting charge ; but the fact is, that the evidence in reference to the part that he enacted in the affair has not been touched on, except in so far as it was necessary to the guilt of the prisoner Conningham, and the payment to that person of ten sovereigns, which Miss Morden had got from Mr. Gordon. Had Mr. Gordon been in custody the Mr. Gordon. Had Mr. Gordon been in custody inc evidence of Mrs. Monden, as regards him, would be of a very different and more serious character. - Ob-server.

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ENTRAORDINARY INVESTIGATION .- The police at Rivington, Lancashire, have been engaged in the investigation of an extraordinary case of concealment of birth, if not involving suspicious of morder. A widow named Ellen Summer, recently lived near Rivington Church, whose husband died some years ago, leaving her with a family of six or sevon children. On Sunday week she was missed by her neighbors, and ono of her children said she was confined to bed by the dropsy-a disease of which she had before complained. On Tuesday she was again confined to her bed, and during that day it was discovered that she had died .--An examination of the bed-room, subsequently, led to the discovery of a newly-born infant, under a bundle of clothes, which had evidently died from loss of blood, owing to neglect. Other investigations led to no doubt that the unfortunate woman had sacialized her own life in an attempt to conceal the birth of the child.-Some of the neighbors told the police that several years ago the woman had complained of dropsy, and had similarly denied all access to the house for a day or two, and a further search of the premises has been instituted, leading to the discovery, in a tub of sawdust standing in her bedroom, of the skeleton of another infant. The woman's conduct had been so apparently irreproachable, that even the prying eyes of neighbors had detected nothing up to her death leading to a suspicion of her real condition.

UNITED STATES.

The N. Y. Freeman's Journal says-" We have great pleasure this week in announcing to our readers that we have associated with us in the future management of the Freeman, Mr. Juo. Mel.cod Murphy, late of the Navy of the United States. After the 1st Joly the New Fork Freeman's Journal will be conducted by J. A. McMaster, and J. McLood Murphy, as co-editors and proprietors.

THE CROPS .- From nearly every state in the Union cheering prospects of the growing crops reach us. In some of the southern and western states, drought has prevailed to an alarming extent until recently, when it was succeeded by copious and refreshing showers of rain. The cotton, rice and sugar planters of tho south, and the grain growers of the north and west, will undoubtedly reap rich harvests. - Boston Pilot.

Mrs. Meagher, wife of the Irish exile, will leave Liverpool in the latter part of the month for New York.

WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY .--- A further length of sixteen miles of this line, situated between Jerpoint and Dunkitt, was officially inspected by Captain Wyonie, R.E., on Saturday, and which that gendeman reported to be in a satisfactory state for receiving the traffic. The remaining short length of the railway into Waterford will be completed in about six months.

THE FIRST TEAM CROSSING THE BONNE VIADUCT. -This, the greatest railway work in Ireland, has been so far completed that on Thursday stennight the first train passed over it, and with a success quite equal to the most sanguine expectations. At a quarter-past two o'clock a train, consisting of an engine and tender, weighing twenty-five tons, four ballast-waggons, each laden with six tons of iron rails, and between forty and fifty laborers on each, equal altogether to fifty tons weight-total, seventy-live tons-crossed the viaduct amidst the cuthusiastic cheers of the population of Drogheda, who were rather taken by surprise. not yet expecting the progress of the works so far as to admit the passing of a train. The weight of the whole train was, as already stated, seventy-five ions ; the widest span crossed was eighty feet, and the deflection was only three-eighths of an inch. It must be explained that the railway crossed over was a way laid on wooden arches outside the permanent way (not yet finished); but it is as strong, as well built, and as safe for traffic, as the exceedingly small deflection above stated indicates. The engine returned with six passenger carriages, heavily laden, and performed the transit in three and a half minutes. - Daily Express.

THE RACK FOR THE IRISH LANDLORDS .- For three yoars and a half the Encumbered Estates Commission has been at work in this country, anctioning the properties of these trish landlords whose fortunes have passed away with the prosperity of Ireland. For three years and a half the work of transfer has been proceeding with inevitable certainty ; and a mighty revolation in the relations of property without a parallel in our history since the confiscation of Ulster, has been prevocably effected. Old houses have fallen-many ancient inheritances have passed from the 'family' tietta Street stand triumphant above the broken pro- very unreasonable in either of these demands. It seducer. He lodged at her mother's in Ely Place, and

GREAT FIRE AT LIVERPOOL - About ten o'clock on Tuesday night (May 17) a most terrific fire broke out in the North Shore Mill, on the banks of the Leeds auder Broyden, and was the only cotton factory in Liverpool. The building, which was cruciform. was eight stories high, and after stretching along front to the back of the canal, extended backwards the same height for a considerable distance ; indeed, some iden may be formed of its extent from the fact of their being 365 windows in it. Attached to the mill was a long, low cotton shed, in which was stored a very heavy stock of cotton, roughly estimated at £20,000. In its suddenness and extent, the fire exceeded any which was witnessed here for many years. A strong east wind was blowing at the time, and the only symptom of the impending destruction visible to speciators was what appeared to be an unosmally brilliant gaslight burning in a room at the top of the building; but in about an hour from that time the whole of the remendous structure was one mass of flame. Although the fire engines were speedily on the spot, their efficiency was not so effective, owing to a deficleacy of water-the canal having been run dry a of misanthropy, careering upon the asteroids of public few days previously. Every moment showed the hopelessness of attempting to save any portion of the main building. Floor after floor gave way, until the entire structure was gutted to such an extent as to render its complete pulling down an act of propriety .---The fire can only be said to have lasted two hours, and the sight was one of the most astounding grandepr-the unfortunate building appearing like one mass of burnished gold. The origin of the fire is at present involved in mystery. The mill, machinery, and stock have been estimated at £100,000, and are chiefly covered by insurance. The greatest loss sustained is the throwing out of employment of about a thousand workpeople, a loss which will be necessarily felt among the tradesmen and shopkeepers of the district.

ENTRAORDINARY CASE OF SEDUCTION BY A PROTEST-ANT CLERGYMAN .- On Thursday week, the examinawork longer than 12 hours-from 6 in the morning to 1 tion in this case was resumed. Miss Mardon was exof the founder-patrimony has been violated-strict the same hour in the evening-unless they are paid amined, and charged the Roy. George Campbell Gorentails broken through-and the auctioneers in Hen- something extra for the over-time. There is nothing don, Curate of St. Andrew's Holborn, with being her

Dennis Mullen, of New York, has been appointed Consul to Cork. Mr. J. Lynch, of III., has been appointed Consul to Dublin.—Ib. A day or two since, a Miss Nancy Sherman died of

starvation, at Plymonth, Mass. She considered herself a medium for spiritual communications, and stated to her friends that the spirits had forbidden her to use food. She lived three weeks without eating and died at last in a most horrible manner.-Ib.

MINISTERS ON A SCRIPE.-We understand that the ministers down in Boston have held a meeting, and have resolved to demand higher wages. Meanwhile, we observe that we cannot blame them. Many of them are poorly paid, and we know that some of them. are not seldom hungiy. Protestantism is a mean aflair. It should at least feed and clothe its hungry .-- Ib.

FOURTH OF JULY ORATIONS .- We (Boston Pilot) clip from an exchange a paragraph from a Fourth of July Oration. It is a fair specimen of what is annually done in that way. Some of the swelling periods remind us of Mr. Meagher's later style of oratory when he means to be particularly sublime.-" Amidst the wild swell grief, methicks I see an olenginous paralogism slowly ascending from the miasmatic vestibules of hapless Hangary. From a thousand viaduets of blooming iodine, the poor mephitic paynims of Bulgaria and Tyrol mingle their beatific sighs with those of aboriginal siroccos. Oh, what a diatribe of curses must distil upon the petrified antennæ of the tyrant, as hesits devout upon his callous throne, and wields hisnascent and sporadic sceptrel From the unctions pinions of the palsied engle, as he flaps them over theinchoate altar, there exndes a palinode of arid tears,. enough to canterise the iris of a Goth or Vandal, whilefrom each tear an apopletic whisper fills the Inrid ear of benedictine Europe with the galvanizing distich,. Vox populi-Kossuth go hragh.

A letter received in Salem, dated Montevideo, April: 5th, says that a "great discontent provailed there ;placards having been posted up at night, hearing thewords 'Death to the present government; Live thes Coloradoes."

The Legislature of Massachusetts adjourned on the 25th ult., after a session of 140 days l.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES

DRAFTS from £1 upwards, payable at sight, free of charge, tat the Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and all its branches; Messrs. 'Ghyan, Mills & Co., Bankers, Lombard-street, London; the National Bank of Scotland, Glasgow; Messrs. Bowman, 'Grinnell & Co., Liverpool. HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., St. Sacrament Street.

Montreal, March 1853.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON,

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1853.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The second reading of the Income 'Tax Bill, on Briday night, excited but little interest, it being generally understood that the opposition intended to husband their strength for a great effort when the Bill shall be brought up for its third reading. With the excention of a little display of Protestant injustice, in the House of Commons, on Thursday evening 'the proceedings in Parliament have been hardly worth recording. The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, and the usual vote of £45,000 for Public Buildings, Ireland, having been brought forward, the amiable and intelligent Spooner moved the omission of the sum of £1,235 usually voted for The repairs of the Catholic College of Maynooth .-Encouraged by the evident progress of the anti-Catholic spirit in the House, the respectable gentleman felt himself justified in bringing forward the motion against Maynooth in another form; and therefore, without relinquishing the ground that it was a sin for a Protestant Parliament to vole money for the support of Catholicity, he moved the omission of the grant. Sir James Graham stated that it had been the intention of the late Sir Robert Peel, upon occasion of making the increased grant to Maynooth, that, as the building was very old and dilapidated, the sums required for its repair should be included in the estimates; a view of the case which was supported by Mr. S. Herbert. Mr. Lucas contended that it was invidious to single out this one particular vote, in aid of a Catholic College, for censure, when in another part of the estimates, money taken from the nockets of Catholics was given for the repair of the house of a Protestant chaplain in Dublin Castle. Lord John Russell, who seems inclined to conciliate the Catholic interest, asked whether it was fair to make an invidious exception in the case of the religious denomination, which, though the most numerous, received the least amount of public support of all the religious bodies in Ireland? He warned the House against the dangers likely to arise from singling out the Catholics of Ireland as a body to be deprived of their State endowments. However, the majority of the House, professing a great horror of State endowments for religious purposes, it was decided by a majority of 74 to 54, that the vote of $\pounds 1,235$, in aid of the Catholic College of Maynooth, should be omitted.

So far, so good. Irish Catholics would have no objection to see the principle-that "all State ento be abandoned"—fully carried out, and fairly ap-plied—to Non-Catholics as well to Catholics. But sailed in stallow water—he was becalmed by Providence—he was stranded by necessity but was and her with the trained by the stallow water was stranded by necessity but was becalmed by Providence—he dowments, in aid of religion, are impolitic, and ought this was by no means the intention of the honorable. upright men who do our legislation for us in the ger, or struck their colors to the enemy. And when the re-British Parliament upon purely Protestant principles. These gentry have one set of principles for themselves, and another for Catholics. This was strikingly manifested in the very next discussion that arose. upon a vote of $\pounds 3,368$, to defrav a portion of the expenses of the ecclesiastical commissioners of England. Mr. Williams opposed this vote on the grounds that the revenues of the State Church were amply sufficient; and that it was unjust to call upon the whole body of tax-payers to meet an expenditure undertaken for the sole benefit of that Church. This argument was esteemed of no force whatever, when the interests of a Non-Catholic sect were at stake -63 having voted for the grant, and only 44 against .it. Next came a vote of £2,750 for the Protestant Professors at Belfast, to which Mr. Miall objected on the same grounds as those upon which he had objected to the vote in favor of Maynooth. Sir E. Inglis said-like a noble Protestant gentleman-that "he could never consent to paying for the support of any religion of which he disapproved ;" but, seeing no harm in compelling others to pay for the support of a religion of which they disapprove, he voted for the Protestant grant, which was carried by a majority of 130 to 21, in the same House that had just refused a smaller sum to Maynooth, on the plea that State endowments in aid of religion were objectionable .---And these canting hypocrites have the impudence to talk about their respect for religious equality, and the rights of conscience! And fools believe them, and hold up Protestant England to our admiration as a land of religious equality-as a land of civil and religious freedom ! It is impossible to regret these votes. They will do more to bring about the downfall of the accursed State Establishment, and 10 deliver Ireland from that infernal incubus, than all that the "Religious Equality" conferences could have effected in a twelvemonth. They produin, in language unmistakable,

recognise, in Sir R. Inglis, or in Mr. Spooner, any right to tax them for the support of Protestantism, than do the former recognise in the Grand Duke of Fuscany, any right to imprison the Madiais for reading and circulating Non-Catholic versions of the sacred writings. The former is at least just as gross a violation of the " rights of conscience" as the other.

On the same evening, in reply to a question from sure which would make a general alteration in the a measure was in contemplation." The affairs of China having been brought before the attention of the House by Lord Jocelyn, Lord John Russell Great Britain for assistance, but that no orders had been given to interfere in any way, except for the protection of British property and subjects." Great her. appreliensions for the crops are entertained throughout the Kingdom, on account of the backwardness of the season, and the long-continued inclement weather.

In Ireland, the Industrial Exhibition is attracting ts thousands, and tens of thousands of visitors.-Though upon a smaller scale than, the building itself generally allowed to exceed in beauty of design, the Great Crystal Palace of Hyde Park. A large portion of the Protestant community, says the Times, seem to have been deeply mortified at the omission of any form of Protestant worship at the Inauguration. The managing committee had, it seems, drawn up a formula of prayer for the occasion, which was to have been recited by Dr. Whateley; but it was intimated to them, that, as Catholics cannot partake of, or lend their countenance to, any form of devotion in common with Protestants, if this design were persisted in, His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, together with the Catholic Clergy generally, would feel themselves obliged to keep away from the ceremony altogether. "Under such circumstances," says the Times, " and rather than run any risk of evoking the spirit of 'religious strife,' the committee, perhaps, took the wisest course by letting the question take its place amongst the 'dropped orders.'

On the 10th ult., the famous Jrish orator and true patriot, the Rev. Dr. Cahill, was entertained at a splendid banquet by the Catholic citizens of Glasgow, who also took advantage of the occasion to present an "Address" to the Rev. gentleman, as a tribute of respect to his talents, and to the energy with which he devotes them to the most sacred of causes. Dr. Cahill returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him in a most eloquent speech, for the whole of which we regret that we have not room. Alluding to O'Connell, he said :--

"In associating me in the most remote connection with the great O'Connell—(at the name of O'Connell the whole as-sembly rose up and cheered)—you do me an honor which would raise even a great man to imperishable fame, as you illume me with a flame from that immortal name which sheds unfading lustre on the records of Ireland's saddest and bright-est history, and which will live in the burning affections of est history, and which will five in the burning allections of the remotest posterity of a grateful country. I am like a jolly-boat following a line-of-battle-ship, as I move in the foaming track of this leviathan guard-ship of Ireland. Large as I am, I am lost in the spray of the rudder; and no one who has ever witnessed the discharge of his broadside against the enemy —heard the thunder of his command, or saw the fatal precision of his m—will ever thirt of comparing such light work to of his aim-will ever think of comparing any living man to the great departed Irish champion (loud cheers.) And it was was stranded by necessity; but no one has ever dured to say, that either he or his gallant crew ever quailed before the danshall again set her sails before the wind; and, changing her name from Repeal to National Equality, her fearless crew shall again shout for freedom, and, with some future O?Connell at the helm, she will and she shall again face the storm, and ride the swollen flood in pride and triumph (wild enthusiastic cheers which continued for several minutes). Whenever I go to Dublin, I pay a sorrowing visit to the tomb of our old com-mander, when I shed a tear over his ashes, and plant a flower hadder, where I mourn for the lip of fire which was wont to kindle into resistless flame our universal pariotism; I grieve for the melting tongue that could dissolve the whole national will into a flood of resistless combination; and as I gaze on the dark vault that spans the horizon of Ireland, and see pretty stars shining in the Irish skies, I weep as I think of the brilliant sun that once careered in those skies in peerless splendor; the luminary which guided our destinies for upwards of half a century, but which now, alas! has set for ever below the sud-dening west of time, leaving the crimsoned clouds, like funeral drapery, to shroud the fading twilight that hangs over his de-parted memory, (a loud burst of the most enthusiastic emotion Dese from every boson at the conclusion of this sentence). Oh, if he had lived to stand on the heights of Ireland, as the churchyards, during the last seven years, sent their united wall of woe across our stricken land: oh, if he had lived to gaze shrick of Irish despair, wafted from the foaming abyses of the smile of first despar, watch from the banning abysses of the deep, as our kindred perished on their exiled voyage—he, and he alone, could raise a cry of horror which would be heard in the ends of the earth—could shake the foundation of the nations, and wrench justice from even the iron bosons of our cruel oppressors. None but he would pronounce the funeral oration of the Irish, for he had a voice that could fill the world, and which he of softwire of modified to the bala her her. and enchain the attention of mankind; and he alone had a heart to express the greatness, the perfection, the fidelity, the sufferings, and the death struggles of his unfortunate country. He was ireland's own son, the impersonation of her own heart, and he alone could sit at her bedside, and speak words of consolation for the exterinination and the massacre of her defenceless children." The Rev. orator next depicted in glowing colors the intrigues of the British Government against the peace of Catholic Europe :---

dealing; and are, we trust, the prelude to the down-fall of *all* State endowments in Ireland whatever.— Sir R. Inglis, and his colleagues, will soon have to learn, perhaps to their cost, that there are others, be-side themselves, who "will never consent to pay for a religion of which they disapprove;" and who no more recognise, in Sir R. Inglis, or in Mr. Spooner, any and called hypocrites, soupers, infidels; and her travellers, tourists, correspondents are watched in every corner of Europe as so many burglars, assassins, and demons of naked infidelity. The Lord be praised, she is caught at last ; and poor Ireland shall be free from English persecution and from the oppression of the Protestant Establishment."

Harsh and exaggerated though this language may uppear, we fear that there is too much truth in it. and that the conduct of England, towards the na-Mr. M. Gibson, upon the intentions of the Ministry itions of Continental Europe, has, of late years, respecting the "Jewish Disabilities Bill," Lord John been characterised by the basest duplicity, and Russell stated, that "matters could not be left in the has turned the once respected name of Englishman position in which they stood at present; that the into a term of reproach and dishonor. Sir Archiquestion must be settled by the introduction of a mea- [hald Alison differs only in his mode of expression from the Reverend Dr. Cahill; and if the lanoaths taken by members of Parliament ; and that such guage of the latter seem too violent, it must be remembered that he is not an Englishman; that England has no claims on his respect or love; and that ardently and enthusiastically attached to the land of stated "that the Emperor of China had applied to his birth, it is but natural, and therefore excusable, that he should feel, and speak, strongly against the foreign yoke that has so long and so cruelly oppressed The Greek Christians were not blamed for their hostility to their Moslem taskmasters; nor should it appear strange that the Catholic Irishman indulges in similar feelings towards the alien-spoilers of his country-"alien"-as the Turk was to the Greekin blood, language, and religion."

The Canada brings no additional news of much importance. In France all remained quiet; but her attitude towards Russia, upon the Eastern question, was firm. France will not permit Russia to force the Porte to adopt measures hostile to French interests. The Porte had refused to recognise the ultimatum proposed by Prince Menschikoff, and the latter had threatened to withdraw from Constantinople.

RIOTS AT QUEBEC.

We have received so many communications from our Quebec correspondents, all upon the same subject -Gavazzi's lectures and the accompanying riotsthat we are not able to find place for them all. Inserting therefore the letter of Catholicus, we shall merely lay before our readers an abstract of the contents of the remainder.

The first lecture in the Wesleyan chapel passed over without any disturbance. The lecturer turned into ridicule the doctrines of the Catholic Churchon the Holy Eucharist, and the Real Presence of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ therein ; but abstained from his usual obscenity and scurrilous personalities. Not so, unfortunately, on the second occasion of his appearing before the public, which was in the Scotch Free Kirk on the evening of Monday last. The burden of this second discourse was-that Catholic Priests in general were brutally immoral, and the Catholic Clergy of Ireland in particular, inciters to rebellion, and the fomentors of Ribbonism-that Catholic Nuns and Sisters of Charity were prostitutestheir convents brothels-and that parents who sent their daughters to these institutions were making -s of them. This-though the usual line of argument adopted by Achilli, Leahy, Gavazzi, Maria Monk, and the other especial favorites of the conventicle-does, it must be conceded, rather exceed the limits of fair discussion. 'T'is true, there are occasionally immoral men in the ranks of the Catholic Clergy; as there are to be found amongst Protestant | carrion. Catholics should therefore keep away altogeministers, scoundrels like the Rev. Mr. Gordon, the ther; and neither by their presence encourage, nor by debaucher of the young lady, whose case is just now their violence give occasion of triumph to, the enemies creating so much excitement in the London Police of Catholicity. All that can be said in this case is, that Courts. Were there no immoral men, no lecherous the first to have resource to violence, the first to satyrs, no drunkards, no thieves, none perjured amongst them, we should have no Leahys, no Achillis, no apostate monks perambulating the country denouncing the We Church from which they have been expelled. might here appropriately quote the language of Dr. Newman. Yes ;--we might point to Gavazzi, and say, "He is an incontrovertible proof that Priests may fall, and Friars break their vows." He is himself the best argument that can be produced against the morality of the Catholic Clergy. But because that that room had been already refused to Catholics. here is one Rev. Mr. Gordon in London, God forbid that we should insinuate that all, or even a majority of Protestant ministers, were Gordons; because the common property of every citizen in Montreal, the Catholic Church has reared a Gavazzi and an Achilli in her bosom, God forbid that it should be supposed that she contains many Gavazzis, many lics perfectly acquiesced : and upon the principle that Achillis. So gross was the language of this man Gavazzi, respecting the Convents and their inmates, that Protestant gentlemen present, were shocked at it; and vazzi. The Zion Church will therefore be turned one of them, a member of the Provincial Legislature, into a theatre for the nonce, in which the exhibition expressed his disgust thereat, remarking, "that he of the great buffoon Gavazzi will come off in due sent his daughters to a Convent, without any fear for time. The first lecture was announced for yesterday their chastity." But still, in spite of all this provo- | evening. cation, no insult, no interruption, was offered; and if, unfortunately, acts of physical violence occurred, they did not originate with Catholics, or the friends of Catholics. Amongst other falsehoods enunciated by Gavazzi, he said "that the Priests in Ireland were the instigators of Ribbonism." This, every body who knows anything of Ireland, or of the discipline of the Church, not be said that a finger was raised againt him by which forbids the members of any secret society to approach the Holy Communion, must know to be a desire nothing better than that there should be a row ; malignant lie; and so it was pronounced to be, by let it be the business of every honest citizen to disone of the audience present, who, having paid his mo- appoint him, and them. Why give the fellow addiney at the door, of what, though called a Church, itonal notoriety? when in a few years, or perhaps could only be looked upon in the light of a theatre, months, if let alone, he will sink into oblivion, and be or an ordinary exhibition-room, had just as much forgotten. Why confer such honor on a strolling right to express his disapprobation, as any other person present had to express his approbation. A viothat, from a Protestant Legislature, it is in vain for cause of the Church? There was Cathelics to look for trath or justice, honesty or fair she attempts to introduce the name of God and to talk of sance unfortunately, though quite naturally, elicited repri- Lealy, another such an apostate Monk; and where,

sals. The pulpit wherein was Gavazzi was stormed and after some fighting with stools and chairs, in which the ex-monk betrayed no craven spirit-we sny this in commendation of Gavazzi, for we like pluck wherever we meet it---it was taken possession of by the assailants, who, taking the Padre by the cuff of the back, pitched him out, neck and crop, amongst the crowd below. We are sorry to say that his Secretary, or interpreter, also received some violent contusions. Mr. Sewell, the Sheriff, and some other public functionaries, got themselves kickedan act which we regret, but cannot wonder at .--Public servants, receiving their wages from a Catholic population, have no business taking a prominent part in such assemblies. As private citizens they may do what they like, and go to-where they like; but "Jack-in-office" must be taught better manners. These fellows, if they wish to insult their fellow-citizens, should first throw up their salaries, and take off their liveries. Whilst they take our money, and wear our livery, they are our servants, and must be made to behave with respect towards their masters; and an impartial ministry would best enforce this salutary lesson, by dismissing these fellows from situations which they have approved themselves unworthy to hold. This language may appear harsh, and it is not intended as a compliment, either to Sheriff Sewell, or to the other government officials; far from, it. Had they known how to behave themselves, they would have saved themselves a kicking, and spared us the trouble of alluding to them at all.

This is the second time within the last few months that we have had to denounce the conduct of Government officials in making themselves so prominently offensive, at public meetings, to the Catholic population. At Kingston, persons wearing Her Majesty's uniform, wearing the dress of, and calling themselves, gentlemen, and Officers in Her Majesty's Service, appeared the other day, on the platform, with members of the French Canadian Missionary Society; and this outrage on decency and military discipline was allowed to go unnoticed, either by the Government, or the commanding officers of the corps to which these fellows belonged. More's the pity; it is a sign that the point of honor is not quite so keen in Her Majesty's Service as it used to be some years ago. Officers degrading themselves and their regiment, in those days, by associating with fraudulent bankrupts, and knavish tradesmen, would have soon received a hint to make themselves scarce at the mess-table.

But to come back to Gavazzi. After being pitched out of the pulpit, he managed to secrete himself in a room in the basement of the building, and thus to escape the fury of his pursuers. Some panes of glass were smashed, and, as we read in the Chronicle, some "Bibles and Psalm books were taken from the pews, and descerated by being thrown at the head of Father Gavazzi;" but no serious damage was done. The troops were called out, and the rioters dispersed; the mob in retreating shouting for George Brown, but he prudently declined making his appearance.

Such are the particulars of the affray, which we deplore; for violence, though the appropriate weapon of Protestant Convent burners, is always injurious in the long run, and discreditable, to those who employ it. The provocation was strong, it must be admitted; but it must be remembered also that, if Catholics, of their own free will, go to hear the lectures of men like Gavazzi, they must expect to be shocked ; for where we see blow-flies, we may safely predicate commit a breach of the neace, were the friends and supporters of Gavazzi. Had not violence been resorted to by them, violence would not have been resorted to by their opponents.

"Teaching sanctity by corruption, publishing faith by infidel-ity, propagating truth by lies, enforcing purity by profficacy, and really worshipping God by the works of the devil;"

and showed how the evil meditated, had recoiled upon the heads of its authors.

" England is at length detected, and convicted, and degraded, all over the world. At this moment, wherever she speaks of civil liberty, all the world calls her liar, tyrant, assassin : whenever

In consequence, we suppose, of what occurred at Quebec, Gavazzi's visit to Montreal has been delayed or a day. It had been previously announced that he was to lecture in the City Hall; but it so happens when applied for, for the purpose of holding therein a Catholic meeting, upon the plea that a public room, should not be granted for special religious or political purposes. In the propriety of this refusal, the Cathowhat is " sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," the authorities have, with much prudence, and with perfect justice to all parties, refused the room to Ga-

We sincerely trust that Catholics will either keep away altogether, or, if attending this unhappy man's lectures, that they will abstain, not only from all violence, but from all threats, interruptions, or any thing that may lead to a breach of the peace. Let him come, and go, without notice ; this is the policy as it is the duty of every good Catholic citizen. Let it the Cotholics of Montreal. He, and his friends, buffoon in a friar's frock, as to treat him as if any thing he could say, or do, could be of the slightest

and what is Leahy now? In the condemned cellsa convicted felon-of whom the Protestant ministers who once patronised him, are heartily ashamed. There was Maria Monk-another of the same stamp -and what has become of the evangelical prostitute Maria? She is dead-dead also in the felon's cell rotten with a loathsome disease. There was Achilli too, the great champion of Protestantism in his day-and what now is Belial Achilli? Who is there now of his former patrons, who would not gladly have it forgotten that he had ever any connection with such a libel on humanity. So will it be with this fellow Gavazzi if he be but let alone.

What need of 'a row ? Why should people so disgrace themselves as to have recourse to violence when their cause is good ? 'We know what Gavazzi is, and so do our Protestant fellow-citizens. They may patronise him, and applaud him, for the sake of insulting Catholics; but they know their man, and knowing what he is, and why he is here, they thoroughly despise him. As a tool, they will make use of him; and as a very dirty tool, they will cast him on one side when they have done with him. There is not one, calling himself a gentleman, who would permit the fellow to come in contact with his family, or pollute his household with his presence; not one who would not be ashamed to have, or to be suspected of having, any intimate connection with him .--Theave the fellow then to the well-merited contempt that awaits him; or rather pray for him, that grace may be given unto him to repeat; but for God's sake let there not be the slightest act, or even 'threat, of violence, employed against him. Leave him to himself, and he will be appreciated here, as he has already been appreciated by a discerning public in England. It is thus the Times-no friend to Catholics-speaks of Gavazzi :---

"Though curiosity and false taste may seek amusement in the rant of a renegade friar, it is cruel sport to turn into an exhibition for Sunday afternoons, the follies and falsehoods, which have once more beguiled an unhappy people, and which now supply foreign countries, with an histrionic performance, far less respectable than that of the singers and fiddlers, which Italy lends our theatres. The men who have attempted to dress freedom, religion, and government blow this Session. in a mask of anarchy, and who are even now levying contributions on the divided fears of their countrymen, in order to be prepared for a fresh outbreak, come under one of the two classes of fanatics or rogues."-Times, April 19, 1851.

Leave Gavazzi, then, to the " fanatics and rogues."

The attention of the House of Assembly has of late been much occupied by the discussion of Mr. W. Beresford's "Divorce Bill," which was passed through a third reading, after a rather animated de-bate, on the 1st inst. The grounds upon which this Bill were introduced, and supported by the majority, were the criminality of Mrs. Beresford ; and it was opposed upon the pretence that, in the first place, the alleged criminality had not been proven; in the second, that the Legislature was not competent to redease a vinculo matrimonii. The mode of procedure seems to have been rather illogical. It is very certain that there is no power on earth competent to give such release, when the vinculum matrimonii has been contracted; it is equally certain that between parties really and truly married-that is joined together by God-divorce is impossible. A union, which by man can be dissolved, is not, never was, marriage; at best it was but concubinage; for the essential difference betwixt marriage and concubinage consists, in the indissolubility of the former. It seems therefore that the first question that should have been discussed was-" Was the complainant ever truly married to the woman of whose adulterous

tions; she puts her theory in practice, and neither threats, nor blandishments, have ever been, or ever will be, able to make her swerve therefrom. This consistency between her teaching, and her practice, does, in our opinion, furnish a striking contrast betwixt the Catholic Church, and the only Protestant sect that, even in theory, recognises the indissolubility of the marriage tie. By far the majority, however, of the Sects recognise no indissolubility in the union of the sexes : and some Protestant sectsas the Mormons for example-not only scout the idea of indissolubility as preposterous, but recognise

the unlimited right of polygamy; quoting no end of Scripture in justification of their practice. In this respect the Mormons merit the praise of being consistent Protestants.

The riots on Monday night have attracted the attention of the Legislature. Mr. Christie, (Gaspé) called upon the Attorney-General to explain what steps had been taken to prevent a riot. Mr. Drummond in reply, stated that the Police had been taken by surprise, but that no efforts would be left untried to bring the offenders to justice : the necessary precautions had been taken, and rewards had been offered for their apprehension. This we are glad to hear.

Rioting and violence are always disgraceful, and, if attempted in Montreal, will, we hope be speedily suppressed-by the civil force aided by every good citizen of every persuasion, if possible-but by means of the military, if necessary. Still, whilst joining in heartily condemning the riots at Quebec, we cannot help smiling at the affected horror of violence, betrayed by the very parties who, a few years ago, took such an active part in burning the Parliament House and Library-and in committing, and exciting others to commit, a brutal and most cowardly act of personal outrage upon Lord Elgin.

The Canada School Act has passed through committee by a large majority, in spite of the opposition of Mr. Brown. We shall yet be able to obtain Freedom of Education if we be but firm in our demands. State-Schoolism has received a damaging

PASTORAL VISIT OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BI-SHOP OF MONTREAL.

We copy from the Minerve the following programme of His Lordship's motions :---

On the 10th inst, he was to be at St. Ambroise ; 11th, Industrie; 12th, St. Paul; 13th, St. Thomas; 14th, Lanoraie; 15th, Lavaltrie; 16th, St. Sulpice; 17th, Repentigny; 18th, L'Assomption; 19th, St. Roch; 20th, St. Alexis; 21st, St. Liguori; 22nd, St. Jacques de l'Achigan; 23rd, St. Alphonse; 24th, Rawdon; 25th, St. Julienne; 26th, St. Esprit; 27th, St. Lin;

28th, St. Calixie; 29th; St. Sophie; 30th, St. Jerome. On the 1st of July, His Lordship will be at St. Coomban; 2nd, St. Scholastique; 3rd, St. Janvier; 4th, St. Anne; 5th, St. Henry; 6th, Lachenaye; 7th, Ter-rebonne; 8th, St. Thérèse; 9th, St. Eustache; 10th, St. Angustin; 11th, St. Benoit; 12th, St. Placide; 13th, St. Thomas; 14th, St. André; 15th, Rigaud; 16th, St. Marthe; 17th, Vaudreuil; 18th, Soulanges; 19th, Côteau du Lac; 20th, St. Clet; 21st, St. Poly-carpe; 22nd, St. Zotique; 23rd, St. Regis; 24th, St. Anicet ; 25th, St. Timothée ; 27th, St. Louis de Gon-zague ; 25th, Ormstown ; 29th, Hinchinbrook ; 30th, t. Jean Chrysostôme; 31st, St. Urbain.

For the month of August the Bishop's route will be as follows :- On the 1st, at St. Martine ; 2nd, St. Clement; 3rd, Chateaugay; 4th, St. Philomène; 5th, St. Isidore; 6th, St. Remi; 7th, St. Edouard; 8th, Sherington; 9th, St. Phillippe; 10th, St. Constant; 11th, St. Jacques le Mineur; 12th : St. Cyprien; 13th, Lacolle; 14th, St. Valentin; 15th, St. Jean; 16th, St. Luc; 17th, L'Acadie; 18th, Laprairie; 19th, Lon-members of the City Council who voted f gueuil; 20th, Bourcherville; 21st, St. Julie; 22nd, ought to feel pleased at what they have done. conduct he complained ?" If he was, there should Varennes; 23rd, Verchères; 24th, Contrecœur; 25th, have been an end of the matter, in so far as the Le- St. Antoine; 26th, St. Marc; 27th, Belœil; 28th, Chambly : 29th, St. Bruno.

riosity, went to see this fallen Roman Catholic eccle- | ant piety-" You cannot serve God and Mammon."siastic. His appearance denotes a person of strong physical and mental capacity, and fiery passions, and his style of declamation is of the most energetic description. He is in fact just the sort of man you would be led to expect him to be, from his antecedents.

. The Methodists and Evangelists are, as might be expected, quite elated at his visit, and there are but few among the so called liberal Protestants of this denomination, who are not ready to applaud any lie, no matter how palpable it may be, if the subject be abuse of Popery.

Gavazzi has, of course, long ere this, found out their weak point. He is reaping a harvest from their folly in contributions in £ 5. D; and is fully aware that so long as he sticks at nothing in his abuse of the Catholic religion, he can guli them with any story which a morbid imagination may invent. He is acquainted with the extraordinary fact, that the lying statements of persons of the most suspicious characters, no matter how improbable or absurd they may be, are listened to with the most greedy delight, by the bigoted, though self styled liberal, Protestants, if the lies and calumnies are but aimed at the Catholic religion, or its institutions.

The subject of his lecture was Popery-its blindness. It has been given almost verbatim in different papers in the United States, and lately in Toronto, Canada. It is therefore unnecessary to quote an old story, or tell it over again. The Globe contains a faithful report of it. He stood on a platform, raised some feet above the floor of the Church, on which he had ample room to strut about in the course of his discourse, and was surrounded by about a dozen of the most zealous Anti-Catholics, 1 suppose, who had chairs placed thereon for their accommodation. He was dressed in a soulone, with a cross on the breast, and a cloak, on the left shoulder of which was painted another cross. He disclaimed being a Protestant, but the enthusiasts on the platform, whenever any thing more than usually disgusting or blasphemous was spoken, took the lead in the applause, which was joined in by the most bigoted of the audience. When he told them to prevent the introduction of Catholic separate schools in Upper Canada, these persons were most vociferons in their demonstrations of approval. The manifestations of dissatisfaction which were strongly shown on the countenances of the few Catholics who were present, were restrained from breaking out into hisses or other noises in imitation of their Protestant neighbors, by the deference which they are in the habit of paying to a place of public worship.

The most lamentable part of the whole proceedings however, was to see the Sheriff of the city and district of Quebec, a Catholic community, range himself on the platform, among the chosen few of the prominent supporters of a mail who comes here for the purpose insulting four-fifths of the citizens, by lying, and calumniating their religion and its professors; and taking the lead in applauding the filthy abuse throwi at the Catholic portion of the community.

He is thick headed, and stupid, enough for any thing, but he has hitherto passed for a liberal man, and is the last person who would have been supposed likely to insult his Catholic fellow citizens, by ranking himself on such an occasion along with Jeffrey Hale, George Brown, and such persons.

Public servants should be taught a lesson, and when they commit themselves it ought to be noticed. So while on the subject, I think it right to allude to another case, which came under my personal observation A gentleman lately appointed to the office of Manager of the Quebec Water Works, by a vote of the city Council, two-thirds of whom are Catholics, stood at a corner on Procession Sunday, wearing a huge Orange handkerchief, conspicuously disposed on his person, and in the hearing of several persons, indulged freely in remarks, derisive of the religious ceremony then going on.

He delighted in testifying his strong Orange Protestant principles, and in insulting his fellow citizens of the Catholic faith. This man owes his appointment to the secret organisation among the Protestant members of the Council, and to the division, or want of proper organisation among the Catholies. The Catholic members of the City Council who voted for him, Yours, &c.,

CATHOLICUS.

The worthy editor of the Gazette recommends the service of mammon, and then, if there remain any spare moments, they may be well employed in some sort of religion-the most fashionable will be the n.r.st e igible. My dear Sir, don't you think these stickle is for the Bible, as the sole rule of Faith, have reason to be proud of their progress in Christian perfections ' Don't you think their souls are greatly benefited by the blessings of Christian liberty, for so they are pleased to designate their impions revolt against the Church of God? Are we simple Papists not very stupid to submit to the yoke of the anthority to which Christ our Lord subjected the world-a yoke which never presses heavily on us-a yoke so sweet that under it we find all comfort for our souls, when we learn to "seek first the kingdom of God and His justice ?" They call our submission to our pastors " slavery" and the government of our Bishops " tyrauny." Let them do so. To them it may be so. For "the wisdom of the flesh is not subject to the law of God, neither can it be." And it is through the wisdom of the flesh that men regard a religious question as of secondary importance. We rejoice, in being the slaves of Christ, in submitting to the sweet yoke of subjection to the Pastors rightly ordained, or sent by Him to rule We follow the rule of that holy obedience. over us. which the Son of God marked out for us, being Himself obedient even to the death of the cross; to this rule he has subjected us when, speaking by the lips of St. Paul, he said-" obey your Prelates, and be sub-ject to them, for they watch over you as being to reader an account for your souls, &c." We can then easily afford to hear our Pastors abused and mistepresented by these miserable men who wickedly revolted against the Church, and who assailed the anthonity of her Pastors, because that authority is an insurmountable obstacle to the diffusion of the principles which cause religion to be regarded as a question of secondary importance, and which would introduce the old pagan maxim—" let us eat and drink for to-morrow we shall die." We can feel no envy at the sight of that liberty in which they glory, which Dr. Brownson very hap-pily named "the liberty of the pig in clover." We leave that disgusting liberty cordially, to them. We esteem only that liberty which consists in freedom from the yoke of the down, sigh.—Your obedient servant, SHEAMUS OF ULLINA. from the yoke of the devil; for that liberty alone we

CANADA.

Mrs. D. B. Viger, one of the Directresses of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, acknowledges to have received for the benefit of the institution, the sum of £25, currency, from Mr. John Severight, of Edinburgh, and formerly of Lachine, through Daniel Finlayson, Esq.

PROSPERITY OF THE CITY .- We learned with great pleasure yesterday, that notwithstanding the enormous osses by the fire of last year, and that money to aid in constructing the buildings could be obtained from the Corporation, at six per cent., to the extent of one hundred thousand pounds, the applications for assistance amount to only lifty-two thousand .- Montreat Gazette.

FATAL ACCIDENT .-- Yesterday morning a labourer named Patrick Carr, employed in the erection of the New Court House, fell from the top of that building to the ground, and was instantaneously killed. It appears that the unfortunate man had imprudently placed himself too far out on one of the cornice stones, which giving way, both fell among the uncut blocks below .-The deceased was an honorable discharged soldier. sober, industrious, and much respected.-Transcript.

BRUTAL MURDER .--- The Brockville Free Press of Saturday says :- " Sometime about noon on yesterday a man dressed in a brown frock coat, white hat, and fustian pantaloons, name unknown, was discovered murdered in the most brutal manner, about two miles from Brockville, in the direction of Smith's Falls .---The horrible deed was perpetrated with a heavy stake. there being a large wound in the forehead, and another on the neck and chin. He was found in a wood, into which the people in the neighborhood says they saw two men enter yesterday morning, and one of whom returned shortly after, who had on a muskrat cap and blue coat, and who is supposed to be one Simpson, :ecently liberated from Penitentiary. The murdered man has not been recognised, and now lies in the yard attached to our county gaol. Simpson was seen to pass through Brockville yesterday, about 12 o'clock : about three o'clock intelligence was received of the murder. His description is said to correspond with that given by the persons in the neighborhood of the murder. There is a rumor affoat that both men were seen drinking together in the morning near Lyn." MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—The Steward of the traus-port "Thomas Arbothnot" was accidentally drowned this forencon, by falling overboard from a boat that he was about to come ashore in. It seems that in getting into the boat his hat fell off into the water, and in attempting to reach it he lost his balance, and plunged headfirst into the river; although there were several boats near him at the time they could not succeed in saving him. — Quebec Mercury. MECANTIC ELECTION. — We understand that the Committee recently appointed to try the Megantic Election, unanimonsly, decided as a previous Committee had already done, in favor of the sitting member. upon the points of form which Mr. Ross had raised against the election .- Ib. THE SEASON AND THE CROPS .- Notwithstanding the unusual quantities of rain that fell in May, the appearance of the fall wheat has suffered no deterioration .---The plant is strong, wears a fine healthy color, and promises, if it meet no adverse casualty before harvest. to produce a heavy crop. During the last week of pretty/general fair weather, there has mostly been a cold wind highly favorable to the wheat crop in the present state of its growth. The appearance of the grass fields betokens a future abundant hay harvest.--During the last year there has been a great scarcity of hay in Upper Canada, and the price has been unuseally high .- Toronto Leader.

islature was concerned : neither it, nor any man, o body of men upon earth, has, had, or ever can have, any right to legislate in the premises. If he was THE METROPOLITAN. By J. Murphy & Co., Balnot married, then the interference of the Legislature should have been limited to putting that simple de--matrimonii, is simply humbug; its votes and deciment, a validly baptised infant.

The Transcript says :--

"The difference between the Roman Catholic, and advertisement, seventh page. the Protestant, doctrines in such matters is not so great as is supposed. Both hold the marriage contract to be THE LAMP. By J. C. Robillard. 76, Fulton prima facie indissoluble." Street. New York.

With all due respect to our cotemporary, we should feel inclined to contest both these statements. By the Anglican Church, the theory of the indissohubility of the marriage union is recognised; but by no other Protestant sect that we know of. The early reformers-Luther, Bucer, Melancthon, Cranpresent day, in most countries where Protestantism prevails, the law of the land, and the discipline of almost unrestricted right of divorce; or to speak marriage by applying to it unions that are not indissoluble.

But no matter what may be the theory, the prace tice of the Catholic Church, has ever been in striking contrast with that of all denominations of Protestants. The practicul difference is far greater than is supposed by the editor of the 2'ranscript. With the Anglicans, the Catholic Church agrees in asserting by placards through the streets—price of admission, of the Gazette's paganism, in putting the service of the indissolubility of the marriage tie; but, unlike 1s 3d. There were 4 or 500 persons present, among the world, above the service of God. But there is ano-the former, she does not stop short with mere asser- whom were a good many Catholics, who, through cu- ther text which must appear rather hard to his Protest-

timore.

We have received the June number of this excelclaration on record. But to talk about a Legislature | lent Catholic monthly; and are highly pleased with giving a divorce, or a release from the vinculum its contents. The publisher announces that, beginning with the 1st of August, the " Metropolitan" will sions can have as little effect towards dissolving an | be enlarged by 16 pages, without any increase of indissoluble union, that is, a union made by God-as subscription; thus furnishing over 700 pages of sound towards destroying the relationship between mother Catholic reading for \$2 per annum. Until a special and child, or towards unbaptising, by Act of Parlia- agent be appointed in this city, we shall volunteer to have the " Metropolitan" forwarded to any of our

Street, New York.

The American reprint of this "weekly Catholic ournal of literature, science, and the fine arts, devoted to the religious, moral, physical, and domestic improvement of the working classes," is offered to the Catholics of America at 7s 6d per annum.

Among the Catholics of Great Britain and Iremer--neither by precept or example, ever dreamt of land, there is none of the cheap Catholic periodiasserting the indissolubility of that union; and at the cals so popular as the "Lamp," nor so highly approved of by the Catholic Clergy.

We would also respectfully inform the Clergy of the different religious denominations, recognise the Canada, that Mr. Robillard has opened the most extensive Church Vestments establishments in North more accurately, the right of the contracting parties America, where vestments, vases, &c., of every deto annul at pleasure their contract of union. We scription, from those suitable for mission, to the richcannot bring ourselves to desecrate the holy name of est damask, and cloth of gold, for Cathedrals, and important parishes, can be had at extremely moderate prices.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sin,-The apostate Gavazzi arrived here on Satur-

To the Editor of the True Witness. Toronto, 6th June, 1853.

"It is a asppy thing for Ireland that her sons are resolutely turning their attention to her great capacity for commercial and industrial progress, and regarding the religious and politi-cal questions which have so long vexed and disturbed the Green Isle, and stopped her material and social progress, as of secondary importance."—Montreal Gazette.

Sig.-I have deferred to notice the above extract, hoping that some one more competent would make some remarks upon it. The editor of the Gazette then, holds that a religious question, or a question of faith, is only of secondary importance. With him the grand principle is, that the business to which men should friends, on furnishing the requisite instructions. See attend is material, and social progress; he congrata-advertisement, seventh page. Ulster men, "are tunning their attention to her capacity for commercial and industrial progress." Ireland Sir, rejects with scorn such sympathy, insulting as it is to her firm faith; she needs not the favor of sensualism. The public journals which come weekly from Europe tell every one that in Ireland a religious question is never viewed as of secondary importance, for the simple reason, that there men wish, above all things, to save their souls; that it is true religion, and not material progress-the worship, not of Mammon but of God-will save them from hell. This is not the first time that the editor of the Gazette deserved to receive a rebuke for the pagan spirit he occasionally manifests. His journal is extensively circulated among the wealthy class of Protestants, none of whom ever complain of the sentiments expressed by him; we have reason to conclude, therefore, that they all participate in his sentiments. Now, Sir, all those Protestants read the Bible ; they make a great noise about the Bible; yet they shew that they care very little about the holy book, except in as much as it gives them something about which they may make a noise. The Catholic, on the contrary, makes no noise about the Bible, but he follows the lessons of that sacred book; hence it is that in Ireland a religions question is never regarded as being of secondary importance. Perhaps in the Protestant version the text-"Seek first day morning, and gave his first lecture at the Wesley- the kingdom of God and His justice"-has been obli-an Church the same evening. It was duly announced terated, and that thus we may account for the editor

Birth.

On the 30th May, at the Cottage of St. Marie de Monneur, the wife of Chas. O. Rolland, Esq., of a son.

Married.

In Bytown, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Mr. M'Donagh, Mc. James McCarthy, son of John McCarthy, Esq. to Jessie, fourth daughter of the late Major Donald Fraser, of Williams-tourn Chargement town, Glengarry.

DOCTOR MCTUCKER

BEGS to acquaint his friends that he has returned to Montread. He is at present staying at the CALEDONIA HOTEL, WELLING-TON-STREET.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The following are the terms of article 86 and 87 of the Penal Code, as given in the bill presented by the Government. These articles, as formerly worded. and which related to the pain of death in political matters, were abolished February 26, by a declaration of the Provisional Government, and by article 5 of the Constitution of Nov. 4, 1848. The new articles run thus :---

"Art. 86. Every attempt against the life or person of the Emperor is punished as the crime of parricide. Every attempt against the life or person of the members of the Imperial Family is punished with the main of death. Every offence publicly committed against the person of the Emperor shall be punished with an imprisonment of from six months to five years, and with a fine of from 500f. to 10,000f. The guilty person may, in addition, be interdicted from the whole or a portion of his civic, civil, or family rights during a period equal to that of the imprisonment to which he shall have been condemned. That period shall run from the day on which the guilty party shall have undergone his punishment.

" Art. S7. Any attempt the object of which shall be either to destroy or to change the Government or the order of succession to the Throne, or to excite the citizens or inhabitants to take up arms against the Imperial authority, shall be punished with death."

This project of law has excited deep feelings of apprehension.

It is certain that the admission of capital punishment in the criminal code of France, from which it has now remained effaced for five years, will not be generally popular. The strong repugnance to the indiction of capital punishment which exists in France, for almost any crime, but particularly those of a political kind, and which even extends to murder, explains the otherwise unaccountable verdicts of juries in some of the most heinous cases, who find "extennating circumstances" where the utmost ingenuity can discover nothing of a mitigating character. The privilege of tacking to their verdict so merciful a recommendation, which compels the judge to stop short of the last penalty, is, indeed, too often abused but it is attributable to that repugnance which will not now be diminished by any severity on the part of the Legislature. It is true that the political offender of to-day may be the hero of the morrow, and of this there is no more striking example than the Emperor himself. A great deal has been said for and against, and no doubt men's minds are still divided ; but if there be any class of offenders who are sure to meet with sympathy it is precisely that class which will be affected by the present bill should it pass into a law.

A decree is in course of preparation by the Emperor regulating the rank and title of the members of his family. Of the sons of his uncle, the Prince of Canino, the only one who will have the title of Highness, is Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, who is a'ready member of the Senate. The health of the Engress is much improved.

HOLLAND.

The Papal Internuncio has addressed circulars to the Catholics, announcing the introduction of the ecclesiastical hierarchy. The Catholic journals state : "The ecclesiastical authority has passed into the hands of the Catholic Bishops, who were the cause of so much alarm. The Government has seen this. and has not attempted to interfere. It is in fact, done exactly what the preceding Ministry did. Under | The celebrated Darham letter was not half so maligthe Thorbecke Ministry the Nederlander said :---The episcopal hierarchy is indeed an accomplished lent and traculent a crusade against religion as the fact, but it is not a consummated fact.' Under the letter did, the failure must arise from the uiter disgust day last, seen, however, by me only yestenday, as lad's persecution, it rests upon your authority alone, and abhorrence with which just and moderate men baying in your place in the House of Lords made a and will receive credit wheresoever you are believed; accomplished fact."

compromise or compact on the subject would be a sacrifice of the rights and honor of Piedmont. TURKEY ..

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 9 .- Prince Menschikoff has given the Porte eight days to decide on his ultimutum. The French and English Ambassadors, on being appealed to for advice by the Divan have despatched couriers to Paris and London.

The Turks firmly believe that the vital principle is still strong in their native country, but all letters from Constantinople agree in saying that the fate of the Empire must entirely depend on the policy of the great Western Powers and Austria. The opinion given on the subject by a well-known diplomatist and statesman is-" The question will eventually be settled sword in hand, and the conviction that this is the case makes all parties, excepting perhaps Russia, which is favored by its geographical position, so extremely desirous to compromise matters. A collective remonstrance from the two great Western Powers and Germany, would probably induce Russia to yield in the matter of the Patriarchate; but still little would be gained, as internal commotions would probably soon afford her an excuse for returning to the charge."

INDIA AND CHINA.

and dysentery had prevailed among both troops and of a convent, having been admitted as a pauper into camp followers during the expedition. The camp an hospital connected with such an establishment. followers had also suffered much from smallpox.

According to the latest accounts, Nankin still holds out, but the government exhibits the utmost anxiety lest the southern capital should fall into the hands of the rebels.

AUSTRALIA.

We have again advices from Melbourne, the last date being the 3rd of March. The news is highly atisfactory; the produce of the diggings continues undiminished. An enormous lump of gold, weighing no less than 134bs Sounces has been found by four laborers, about a couple of miles from Ballarat. The lucky finders have taken passage home in the Sarah Sands, which appears to have sailed on the 10th of February, and may be hourly expected. The Melbourne sailed on the 4th February. The most remarkable news is the rapid advance in the price of vile conspiracy prematurely exploded; and the pubgold, which has brought the exchange on London to lishers of Jeffrye's book published subsequently its par, so that a sufficient quantity of gold coin appears to have arrived to meet the wants of the colony, and the transmission of gold from Europe will probably cease. The pressure of the continuous arrivals of emigrants from all quarters seem very great at Melbourne, and some cases of death from destitution have occurred. The newly arrived emigrants are directing their attention to other parts of the continent, and Western Australia will receive some of the overflow of beings who cannot find shelter in Melbourne.

DOCTOR WHATELY'S SLANDERS ON THE CONVENTS.

The Rev. James Maher, P.P., Carlow, Graigue, has addressed a letter to Dr. Whately on the subject of his virnlent slanders against Catholic convents. We quote the subjoined extracts. After giving passages of Dr. Whately's speech, the Rev. gontleman says :-" My Lord-I have not for a long time, either from the pulpit, the platform, or the press-from even the lowest and most fanatic conventicle of dissent-read or heard anything so mischievonsly calculated as the above extracts to arouse and call into furious action the worst passions of the people of England against their fellow-subjects professing the Catholic religion. uant : and if the speech fail to set in motion as viruwhich made England the laughing-stock of Europe for twelve months. "Every line, nay, almost every word, in the above extracts contains a bitter and uncharitable accusation, instinct with an unchristian and normanly spirit. The charges, too, are directed principally against ladiesagainst those who have, by solemn vows, devoted themselves to the service of their Creator. Rome, in Pagan times, scarcely ever produced a monster, to assail the character of her vestal virgins. The charges, again, are vague and undefined, but the more bitter and ungenerous on that account, and circulated every-where by the leading journals of England, without affording the accused the slightest opportunity of being heard in their defence. The concoctors of the charges were, my Lord. fully aware of these advantages. They said, we may assail innocence, blacken the brightest names, assail character, and pour a flood of slander upon the apcient religion of the land; we may say and insinuate whotever we please against monastic institutions. The strong prejudices of the nation are with us; we may, therefore, defame them with perfect impanity. Our work will be done and over before the refutation comes; and, if it comes at all, we may depend upon the bigotry of the popular press to suppress it, or give it a very limited circulation. "Now, my Lord, to meet all this, it may as well be said at once, and calmly, that no man would make such charges against religious communities, upon such grounds, who was not only entirely lost to every feeling of honor and generous sentiment, but who was one, moreover, in whom pride and infidelity had estimenished all sense of future responsibility. "Neither your Lordship or any same man in the empire believes, or can believe, that the liberty of the subject is endangered by our conventual establishments It is a shain-a mere pretext affording an opportunity of arousing the prejudices and fanaticism of England against our religion, which the aristocracy and government of the country, in the days of our grandfathers, injurcel and robbed, and which, therefore, they never can forgive, although we sincerely forgive them. "Your grace is reported to have said-"That for the credit of the institutions themselves, it was desirable that some legal inquiry should be established." I utterly deny, my Lord, the night of government to in- ther the story you marrate is that of Mrs. Sardinia admits of no other solution than the pure | spect the houses of Nuns rather than those of any | whether I am wrong in my idea that it is so.

and simple removal of the sequestration. Every other private families in the empire. What do they owe the state, save obedience to the laws, which they always yield? What endowments, what public funds, what grants, what privileges has the state ever conferred upon them? They are simply allowed to live in their native land; but this does not seem to be in any way a peculiar boon. Your Grace, as Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland, Bishop of Glendalough, and Bishop of Kildare, has received from this poor country £200,000 for spiritual services-together with enormous patronage. Pray, what have the Nuns of Ireland, who spend their lives in unceasing works of mercy and piety, received, that government should investigate their accounts, and superintend their domestic arrangements. The repairing of the seehouse in Stephen's-green has cost the country more than all the Religious Orders in Ireland? Is the country thoroughly satisfied with your Grace's stewardship The majority of the nation certainly deem it of no value; and your own flock, it is said, do not prize it very highly. If the government, therefore, were to audit your Lordship's accounts, and investigate the services you have rendered, it would, indeed, seem employed in its proper business.

" Admit official inspectors to convents, and they will carefully cater for the public taste, and supply the diseased appetite of the Protestant world with the most exquisite tales of horrors and tortured maniacs-of dungeous and skeleton remains-of racks and gibbets. Who has not heard of the forgeries and attocious calumnies of Maria Monk? Her book, which exhausted twenty editions in a little time, would have fallen BURMESE WAR.-Great mortality from cholera still-born from the press had she not seen the interior

"The 'Narrative of six years' captivity and sufferings among the Monks of St. Bernaid, at Charnwood Forest-Leicestershire,' by William F. Joffreys, was nearly as successful, and from the same cause; the author having obtained by fraud and falsehood, hospitality for two days in the convent. He understood well, and consulted for the public taste, when he wrote in his book that the moment he entered the monastery gate he felt that he was a prisoner, 'like a bird shut up in a cage ;' that he was baptised against his will, under the strange name of St. Ceil; was allowed no communication with friends; was twice bled-had his body punctured with sharp instruments; that during his stay seveal made their escape; that some were overtaken and brought back, with mouths mufiled and arms tied; but how they were afterwards disposed of he never could learn.

"The very existence of the abbey was endangered by these calumnies. It happened, however, that the condemnation-the concluding passage of which is in the following words :-

" We, therefore, the undersigned, do hereby declare our deep and solemn conviction that the narrative of the said William F. Jeffreys is a tissue of the grossest and most unwarrantable falsehoods; and we feel it our bounden duty to publish this statement to the world, as some little reparation for the injury we have been the innocent means of inflicting on the Community of Mount St. Bernard.

"'(Signed) "'(W. S. NAYLOR, "'W. S. NAYLOR, " THOMAS BACG."

"The author-the reviler of Monks and Nuns for the gratification of Protestant taste-was committed as a regue and a vagabond to Stafford gaol for three months, with hard labor, the 30th of June, 1849.

"We can, my Lord, as Christians, forgive our revilers, and seeking to copy the Divine model set before us, we do so sincerely; but we owe it, notwithstand-ing, to our dearest kindred-to our nearest relationsto ourselves, to our country, and our creed, indignantly to repel unmerited obloquy."

79, Upper Dorset street, Dublin, May 14th, 1853.

My Lord-The importance of the matter with which I venture to trouble your Grace's consideration will be, I ant sure, my best apology, and will save my plain statement of it from all appearance of a want of pro-

Per respect and counters. Your Grace is reported in the newspapers of Tues-

For your Grace's further information, I beg to let ou know that I am the Clergyman who reconciled her to the Holy Sce a few months ago, and being in full possession of all the facts and circumstances of the case with which I had so much to do, I feel it to be my duty thus to have troubled you to solicit most respectfully an answer to my question before 1 make

any attempt to set your Groce right about the matter. If, however, I am wrong in my surmise, and this lady, Mrs. _____, be not the person to whom you al-luded, I beg to tender my most humble and ample apologies for the trouble I have given, with an assurance that they will be accepted, and to subscribe my-self, my Lord, most respectfully yours, H. I. MARSHALL.

Most Rev. Dr. Whateley, Archbishop of Dablin.

Palace, May 18th, 1853. Rev. Sir-In reply to your letter of May 14th, I am lirected by the Archbishop to say that his Grace expressly disclaimed in his speech all intention of imputing anything wrong to any institution or class of persons. He brought no charge against any one, ex cept the individuals-whoever they were-who tortured the poor boy to which he referred, and were keeping him imprisoned till his parents brought a police force to rescue him. His Grace went on the ground that it is manifestly a possible thing, as the law now stands, for a person to be secretly confined, and perhaps removed to the Continent, without a chance of discovery such as to lead to a release. And he added that, since suspicions, in some cases illfounded, must be expected to exist against institutions and establishments whose proceedings are not open. to inspection, it would be a thing that ought to be welcomed gladly by all who really are doing what is fair to have such proof of it brought forward as will clear their character.

"You do not, probably, think that people in general are fit to be entrasted with an uncontrolled and irresponsible power over their fellow-creatures. And f a Roman Catholic triend of yours had long received and resisted (though in extreme poverty) solicitations and offers of pecuniary aid to induce her to become a nominal Protestant, and had then suddenly disappeared from her Roman Catholic friends; and if inquiries after her had been met by bailing excuses, and at last only by messages and letters professing to come from her, but of doubtful authenticity, is it not more than probable that yoo would say-' This is a suspicious case. All that is alleged may be quite true, but the production of the person, to say so with her own mouth, would be a decisive proof, and the only decisive one, and such as would effectually clear away suspicions of foul play ??

"Therefore, to have this readily attainable by law is what I myself and all really honest people ought to be glad of.

"His Grace did not proceed upon the assumption that such and such cases of foul play had occurred, and could be proved ; because that would rather have gone to show that the existing law is sufficient. But it is precisely because (as the law stands) such cases evidently may occur, without a possibility of such proof as the law requires. Hence it was that his Grace considered a law to be called for; and if the law did no more than prove that all is right and fair, this would surely be a great gain.-I have the horor

to be, Rev. Sir, vonrofedicut servaut, "W. Firzarran, Domestic Chaplain,"

to the Areldisher of Dublin. "Rev. H. I. Marshall," " 79, Upper Dorset-street, Dublin, May 19th, 1853.

"My Loul-I have received from the Rev. W. Fitzgerald a latter, which pretends to convey an answer to a very plain and simple question which I asked in my communication of the 1 lin, relative to a lady whom I named, and whom I received back again into the fold of Christ's Church.

" This gentleman in his reply, made in your name, commences with some observations about a poor boy, with whom I have nought to do, and about whom I have asked no question, and then goes on to make some explanations of the matter with which I am concerned.

" With regard to the statement made about the poor lad's persecution, it rests upon your authority alone, still remember the bedlamite exhibitions of 1851, speech upon the subject of the inspection of convents, and as to Mr. Fitzgerald's reasoning, I can only say in which you bring forward several grave accusations, it seems to me as fallacious as your facts are fictitions. " There is, however, no reply to the one only question that 1 proposed; bet, though 1 an deprived of what common bonesty should have given, and courtesy expected, your silence and your secretary's apology leave me quite clear in my assumption that the lady named by me, and concerning whom I made my inquiry, is the one to whom you did allude in your place in parliament. "You did not assert, I am now told, that all your latives were Catholies, but who for some time had story was the certain truth, but then it might be so; been a member of the Establishment, and whose chil- and in your manly warware against women, you could dien were brought up by her as Protestants. You only summon just enough of courage to insinuate; speak of her as assailed by her friends with offers of and, as a very master in the art of logie, you would prove the power of one who knew that to suggest a gion she had left-you state that her Protestant friends falsehood, and to suppress a trath, would work more procured for her a situation in England in order to mischief than to make plain assertions, which might I should have thought a married man might have had more respect for the sex he has chosen to insult, that they had never seen her since-that with nanch and that one whom the law has made a peer of barons Let me however, speak more plainly than you have done, and since the clove a dost shows now more clearly from beneath your frock, let me tell you and all who heard and read your most malicious speech, that from first to last, your statement is a fatschood, and that I dony, then, that any offers dere made at any time of a pecuniary nature to induce this lady to return and

AUSTRIA.

It is asserted in well-informed circles that the Austrian Court has positively refused to permit the remains of the Duke of Reichstadt to be transferred to Paris.

By a singular coincidence the Trieste Zeitung and the Augsburg Gazette state, that a belief was very current that another "dagger insurrection" would break out at Milan on Sunday, May 8. The same rumor was prevalent in Sardinia, and the Austrian troops were kept on the alert; but the day passed over quietly. The examination of the insurgents arrested at Milan, on February 6th, is now nearly over. It is given out that documents are in possession of the Austrians to prove that the daggers were supplied by Maziuni and Kossuth, as were also the muskets-all of which were of English or American manufacture.

SWITZERLAND.

Our Vienna correspondent informs us that the deneud of Austria in respect to the fugitives has been rejected by the Swiss Covernment. The Federal Council reserves to itself the sole right of deciding on the treatment of the political exiles in the Swiss territories, but it announces a reform of the alien laws in Ticino. The removal of the military cordon and the renewal of the former good neighborly rela-tions are positively insisted on. Baden makes comnion cause with Wurtemberg in requiring the expulsion of the fugitives. - Cor. of Times.

ITALY.

We read in the Parlamento of Turin of the 11th inst :--

" The committee charged with examining the project of law relative to the sequestration of the estides of the naturalised Lombard refugees, has published its report. from which we extract the following :- The difference between Austria and

affecting the character of certain persons in communion with the See of Rome, and hint rather broadly suspicious of even a worse nature than what you are pleased to assert.

With one of these cases I am induced to believe that I have a direct concern, and it will not, therefore, be thought impertinent if I press for further information.

You mention a case of a lady in Dublia whose ree pecuniary nature to induce her to return to the reliprotect her from molestation, and that a passage in meet with equally bold denials,

some vessel was procured for her, but at that very time you say that she disappeared from her friendsdifficulty her residence was discovered, but that her, might have feigned at least a mbler spirit. friends could only obtain a message and a letter, which, you say, was not believed to be in her own handwriting, stating that she had returned to the Catholic Faith, and desired up further communication with her former Protestant acquaintances.

Upon the strength of your belief in the truth of this 'your insignations are the very reverse of truth. case, although you are candid enough to say that you are totally unable to prove that any unfair means were used, you are pleased to make certain reflections, and make her peace with God. to have called for some legislative measures to meet the evils you depicted.

Now, my Lord, the whole case, as I have given it from the newspaper reports of your Grace's speech, is so precisely similar in its leading facts to one with other way than freely.

which I am much interested, and the color given to

I deny also that any attempt was made to conceal her or her place of residence.

I deny further, that any message or letter was sent by any one, except by herself, or that she acted in any

And 1 beg to state that this same lady came to me these facts saver so much of the spirit of certain per- of her own accord-- that she ascribed her recovery to sous who may very probably have been your Grace's grace, to the prayers of faithful people during the Exinformants, that I have no doubt on my mind that the position of the Blessed Sacrament in the churches of case you describe is the one that concerns me; and as this city last year-that I received her back to the true this belief of mine is shared in by the lady herself fold in the presence of witnesses at the high altar of who is the subject of it, and by every one who has St. Catherine's parish church-that she made a most had to do with it. I have determined upon writing at plain recantation of Protestantism and a solemn proonce to your Grace and asking you very plainly whe- fession of the Catholic Faith in the words of the Creed , or of Pope Pius-that she herself took her children to the convent school, where they now are, with the daugh-

ters of some of the first cirizens of Dublin-that she herself sent the message alluded to of her own accord -that the letter was altogether her own-that she has continued to reside ever since with a lady above all reproach-that she goes in and out as she chooses-that almost daily she is to be seen at Mass in one or other of the churches at her own option-sometimes alone, sometimes with whatever friends she may se-lert; and lastly, that I have kept her back from making, by a published letter, a full avowal of her repent-auce and return because of the annoyance to which she had been already exposed from some who assert themselves to be your subjects, and who were polite enough to threaten her with visits from the police, and to give no great proofs of much charity or forbearance.

I will only add to all these plain statements that the parties of whom I speak were invited to bring the police they threatened—that they had no difficulty plac-ed in their way of discovering her residence, or that of her children, and that I was for some time in daily expectation of a communication from those who were referred to me for all the information they needed upon the case.

And now, having done with this matter, I shall proceed to publish what I have written, and reply to you through the press, not caring to let somewhat of my contempt for you escape in my wish that Christian men may know your dishonorable conduct, and that some trouble may be spared to those whose duty leads them to unveil the characters of the pretended Pastors of the people.

In conclusion, I will add, may God have merey on you, and the prayers of the accused, returning good for evil, save you from the punishment of those who persecute the Church, and speak lies against those leved by Jesus Christ .- 1 remain, then, very plainly, "H. I. MARSHALL.

"The Most Rev. R. Whately, &c., &c."

A correspondent of the Tablel says that-While the country is kept awake with threats of insult and aggression upon the numeries it may be well to bring under the reader's notice some evidence recently laid before Parliament of the influence which nunnerics in Ireland have upon the moral character of the very lowest class of the population. I refer to a report from Mr. Perry, honorary secretary to the Tasmanian Female Immigration Association at Hobart Town, to the Emigration Office of that colony, on the character and conduct of two or three cargoes of poor girls sent out to Van Diemen's Land from the union workhouses and other establishments in and out of heland. These poor girls, so far as they had any education at all, were indebted for it directly or indirectly to Nuns .-The numeries have in their hands the education of the poor; and it is through the agency of Nuns and Nuns' schools that the moral training of the lower class of women in this country is ultimately and substantially formed. I do not know in what establishments the girls now in question received the greater part of their education. The probability, almost the certainty, is that the greater part of it came from Nuns' schools. Upon this, however, I do not insist but am content to take them only as average specimens of Irish female morality in the lower classesthe fact being that as a general fact the education of these classes is in the hands of the Nuns :-

"Hobart Town, Jan. 2nd, 1853. "Sir-Agreeably with the request contained in your memorandum of this day's date, I have the honor to report for the information of his Excellency that the conduct of the immigrants by the ships Beulah and Calcutta, whilst in the depot at the wharf, was very satisfactory. All the immigrants by those ships (except two at the depot retained at present to clean the rooms, &c., and two in St. Mary's Hospital), have obtained respectable situations, and being discharged from the depot. Since their entry into service I have, with very few exceptions, received the most gratifyvery large majority of the immigrants were frish Roman Catholics, and had been for years past brought up in different union workhouses and establishments in Ireland, consequently they knew little or nothing of domestic service; but experience has now proved that very many of these girls are likely to make most valuable servants, particularly in those instances vices required of them is, in many instances that have has been so good. that many applications have been made to me by the settlers lately with which I could not comply, there being no girls at the depot. "I must not omit to mention that the moral character of these Irish girls has not, to my knowledge, in one single instance been brought into question .-Some few of the English girls who came in the Beulah from Portsea have, I am afraid, gone astray; but out of nearly 400 single females who arrived in the ships Beulah, Australasia, and Calcutta, I have not heard of more than four instances where the girls have left their situations, and preferred obtaining a livelihood in an improper and immoral manner. If more instances had occurred I think I should have heard something of them, as many persons here are over auxious to mark anything amiss or improper in the character, conduct, or management of the free immigrants. I consider the arrival of these girls here, and their distribution throughout the island, has been a great public good, and I only sincerely hope and trust that the further supply will not be stopped. Now that they are being better appreciated by the public, the demand for them has much increased, and latterly the applications to me for servants have been much more numerous than at any earlier period.

TENDENCIES AGAIN.

Such is the heading of an article in the Churchman of last week, from the editorial pen of Mr. Henry N. Hudson, A. M. The "tendencies" of a "churchman" re a good deal like those of a church vane or weathercock, which shows the way the wind blows at the moment, but affords no ground for a prediction how it will blow to-morrow. As the pointed arrow, however, veers round from time to time, now pointing "East," now due "West,,' now "West by North," it may be amusing, and at last perhaps serve a scientific purpose, in the composition of the statistical tables of heresy, to note the changes as they occur. With this view we cite the following passage from the article above mentioned :---

"The Sacramental principle, it is continually harped from divers quarters both within the Church and without, is fraught with certain original and inherent tendencies to Popery. By this is probably meant that Popery is wrapped up among the logical consequences of that principle. Such being the case, it of course follows, that any one who embraces that principle, and pursues it out to its logical consequences, must needs land in Romanism.

"Now, suppose it to be granted that such are indeed the logical consequences of the Sacramental principle, taken by itself. This makes nothing against either the principle or the holders of it; for the very law of our method is that no one point or element of Christian doctrine is to be pursued into its logical consequences, for the simple reason that it is not given to man to grasp the lines and the terms of absolute truth. It is a fundamental principle of the Church, as we understand her teaching, that no one principle must be evolved into its logical issues, to the oblivion, or displacement, or undue depression of another."

"The very law of our method is that no one element of Christian doctrine is to be pursued into its logical consequences ?? " It is a fundamental principle of the Church, as we understand her teaching, that no one principle must be evolved into its logical issues !" That is plain-spoken at all events. We always knew it was a characteristic of our high church friends to hold a principle, or "element of Christian doctrine" (as Mr. Henry Hudson calls it.) and stickle for it too, but to reject its logical consequences, and trample on its "logical issues." So frank an admission of this very intelligent and rational procedure on their part, is, owever, unusual. A little more :

"To illustrate our point," says the Churchman-The principle of Church authority, if taken alone, and followed up into its logical consequence, would doubtless result in the Papal Supremacy. The doctrine of Sacramental grace, if detached from the combination and carried out alone, could doubtless be developed into the superstition of the Romish Mass."

So again, the doctrine of the Incarnation, if its dualectical contents be fully developed and evolved, will doubtless draw on the practice of Mariolatry.21 And he adds, "it seems evident enough that there were certain Romish tendencies inherent in the original institution of Christianity ;" in a word (as he says) "that the original principles of Christianity involved this gigantic evil (Popery) as the issue of their local consequences; so that, if developed and carried out, they could not but result in such a system; so that if people are resolved to tolerate no system that

can possibly be developed into Romanism, the voice of reason and of his construct will undoubtedly tell them they have no other way bed to abjure Christianity altogether.²⁹ This is certainly the fairest statement we have for a

long time met with in a Protestant paper, amounting iong time met with in a Profestant paper, anothing as it does, to exactly this, "Christianity, logically car-ried out, is Romanism," or to vary the expression, "The logical contents of the religions system revealed by our Lord, is Popery!" And again, it is the funda-mental principle of what Episcopalians tunnity enough there is the fundation of the religions in the fundaterm " the Church," i. e. their own sect ; " not to fol-low out any one element of Christian doctrine into its ing accounts of their character and conduct. The logical consequences;" that is, it is their fundamental principle to be inconsistent with themselves, and to swallow any contradiction whatever without choking. This is precisely what we have always said of them, and it is pleasant to see them acknowledge it. If anything could be predicted of persons who adopt and profess absurdity and logicol consequences as their "fundamental principle," it might be said that they where their mistresses have used kindness and for- were coming to their senses. In the name of common bearance towards them, and have taken the trouble to sense and the English Dictionary, Mr. Hudson, what instruct them in their new duties. Then aptitude for is a logical consequence? When a proposition is and quickness at learning how to perform the ser- contained in the premises from which it is drawn, then the truth of the former is a logical consequence of the come under my notice, surprising. The girls sent out are very well adapted for country servants, and as many of the girls, both by the Beulan and Calentta, have gone into situations in the country, their conduct there is no truth or certainty of any sort; you need not believe anything, however irresistibly it may follow from the most sure and even self-evident premises. If the premises are true, and the conclusion follows from them, i. e. is contained in them, then the conclusion is true, too, depend upon it : or else there is no more any truth, and the human intellect is not a faculty for the cognition of truth-is as worthless, in fact, as a watch that does not keep time and can't be made to keep it .- N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.



A SPECIAL MEETING of the SOCIETY, will be held at Sr. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 13th instant, at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

N.B.—A full attendance is requested as matters connected with the Great Exhibition of Dublin will be submitted to the meeting. By Order, D. J. OLADEE See meeting.

R. J. CLARKE, Sec.

THE METROPOLITAN, FOR JUNE.

A Monthly Magazine, devoted to Religion, Litevalure, and General Information.

CONTENTS .- ART. L -- CIVILIZATION AND THE CHURCH. CONTENTS:—ART, L.—CIVILIZATION AND THE CHURCH. —NO. I. H.—CONGREGATION AND COLLEGE DE PROPAGAN-DA FIDE.—I Illistration. III.—THE SPHRIT AND SCOPE OF EDUCATION. IV.—REPUTATION NOT ALWAYS PROOF OF MERUT, V.—ALLOCITION OF PHYS IX. VI.—JAPAN—ITS RELICIOUS HISTORY.—NO. V.—with 2 Illustrations. VII.— SCHENCE UNDER CATHOLIC INFLUENCE—(concluded) VIU. —SHORT ANSWERS TO POPULAR ORIGINAL ACTIONS AGAINST RE-LIGION.—VI. IX.—ENCULAR LETTER OF THE POPE. X.— LITERARY NOTICES. XI.—ENCORD OF EVENTS. — Fuch mundue of the MURRORMERT POINT.

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ENLARGEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN.

Since the commencement of this publication, we have often and occusion to express our grateful acknowledgments to the Rev. Clergy and others, who have manifested an interest in its success, particularly by getting up clubs, and sending us lists of subscribers. That we fully appreciate their friendly co-operation, and are disposed to make a liberal return for the uniferent in design to inspect the next of and an advertee. patronage we design to increase the contents of each number, commencing with the month of August, by adding SATEEN PAGES OF MATTER WITHOUT FURTHER CHARGE. This enlargement of the work will enable us also to diversify its contargenteat of the work will enhole us may be inversity as con-tents in such way as to make it an interesting and instructive Magazine to the more numerous class of readers—to the elergy as well as latty, to the better educated as well as to the less enlightened. As this increase of matter, together with the in-troduction of original articles from able writers, will involve a considerable outlay, we appeal with confidence to the friends of Catholic literature in the United States, for their zealous co-courstion in extending the elements of the workoperation in extending the circulation of the work.

P. S .- As we have experienced some difficulty, not anticipated at first, in sending the Metropolitan, free of postage, to clubs, we wish to notify our friends, that on subscriptions re-American postage to Canada and the British Provinces. 37 We will supply Brownson's Review and the Metropoli-

tan, for 1853, free of postage, on the receipt of \$5. JOHN MURPHY & CO., PUBLISHERS, 178, Market Street. Daltimore.

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" I have, &c ..

"(Signed) "ARTHOR PERRY, "Honorary Secretary to the Tasmanian Female Immigration Association. "George King, Esq., R.N., Emigration Officer."

HORRID TRANSFORMATION .- A correspondent writes us, that a Glasgow swell, who went out in the Typhoon, landed at Melbourne dressed in the genuine Buchanan Street style, with gold watch and two rings on his fingers. A short time afterwards, one of his fellow-passengers, shocking to relate, saw him with two cuddies selling greens in the streets of Melbourne. He said he was making money, and was quite jolly. -Mail.

The Glasgow Cilizen mentions that a young man is on a visit to Glasgow to pass his " holy day" from the Australian gold diggings. After working at the diggings during the summer months, he went to Mel-bourne for a holyday, intending to stay there for a considerable time and then return to the diggings .---He found the cost of living in the town was excessive ; and on making a calculation he concluded that he could voyage to Scotland, stay a month with his friends, and return to Melbourne, at no greater expense

CONJUGAL DISPUTENTS .- It is stated in one of the Boston papers, that in that city, there are upwards of forty Divorce suits pending, in which the several par-Jorry Divorce suits penaing, in which the several par-ties complain against each other for the commission by them, respectively, of nearly all the sins of the decalogue !"-American Paper.

'A certain old lady was once arguing strongly for woman's right to preach, when some one attempted to put her down with a text from St. Paul,-" Ah !" said she, " there is where Paul and I differ."

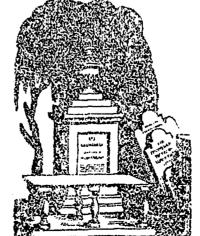
VERY PARTICULAR.—A melting sermon being preached in a country church, all the congregation fell to weeping, except one man, who begged to be excused as he belonged to another church.

Convent. near the Court-House. Quebec, May 1, 1851.

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