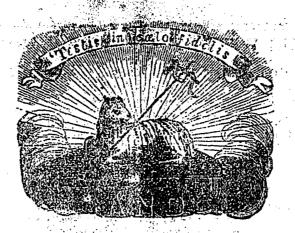
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HRONICL

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BETH OF HUNGARY.

monasteries, and at least twenty thousand religious. A century later, its members were computed at one hundred and fifty thousand. The conversion of pa-Damascus, and even amongst the Mongols; but their ing every where to reconcile opposite parties. to up-The nations submit, at least for a time, to that subtime mediation; the nobles and the people of Plaisonce are reconciled at the bidding of a Franciscan; seen crowding around the blessed John of Vicenza, a preaching friar, sent by the Pope to quiet the disturbance in Tuscany, in Romagna and in the Treviand Romano, conbracing each other, give the signal has, the Angelic Doctor, the gigantic thinker, in of charity against the perverse inclinations of man, caned this new influence; it moved the senttered in- whole life and times. habitants of the rural districts; it shared the sway of ie universities; it even affected the king tice promptly and willingly to his people. And that vived him, and preserved the inviolable deposit of As St. Francis found a friend and sister in St. every one was mindful of the king." It is well that spirit of love and humility wherewith he had Clare, so did St. Anthony of Padua in the blessed the crown which he so gloriously wore, and go himself to beg his bread like St. Francis. But he was immolating themselves for Christ, and the vast affilistions known under the name of third orders offered a place for princes, warriors, married people, fathers of families, in a word, to all the faithful of both sexes who wished to associate themselves, at least indirectly, in the great work of regenerating Christen-

Tradition relates that the two glorious patriarchs of that regeneration had at one time an idea of unitdifferent powers, for two kinds of war against the conciliation was effected by them as it had never been brought him. before. Whilst the love that consumed and ab-

hiefs no less glorious than those of the Dominicans; tice, and that he must be careful to administer just companions and disciples of the holy founder—sur- mility. known how he sought to steal away from his dearly- been transported. Scarcely had the scraph taken his Helena Ensimelli; but, by a marvellous effect of beloved wife, his friends and counsellors, to renounce place before the throne of God, when his place in the divine grace, it is especially amongst the daughters veneration of the world is occupied by him, whom all of kings that the mendicant order finds its most emiproclaim as his first-born: St. Anthony of Padua, nent saints; whether they enter upon the strict obobliged to content himself with becoming a penitent celebrated, like his spiritual father, for that control servance of the Poor Clures, or, restrained in the of the third order; for in their all-conquering army over nature which won for him the name of Thauma- bonds of marriage, can only adopt the rule of the they had a suitable place for every one. Together lurgus; he who was named by Gregory IX the Ark third order. The first in date and in renown is that with these battalions of monks, numerous monasteries of the Two Covenants, who had the gift of tongues, Elizabeth of Hungary, whose life we have written. were opened for virgins who aspired to the honor of like the Apostles; who, after having edified France It was not in vain, as we shall see, that Pope Greand Sicily, spends his last years in preaching peace gory IX obliged St. Francis to send her his poor Paduans the privilege of the cession of funds for un-she was to find therein the fortitude to become his happy debtors, ventures alone to upbraid the ferocious heiress. Inflamed by her example, her cousin-ger-Ezzelin with his tyranny, makes the ruthless oppres- man, Agnes of Bohemia, refuses the hand of the Emsor tremble, as he himself confesses, and dies at peror of the Romans, and that of the king of Engthirty-six, in the same year with St. Elizabeth, land, and writes to St. Clare, that she, too, bastaken Somewhat later, Roger Bacon' reinstates and sanc- vows of absolute poverty. St. Clare replies in an tifies the study of nature, classifies all the sciences admirable letter which has been preserved, and at the ing their efforts and their orders, apparently so much and foresces, if he does not even effect, the great- same time sends to her royal peophytea cord to encircle alike; but the celestial inspiration on which they est discoveries of modern times. Duns Scotus dis- her waist, an earthen bowl and a crucifix. Like her, acted revealed to them that there was room for two putes with St. Thomas, the empire of the schools; Isabella of France, sister of St. Louis, refuses to beand that great genius finds a rival and a friend in St. come the wife of the Emperor Conrad IV., to beinvasion of evil. They seem to have divided their Bonaventure, the Seraphic Doctor, who being asked come a Poor Clare, and die a Saint like her brother. sublime mission, and also the moral world, in order to by his illustrious rival, the Angelic Doctor, from what | Margnerite, the widow of that hely king, the two bring back charity and knowledge to the bosom of books he derived his amazing knowledge, pointed in daughters of St. Ferdinand of Castile, and Helena, the Church, and to reconcile those two great rivals silence to his crucifix, and who was found washing sister to the king of Portugal, follow that example. which cannot exist one without the other. This re- the dishes in his convent when the Cardinal's hat was But as if Providence would bless the tender bond

But it is chiefly through women that the order of

TALEMBERT'S LIFE OF ST. ELIZA- same eternal unity, and with some few notable ex- the esteem of Christian nations, according as the de- St. Dominick, in which she dies at the age of ceptions, it may be said that, dating from that pe- votion to the Blessed Virgin increased, could not fail twenty-eight, the grand-daughter of her sister named (Continued from No. 43.)

Searcely were these orders in existence, when their power and their propagation become one of the most important historical facts of the period. The Church suddenly finds herself mistress of two numerous versulables and elements of the propagate. As a power of the propagate of the propagate. The content of the propagate of the propagate of the propagate. The content of the propagate of the propagate. The content of the propagate of the propagate of the propagate. The content of the propagate of the propagate of the propagate of the propagate. The content of the propagate of the propagate. The content of the propagate o mies, moveable and always available, ready at any establish the truth. Neither one nor the other failed that in Margaret of Hungary, Agues of Monte-must not lose sight of those whom the grace of God moment to invade the world. In 1277, half a conin its mission; and both in their adolescence, and in Pulciano, and Catherine of Sienna, this branch of drew forth from the lowest ranks of the people,
tury after the death of St. Dominica, his order had the course of the half-century of which we speak, the Dominican tree was to bring forth those prodicies Such was St. Margaret of Cortona, who, from a already four hundred and seventeen convents in Eu- gave to the Church perhaps more Saints and Doc- of sanctity which have since been so numerous, prostitute, became the model of penitents; and esperope. St. Francis, in his own life-time, assembles tors than she had ever possessed in so short an interfere thousand of his monks at Assisium; and thirty-val, from the first ages of her existence. Following outset a sister, an ally worthy of him. Whilst he, a heroine of the faith, who, though scarcely ten years fire years after, in numbering the forces of the Sera- closely in the footsteps of St. Dominick—that holy merchant's son, commenced his work with some other old, when the fugitive Pope had not in Italy a spot three provinces, it already reckons eight hundred and Laborer, comes all at once the Brother Jourdain, Seiffi, the daughter of a powerful Count, felt berself lie square of her native city, to preach the rights worthy of being his first successor, and general of inspired with a similar zeal. She was only eighteen of the Holy See against the imperial power which his order; then St. Peter of Verona, honored with years of age when, on a Palm-Sunday, whilst the she succeeded in slaking, merited to be exiled at fifthe title of the martyr as if by excellence, and who, palms borne by others are withered and faded, hers then, by order of Frederic II, and returned in triumph gan nations is renewed: Franciscans sent by Inno- assassinated by the hereties, wrate on the ground suidenly blooms anew. It is for her a precept and with the Church, to die at seventeen, the admiration cent IV and St. Louis, penetrate to Morocco, to with the blood from his wounds the first words of the a granting from on high. That very night, she flies of all Italy, where her name is still popular. Creed whose truth he maintained at the expense of from her father's house, penetrates to the Porziunchief care is to overcome the passions of paganism in his life; then St. Hyacinth and Ceslas his brother, cula, kneels at the feet of St. Francis, receives from stirring up the earth, met, notwithstanding the diverthe heart of Christian nations. They spread abroad over Italy, torn asunder by internal dissensions, seek- ick in Rome, were induced to renounce all worldly devotes herself like him to evangelical poverty. In common object—the love and veneration of Mary. greatness, in order to carry that new light to their vain do her parents persecute her; she is joined by good errors, acting as supreme arbiters, according to own country, whence it was to spread with lightning her sister and many other virgins, who vie with her the law of charity. They were seen in 1233, tra- rapidity through Lithuania Muscovy and Prussia; in their austerities and privations. In vain do the and rapidly increasing, since the proclamation of her versing the whole Italian Peninsula, with crosses, in- then, St. Raymond de Penafort, chosen by Gregory Sovereign Pontifis entrent her to moderate her zeal, divine maternity at the Council of Ephesus, should cense, and olive-branches, singing and preaching IX to assist in framing the legislation of the Church, togaccept some fixed rule, since her strict seclusion not be comprised in the immense spiritual movement peace, reproaching cities, princes, and even the chiefs the author of the Decrees and successor of St. Do- forbade her to go, like the Friars Minors, to solicit of the thirteenth century; hence, it may be said that of the Church, with their faults and their enmittes. minick; finally, that Theobald Visconti, who was charity from the faithful, and reduced her to depend to preside over the affairs of the Church, under the on chance assistance. She obstinately resisted, and name of Gregory X, before he became eternally en- Innocent IV finally grants her the privilege of pertitled to its prayers, as Bentified in Heaven. Abreast petual poverty, the only one, he said, that none had of these men whose sanctity the Church has conse-ever before asked of him. "But Fie," he added, Pisa and Visconti, at that of a Dominican; and on of these men whose sanctity the Church has conse-the plain of Verona two hundred thousand souls are crated, a host of others were distinguished for their who feeds the birds of the air, who clothes the sition at once firm and exalted. St. Dominick, by talents and learning. Albert the Great, that colos- earth with flowers and verdure, can well feed and sus of learning, the propagator of Aristotle and the clothe you till the day when He shall give Himself master of St. Thomas; Vincent de Beauvais, author for your eternal aliment—when He will embrace you our March. On this solumn occasion, he takes for of the great encyclopedia of the middle ages; Cardy with his victorious arm in the fulness of His glory and his text the words: "My peace I leave you; my peace I give unto you;" and hefore he ends, an outburst of tears and sobs shows that every heart is burst of tears and sobs shows that every heart is little or in leave leave to seek light and author of La Somme Dorée; and above all in sanc
consolation from that humble virgin. In a few years nal Hugues de Saint-Cher, who made the first con- beatitude." Three Popes and a multitude of other touched, and the chiefs of the rival houses of Este tity as in knowledge, the great St. Thomas d'Aqui- she sees a whole army of pious women, with queens and princesses at their head, rising and encamping in for a general reconciliation. It is true that these whom there seems to be summed up all the science Europe, under the rule of Francis of Assisium, living happy results did not last long; but the evil was, at of the ages of faith, and whose magnificent synthesis under her direction and called from her poor Clares. least, vigorously opposed, the sap of Christianity was has never since been equalled; who, with all his rapt But in the midst of this spiritual empire, her modesty revived in the souls of men, a gigantic struggle was abstraction is still an admirable poet, and merits to is so great that she is never seen to raise ber eyes every where and always carried on in the name of be chosen as the intimate friend and counsellor of but once, viz., when she asked the Pope's blessing. equity against the dead letter of the law, in the name St. Louis in the most intricate affairs of his kingdom. The Saracens come to besige her monastery; sick of charity against the perverse inclinations of man, "Thou hast written well of me," said Christ to him and bed-ridden she arises, takes the ostensory in her in the name of grace and faith against the dryness one day; "what reward dost thou ask?" "Your- hand, walks forth to meet them, and they immediately and the paneity of scientific reasoning. Nothing es- self," replied the Saint. That word comprises his take to flight. After fourteen years of a holy union with St. Francis, she loses him; then, having long The army of St. Francis marched to battle under endured the most grievous infirmity, she dies after having dictated a most sublime testament; and the throne. Joinville tells us how, at the first place during his own life time, twelve of his first disciples Sovereign Pontiff, who had witnessed her death, prowhere he landed on his return from the Crusade, St. went to gather the palms of martyrdom amongst the poses her at once to the veneration of the faithful, Louis was welcomed by a Franciscan, who told him heathen. B. Bernard, B. Egidius, and B. Guy of proclaiming her the resplendent light of the temple of that "never was kingdom lost, save for want of jus- Cortona, all of that company of Saints who were God, the princess of poverty, and the duchess of hu-

and union to the Lombard cities, obtains from the cloak; like Eliseus of old receiving that of Elias, which united our Elizabeth to St. Francis and St. Clare, whom she had taken for models, it is chiefly the Churubim. Their children shewed themselves of the Seraph of Assistance of the Seraph of Assistance and the light of the Churubim. Their children shewed themselves of the Seraph of Assistance of the Seraph of Assistance and the light of Poland; and whilst another of the Seraphic Order as it was confirmed in 1226, became a mendicant, in 1247. The scanner of the seraph of Assistance and the patrianch Albert, in 1209, were a nursery of Saints. After her cousin Agnes, were a nursery of Saints. After her cousin Agnes, were a nursery of Saints. After her cousin Agnes, bullar was given by the Blessed V.rgin to St. Linori Stock, who are the control of the Seraphic Order as it was confirmed in 1226, became a mendicant, in 1247. The scanner is the steer-in-law, the blessed Salome, queen of the Seraphic Order as it was confirmed in 1226, became a mendicant, in 1247. The scanner is the steer-in-law, the blessed Salome, queen of the Seraphic Order as it was confirmed in 1226, became a mendicant, in 1247. The scanner is the steer-in-law, the blessed Salome, queen of the seraphic Order as it was confirmed in 1226, became a mendicant, in 1247. The scanner is the was confirmed in 1226, became a mendicant, in 1247. The scanner is the was confirmed in 1226, became a mendicant, in 1247. The scanner is the was confirmed in 1226, became a mendicant, in 1247. The scanner is the was confirmed in 1226, became a mendicant, in 1247. The scanner is the was confirmed in 1226, became a mendicant, in 1247. The scanner is the was confirmed in 1226, became a mendicant, in 1247. The scanner is the was confirmed in 1226, became a mendicant, in 1247. The scanner is the was confirmed in 1226, became a mendicant, in 1247. The scanner is the was confirmed in 1226, became a mendicant, in 1247. The scanner is the was confirmed in 1226, became a mendicant, in 1247. The scanner is the was confirmed in 1226, became a mendicant, in 1247. The scanner is the was confirmed in 1226, became a mendicant, in 1248. The received has for the was confirmed in 122

INTRODUCTION TO COUNT DE MON- faithful to this distinct tendency, which ended in the That sex, emancipated by Christianity, and vising in blessed Margaret of Hungary, prefers the order of

Those two great orders which peopled Heaven by It was impossible that the influence of this subline belief in the Virgin-Mother, which had been steadily if, in the preceding century, St. Bernard had given the same impulse to the devotion of the people for the Blessed Virgin, that he had impressed on every noble instinct of Christianity, it was the two great mendicant orders who raised that devotion to a pothe establishment of the Rosary, and the Franciscans by preaching the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, reared, as it were, two majestic columns, the one of practice, the other of doctrine, from the summit of which the gracious Queen of Angels presided over Catholic piety and Catholic science. St. Bonaventure, the great and learned theologian, becomes a poet to sing her praise, and twice paraphrases the entire Psalter in her honor. All the works and all the institutions of that period, and especially all the inspirations of art as they have been preserved to us in her great cathedrals and in the lays of her pocts, manifest an immense development in the heart of Christian people, of tenderness and veneration for Mary.†

In the very bosom of the Church, and even outside the two families of St. Dominick and St. Francis, the devotion to the Blessed Virgin brought forth effects as precious for the salvation of souls, as venerable for their duration. Three new orders were consecrated to her in their very origin, and placed under shelter of her sacred name. That of Mount Carmel, 1 emanating from the Holy Land, as the best production of that soil so fruitful in prodigies, gave, by the introduction of the Scapular, a sort of new standard to the followers of Mary. Seven merchants of Florence founded at the same times that order whose very name denotes the pride they experienced, in that : age of chivalric devotion, in bending beneath the sweet yoke of the Queen of heaven; the order of the Services or Serfs of Mary, which immediately gave to the Church St. Philip Benizzi, author of the touching devotion of the Seven Dolors of the Virgin. At length that cherished name was attached to an institution worthy of her maternal heart—the Order of Our Lady of Mercy. I intended for the ransom of Christian captives from the infidels. She had herself appeared, it was said, on the same night, to King James of Aragon, St. Raymond de Penalort, and St. Peter Nolasquer, beseeching them to interest themselves for her sake in the fate of their captive brethren. All three obeyed; and Peter became the chief of the new order, which made a rapid progress: and soon after produced that St. Raymond Nonnat. who sold himself to redeem a slave, and who was gagged by the infidels, so invincible did they find his

This same object of mercy, with a desire for the

[.] Besides his Speculum B.V.M., which is, perhaps, the • Besides his Speculum B.V.M., which is, perhaps, the most popular work of the middle ages, this Saint has written the Psalterium Majus B.V.M., which is composed of one hundred and fifty psalms, analogous to those of David, and applied to the Blessed Virgin; then the Psalterium Minus, which consists of one hundred and fifty-four-line stanzas; finally, the Laus B.V.M., and a paraphrase on the Salva, also in verse.

† It was in 1220 that the Margrave Henry of Moravia, and his wife Agnes, founded the first chapel at Mariazell, in Syrin, even in our days a fumous and popular pilgrimage in Germany-It was only in 1240 that the Ava Maria came into general use.

† He received his first rule from the patriagh Albert, in 1209.

[†] He received his first rule from the patriarch Albert, in 1209,

propagation of the faith had, in the preceding century, under the auspices of Innocenct III, given rise to the order of the Trinitarians, by the united efforts of two Saints, a part of whose life belongs to the thirteenth century, St. John of Matha, and St. Felix of Valois, who was also the special servant of Mary. For six hundred years, and even down to our own times, these two orders have continued their peaceful but perilous crusade.

(To be continued.)

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW BISHOP OF ARDAGII.-We have just learned that within the last few days the Bulls Kilduff, D.D., of St. Peter's, Phibsborough, to fill the clergy of the diocese, and by thousands of his the vacant see of Aragh. Dr. Kilduff, we under weeping parishioners, to whom the pious, active, and stand, is a native of the diocese of Ardagh, and zealous discharge of his pastoral duties endeared him, made his Ecclesiastical studies in Rome. Since his return, 'a few years ago, he has been principally occupied in the truly Apostolic work of giving missions in various parts of the country in conjunction with the Missionary body of the above establishment, which is a branch of the institute of St. Vincent's, Castleknock .- Tablet.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH IN TANDRAGEE.-A very handsome new Catholic Church was consecrated on Sunday last at Tandragee, county Tyrone, by the most Rev. Archbishop Dixon, Primate of Ireland, and the Right Rev. Dr. Denvir, Bishop of Down and Connor. A splendid discourse was preached on the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Esmonde of the Society of Jesus. A few years ago Tandragee was noted for its strong Orange feelings.

The Earl of Dunraven has entered into final arrangements for the foundation of a branch of the Sisters of Mercy in Adare. The noble earl has already built a suitable house and school for the Christian Brothers in the same truly beautiful place. This is the fifth establishment of the Order of Mercy in the Diocese of Limerick, under the superintendence of the Venerable Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, viz., Peter's Cell, and Mount St. Vincent, in the city of Limerick; Rathkeale, Newcastle, and

Adare. - Limerick Reporter. THE FRANCISCANS.—We feel great pleasure in recording the interesting ceremony we had the happiness of witnessing on Friday, at the Franciscan church in this city, on the occasion of the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new convent. When we consider the expense necessarily incurred by obtaining possession of the site, removing the old tenements, making the excavations, laying the massive foundations, and erecting the basement story, and when we reflect that all this was done by whatever these men were enabled to save from their scanty income, our feelings of pleasure and surprise cannot but be increased. The estimation in which the pious labors of these gentlemen are deservedly held, attracted a large number of our most respectable citizens, and at twelve o'clock the Very Rev. Dr. M'Laughlin, attired in the habit of his order, over which he were the sacred vestments suited on the occasion, ascended the platform, accompanied by Thomas Meagher, Esq., M. P., Captain Anthony, R. N., Alderman Phelan, Pierse Cox, James Kent, Doctor Harrington, Thomas Murphy, William Duggan, J. Fitzgibbon, William Phelan, Thomas Murphy, T.C. John F. Dunford, E. Maher, D. Keogh, Esqrs., &c. The religious portion of the ceremony having been

performed by the Very Rev. Celebrant, according to

the prescriptions of the Roman Ritual, the corner-

stone was laid by our much respected city representa-tive, Thomas Meagher, Esq. Various coins and re-ligious medals were deposited in a recess cut in the

stone, together with a parchment scroll engrossed

with an inscription. The ceremony being completed,

the Very Rev. Dr. M'Laughlin proceeded in his

usual eloquent and dignified manner to address the

meeting, and to explain the nature of the ceremony

which they had been assembled to witness, as well as

the intentions of the Church in appointing such rites

to be performed. The Very Rev. gentleman concluded his discourse with some complimentary remarks in allusion to the noble character of the excellent individual, Thomas Meagher, M. P., who had taken so prominent a part in the ceremony of the day; and the assembly visibly manifested these emotions of respect and veneration of which his brilliant language was so faithful an echo .- Waterford News. THE ORLEANS FAMEY .- On the 2d of June his Royal Highness the Compte de Paris was to receive

confirmation in the Catholic Church; and at the same time his brother, the Duc de Chartres, will be admitted to the Holy Communion. The Princess and the Duchess of Orleans are expected at Claremont at the end of this month, from their residence at Kitley, near Plymouth.

Conversion .- Mary Reedy, wife of Philip Me Donnell, of this town, after having publicly renounced Protestantism, was baptised and received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Eugene Coyne, on Thursday, the 19th inst .- Tuam Herald.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE REV. DR. CAHILL IN LONDONDERRY .- This distinguished divine is in the city of Londonderry at present. He preached two sermons there on Sunday, for the benefit of the new Catholic Cathedral, and the proceeds of the collection amounted to the very large sum of £300. He is, besides, to lecture there every evening this week. The very rev. gentleman is shortly to preach in Coleraine for the benefit of the Catholic Church there, which has been undergoing repairs. By the way, we have heard it said that it is in contemplation to invite Dr. Cahill to Belfast, to deliver some of his scientific lectures in aid of some of who is now despaired of, had his leg and arm broken. superfluous to commend them or their undertaking to Luncheon at the Limerick junction, and then on to our local charitable institutions. It is to be hoped his presence will be secured for this most laudable pursuit after the fall.—Cor. of Tablet.

and learning of every class and creed .- Belfast Ulster-

James Toris, P.P., Fieldstown and Tenure, county Louth. The lamented deceased was for a period of forty years in the sacred ministry; six-years as Curate, and the remainder, thirty-four years, Parish Priest:— He was educated at Carlow College, and was distin-guished for his literary, scientific, and theological knowledge. He was a distinguished patriot—a zealous supporter of the people's cause.—Newry Examiner.
DEAH OF THE REV. MICHAEL CONWAY, P.P.—Died. of hemorrhage, at his residence at Shramore, on the morning of the 12th ult., the Rev. Michael Conway, P.P., of Kilcommon. His remains were accompanied he rest in peace. - Tyrawley Herald.

THE QUEEN AND THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION. - We are informed that it is the present gracious intention of the Queen to honor the Exhibition in Dublin with a short visit of three or four days, en roule to Scotland, at the end of the session of Parliament. Her Majesty will be accompanied by Prince Albert and the Royal children, and by some of her Royal and distinguished foreign guests. It is now considered that, if no unexnected delays shall occur, Parliament may be adjourned at the end of July, or, at furthest, in the first week of August. This mark of her Majesty's consideration for, and of favor to, this successful attempt of her Irish subjects cannot fail to excite the most lively feelings of satisfaction among her people on the other side of the Channel, now scarcely divided by space or affection from the rest of her most loyal and devoted subjects: It is also fully expected that a very large sprinkling of Lords and Commoners will avail themselves of the cessation of their labors during the session to enjoy the natural beauties of the Emerald Isle, and to judge for themselves of the feelings and the condition of the people of Ireland .- Observer.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—The number of visitors is gradually increasing. On Saturday there were present—season ticket holders, 4,553; admitted at 5s. each, 295; excursion ticketholders, 46. Total, 4,894 Town is rapidly filling, and the arrivals of strangers by rail and steamer appear to be never-ending. There is, in fact, every prospect of a "season" such as the fast-fading Irish metropolis has not witnessed since the days of the "old Parliament" in College-green.

Concerts in Dublin-Irish Music .- They have commenced in Dublin a course of very brilliant and successful concerts, 'illustrative of the national music of Ireland, adapted to the immortal poetry of Moore. It is proposed to continue the concerts during the whole time of the Exhibition. The best native vocalists are engaged; and all will be delighted two or three times in the week with the noble quartette-' Let Erin Remember the days of Old; the glorious lyric-1 The Harp that once through Tara's Halls,' and the other beautiful melodies. The Freeman says—'The busts of Moore, Grattan, and Curran, which adorned the walls of the room, carried the minds of the audience back to the time when the aspiring genius of the post sung the wrongs and the sorrows of his country; and when his two brilliant contemporaries proclaimed; in burning eloquence, the injustice done to Ireland."

The income tax has passed, as far as Ireland is concerned, in an unusual paucity of Irish members. think the list is that in the division on Colonel Dunne's motion for a committee of Inquiry 52 Irish members voted—that is, more than half the members were absent; more than half the members showed, or appeared to show, indifferences to, or neglect of, the interests of Ireland on this important occasion. Sir John Pakington made a most valuable speech in our favor in reply to Mr. Gladstone, for which, in my own mind, I most heartily thanked him. But many of the Irish members of his own party were absent, and the leading speakers of the Irish Derbyites-Colonel Dunne excepted—were either absent, or took no part in the discussion.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL SYSTEM.—A Dublin correspondent of the Specialor says:—"I have excellent devoted Priest of the noble diocese and county of reason for believing that the Government are about to Meath, the Rev Robert Mullen. To many of our throw Archbishop Whatley over, and to bundle him and his Scripture Lessons and Evidences of the Truth of Christianity very unceremoniously out of doors."

SUDDEN DEATH AT BALLINASLOE. - Ballinasloe has been thrown into a state of the utmost excitement by the intelligence, which has arrived from the Johnstown race-course, that our highly respected stipendiary magistrate, Mr. Fitzgerald, had suddenly dropped dead. A large number of parties of the highest respectability proceeded from town this morning to witness the steeple-chase which had been advertised to come off this day at Thomastown Park, the seat of T. M. Naghten, Esq. The morning was bright and sunny, and proudly beat many a heart as the glittering vehicles rolled out of tewn en route to the scene of attraction. Mr. Fitzgerald, on leaving town, appeared in the enjoyment of the best spirits, and drove to the races, with his eldest daughter, in a new carriage and pair, used for the first time. It appears that he rode over the course with considerable vigor, and after having heard of the success of Colahan's horse, which was the first race, he rode up to the carriage which contained his daughter, and was about to narrate the land were not still burning ardently in their breasts. occurrence, when he fell instantaneously from his horse, and on his being taken up, melancholy to state, horse, and on his being taken up, melancholy to state, life was found to be extiact. Several medical men dren will be severed by thousands of miles both by were present on the course. Dr. Thornton of this land and sea? If their trust in the wisdom, prudence, town, was within a few yards of Mr. Fitzgerald when and perseverance of the heads of the Church in Ireland he fell, and with the utmost promptitude endeavored were not firm and unshaken, might not excuses such

five men had been killed from a fall in the chapel. Mullen, having now finished his Herculean task in It appears there were five or six persons employed in the "Far West," will be speedily joined by his ex-It appears there were five or six persons employed in bracing up the roof of the chapel, which was evidently giving way, in consequence of the ceiling having been badly constructed. About twenty feet gave way, and three of the poor fellows were precipitated from a height of fifty feet. One man had his leg it is almost unnecessary to express our opinion of broken in two places, and a boy, about fifteen years, their merits or their labors, and we trust it is equally who is now despaired of, had his leg and arm broken. Expressions to commend them or their undertaking to

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pose, Sure are we that the rev. doctor's lectures would be numerously attended by the lovers of science supplies some information respecting the fate of the -THE RIVAL LAND BILLS .- The Banner of Ulster Land Bills before the select committee, from which it man.

DEATH OF THE REV. Mr. Tornes.—Died, on Monday, the 23rd ultimo, in the 56th year of his age, Rev. tations that were entertained a few months ago. The change thus wrought is "altributable less to landlord hostility than to the fatal policy adopted by the Tory accition of what the Irish people had hitherto regarded as the Tenant-right Brigade. After the defeat and withdrawal of Mr. Sergeant Shee's bill, Sir John Young, it seems, came forward, and laid on the table his amendments on the Leasing Powers Bill of Mr. Napier, which has become the basis of the committee's future proceedings, and the hopes of the tenantfarmers are now contingent upon the chance of such improvements being made in this "meagre skeleton of justice" as shall render it tolerable, if it cannot have arrived for the consecration of the Rev. John to his family burying ground at Doona, by many of be made positively acceptible: The Bunner's statement then proceeds as follows ;-" A scene of dismay and of indignation was immediately got up among the friends of Lord Naas, and "Orange George Macartney" was actually fierce on the occasion, while Mr. Davison showed symptoms of a similar tendency, until Mr. Bright tranquillized his feelings by a disciplinary application. Mr. Napier, it is understood, has virtually intimated his intention of throwing up all the bills together; but, however this may be, it is certain that the committee has adopted an arrangement leaving the proposal of amendments open to every member, and an adjournment of its sittings till the 26th instant has been agreed to, in order that all these amendments may be printed, and may be taken into consideration in proper form. In the meantime individual members of the committee are preparing amendments, and some of these papers have been printed, but our correspondent is in a position to state only their substance. Mr. Kirk for instance, has given notice of an amendment enabling tenants-at-will to claim for improvements when disposed to leave their holdings, as this is their only protection against exhorbitant rents. Lord Monck has also given notice of voluminous amendments in Mr. Napier's bill, the effect of which are to reconstruct it altogether. The noble lord's amendments, however, restrict compensation universally to five years' clear annual value of the lands improved,' and are consequently worthless, though Mr. Napier's machinery may be, in some respects, altered for the better. The amendments of Mr. Bright approach more nearly to a lair settlement, than do those of some other parties; but, in tespect to the Ulster tenant-right, his proposition is to limit compensation to interests of 20 years' standing-an arrangement which, if confirmed, would put several millions of tenant property into the landlord exchequer of the north, without one farthing of equivalent value in return! This was Mr. Bright's original opinion, formed several years ago, so that inquiry, and discussion, and new information have inluced no 'progress' in his legislation, whatever may have been their effect in other quarters. It is clear from Sir J. Young's amendments, that the opinions of the Government have been neither stationary nor sterectyped; and we certainly could not have expected ntellectual 'fixity' in the Manchester school when all the rest of the world is in motion towards perfectability, though, it may be, without its actual attainment, at any given period. From the labors of the select committee, we almost fear to anticipate much good as matters now stand, except, perhaps, the postponement of all legislation during the present session; and this s an object by no means unpalatable to more persons than one in the committee, though some of them may not care to own a truth so significant. If the Government could be induced to take up the question and to introduce an independent measure of its own, the tenantry of Iteland would have a vastly better chance of equitable consideration than any to be expected from the deliberations of the select committee, as the

latter is now morally constituted." If it were worth while to refute the calumny on the fidelity of the Irish people to their God, which we sometimes read of, to the effect that our countrymen, on their emigration to America, abandon the Catholic Faith, the details we this day publish of the last remittance from the Delegates of the Catholic University in the United States would be a sufficient answer.-This remittance exceeds four thousand dollars, collected in the state of Ohio, and the remote western states of Michigan and Wisconsin, by that intrepid and readers the list we publish will be of more than ordinary interest, for in it they will doubtless find the names of attached friends and devoted relatives, whose contribution to the great work of Catholic enlightenment now in progress will afford an assurance that their devotion to the cause of their holy religion and their country is still undiminished—that the precious deposit of the Faith which they brought with them into exile is proudly and fondly cherished, and that it will be handed down unimpaired, and bearing abundant fruit, to distant generations. The remittance from America this day acknowledged, falling little short of a thousand pounds, makes the entire amount already collected in America exceed ten thousand pounds. The self-denial and unwearied zeal which has distinguished the Apostolic Collectors, by whose unremitting labors this large sum has been realised, has been equalled only by the charity and generosity of the donors. What personal interest have the men and women, whose names appear as contributors to this fund, in the success or failure of this great national land were not still burning ardently in their breasts, would they bestow their means in laying the foundablood could be got from the jugular vein. The vital reducational movement, have influenced them to turn spark had fled for ever. their backs upon or postpone the claims of the Collec-

successful in the good work than the devoted Priest, the latest result of whose labors we this day publish. Much of the "burthen and heat" of the American collection was borne by two exemplary and zealous Priests who have resumed their ordinary duties ou the Irish mission-the Rev. Mr. Peyton and the Rev. Mr. Devlin. These Rev. gentlemen prosecuted the collection long and successfully. The whole of the work, however, now devolves on the Rev. Messrs. Donnelly and Mullen. With two such laborers work. ing together, there need be no fear for the cause of the University in that part of the vineyard on which they are now entering. Whilst speaking of the success of the University collection abroad, we must not omit to mention the successful progress of the good work at home. The fund now amounts to nearly 42 thousand pounds, and is augmented almost every week by large contributions. We are not yet authorised to speak of the ulterior measures which are in contemplation, but we hope before many weeks to be able to announce that more active steps, even than that most important one, the collection of funds, have been taken towards bringing the good work to a prosperous conclusion. — Tablet.

JUMPER DOINGS AT OUGHTERARD. - They are buildng an asylum here for the widows and orphans of the Jumpers. Very charitable, no doubt, but the charity is all upon one side; for I have heard that some poor men who sought employment were refused it, unless upon the usual condition of joining the Jumper ranks. A factory is also advancing fast to completion. I cannot say, with certainty, whether its aid will be sought as an engine of proselytism, but I fear it will. The bidding for the souls of our poor people is carried on as vigorously as the bidding at a slave-market. They seem to have abundance of money, and they are not very sparing of its use. But many poor creatures, half starved and half naked, have withstood their bribes. The devotions of the month of May are numerously attended-the chapel is crowded every even-Altogether the zealous exertions of the Rev. Mr. Kavanah and his worthy curate, the Rev. Mr. Geraghty, are above all praise, and are happily attended with the most beneficial results. With all its means and appliances, proselytism is nearly extinct.

—Cor. of Galway Packet.

THE 1RISH STATE PRISONERS—WM. SMITH O'BRIEN, ESQ.

We have been favored by the Rev. Dr. Sprait with the following copy of a letter which he has received from Mr. W. S. O'Brien :- Tablet.

"New Norfolk, V.D. Land, Oct. 18th, 1852. "Rev. and Dear Sir-The information that I have received from my brother Henry, respecting your exertions as a member of the committee from which emanated the memorial in favor of the Irish state prisoners, imposes upon me the agreeable duty of offering special acknowledgments for these exertions.

"Knowing that your sentiments differ upon many points from those of the party with which I was connected, I should not have been surprised if you had altogether abstained from co-operating in the recent movement which has taken place both in America and Ireland on our behalf.

"Assured that the motives which have prompted you spontaneously to take part in this movement are honorable alike to yourself and to us, I cannot but feel, that you and those whose views you represent are entitled to my gratitude.

"I abstain in this note from offering any remarks upon the answer of Lord Eglinton, because I am convinced that those who were parties to the memorial will feel that though the British government may be justified upon grounds of state policy in visiting us with penal coercion, they are not justified in malign-

"I leave to my noble-minded fellow-countryment the task of vindicating the sentiments that impelled them to undertake their intervention, which has been received in a manner so ungracious, and in a spirit so ungenerous by the British government .-! remain. with unaffected esteem, very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN. "The Very Rev. Dr. Spratt."

A TRIP TO KILLARNEY. The management of the Dublin Exhibition have wisely determined to connect it with the beauties of Irish scenery, and to show how the wonders of the artificial world chime in with those of nature. To tourists who, during the approaching pleasure season, contemplate a visit to the Emerald Isle, this will be an agreeable announcement, and the delightful trip which I am about to describe may fairly be regarded as a foretaste of what all will enjoy who come here intent on recreation. On Monday morning a large party of ladies and gentlemen, whom the opening of the Exhibition had attracted to Dublin, started by special train on the Southern and Western Railway to see the far-lamed Lakes of Killarney. Sir Edward M'Donnel (the chairman of the company,) Mr. Pennefather (the deputy-chairman,) Mr. Miller (the engineer,) and the other chief officers of the line accompanied them. Mayors from the chief English cities, commissioners and superintendents of the late Exhibition, executive committee men of the present, foreign contributors, and even members of the French press—a happier party never started to feast their eyes upon the romance-ground of Kerry. The line over which they travelled is not remarkable for the beauty of the scenery through which it passed, and there were few objects on the way to attract attention. Occasionally, one of those monumental round towers to which so much antiquarian interest is attached, fixes the eye, or some solitary mountain, like Slievenamon, with a veil of mist gracefully suspended over its long he fell, and with the utmost promptitude endeavoreds were not firm and unshaken, might not excuses such to render him every assistance—both temporal arteries as have been made by lukewarm Catholics at home were opened in vain, and only a small quantity of to justify their indecision on the subject of this great blood could be got from the jugular vein. The vital reducational movement, have influenced them to turn spark had fled for ever. on this occasion, capable of bearing trains propelled Side, Dungarvan, were on Wednesday, the 18th ult., to the North American Collectors yet remains to be thrown into the greatest consternation, by a rumor that, traversed, and we are happy to learn that the Rev. R. mentioned by the chairman. One was, that hardly five men had been killed from a fall in the change. a single case had occurred of an employe in the line emigrating, and he attributed this to the circumstance that the lowest wages paid were 12s a week and clothes. Sir Edward also stated that Mr. Dargan, in constructing the line, drew a very large number of his hands from the workhouses, and that these men, once accustomed to remunerative employment, never re-turned, but either emigrated or became "navvies." GREAT BRITAIN.

From Mallow a new line is about to be blossom: opened to Killarney. It is expected to be finished by the 15th of June, and will thus be ready for the summer and autumn traffic. The tourists of Monday travelled on it to within 9 miles of the lower lake, and this distance they completed by omnibuses supplied for the occasion. You descend on Killarney through a bleak region of heath-clad moor and bog, preparing the mind, by contrast, for a keener appreciation of the charming scenery beyond it. A change in the aspect of the peasantry, perceptible for some time, here became obvious: Something in their look and dress indicates, if the face of the country did not do so, that you have advanced into the wilds of Kerry. Many traces of the past sufferings of this primitive people reach the eye and affect the heart of the stranger. The small proportion of strong middle age to that of boys and girls; and old men and women, recalls to the memory the realities of an emigration such as the world has rarely seen equalled, while pinched faces and wasted frames bring up again the dismal history of the great famine. Looking into each little garden attached to the cottages on the wayside, young cabbage plants and other vegetables are struggling into life instead of the potato. The whole country seems soaked with superabundant moisture, and the very people have a damp-appearance. At night, in the Victoria Hotel, there was high festivity and true Irish hospitality. To the delight of the French visitors especially, old Gansey, the blind piper of the Lakes, was introduced, and with tremulous fingers upon the stops of his chanter, played the sweet melodies of the country. The English mayors could only find vent for their gratification in the speech-making so dear to all municipal minds. Morning broke heavily upon the district of the Lakes, with mist shrouding the mountain tops, and magnifying their height by concealing it. Fortunately, however, it did not rain, and though the weather continued somewhat overcast, it became brighter as the day advanced. In white-painted barges, and at as early an hour as they could be got together, our party started to view the scenery of Killarney. Often described, its beauties are always new, and at this season of the year especially, when nature is just assuming her garb of summer loveliness, language fails to do them justice. What strikes one most about these Lakes is the exquisite combination of objects, which leaves no imagination, however cold, unsatisfied, and kindles poetic feelings in the most prosaic minds. Every wish is gratified by that changing panorama of island, and mountain and clear rushing stream and grotesquely formed rock, and ruined castle and mouldering abbey which are collected here together. The mode adopted for showing the beauties of Killarney to visitors, under circumstances, is the best that could be hit upon, but when, as in the present instance, large numbers go together under hospitable guidance, it possesses extraordinary advantages. MacGilly cuddy's Reeks and Tomies' Mountain, Torc Mountain, Dinis Green Isle, and Glen-à's wooded shore, all revealed their sweetest charms to the eyes of the tourist, and the notes of the bugle were prolonged by the echo, with the same exquisite effect as when Tom Moore sang of them. Through all the Lakes and to the foot of the Eagle's nest, to Ross Castle, overgrown with grass, and to Innistailen Island, with its crumbling abbey walls crowned by waving foilage, past the "Honeycomb-rocks," too, and the "O'Donoghue's Library," with "the big Bible lying on the top," the strangers in their gay barges They inhaled the fragrance of the spring blossoms, and admired the splendid varieties of a vegetation in which the myrtle and the arbutus grow wild. The lights and shadows that chased each other on the hill side, and the diversified hues of wood and glen, all were noticed and delightfully praised in their turn, and still the light drapery of the misty mountain-tops maintained over the changing prospect a certain character of dreamland. So thorough was their inspection of Killarney, that the Devil's Punchbowl, of all its attractions, alone escaped a visit. On the summit of Mangerton mountain this celebrated reservoir lay, broaded over by a dense mass of vapor, within which, while mayors and railway directors, Royal commissioners and executive committee men, were feasting their eyes beneath him, the Prince of Darkness might, unseen, be quaffing comfort and relief from the ice-cold waters. Killarney does not contain the element of sublimity in its scenic effects, and those whose tastes turn to the grand and majestic attributes elsewhere: but for pictu resque variety, raised by legendary associations to the verge of enchantment, it is quite unrivalled by any place within the compass of the British Isles. The new railway about to be opened to it, and which has been, it is said, constructed at the low cost of £5,000 a mile, will place it within seven hours' ride of Dublin, and within 17 of London. So charming a retreat from the fatigues of business and the exhaustion of a town life, thus made accessible, is a boon to the community at large. Thousands will now visit what previously was only within reach of the few, and in time nature will win for the surrounding wilds of Kerry a degree of comfort and civilisation which has hitherto been denied them. The Southern and Western Railway Company have made arrangements for conveying the humbler classes to see the Dublin Exhibition at the cheapest possible rate, and there is little doubt that their liberal example will be followed by all the other lines .- Correspondent of Times.

DECLINE OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION .- Trinity term opens on Monday next, and in the course of the week two candidates for future legal fame will be called to the bar. Just five years since at the same time the number was 25, since which it has been gradually decreasing until it has sunk to the above-mentioned low figure. In 1847 the number of new law students was 40; in Trinity term, 1853, there is but a solitary claimant for admission. In the second branch of the profession the decline is nearly equally striking, but the case of the attorneys is not yet so bad as that of their brethren of the horsehair. Meanwhile this tearful falling away—this extension of the "clearance system" to the hall of the Four Courts-must of necessity make a serious difference in the amount of revenues heretofore received by the benchers of the Queen's Inn's. The income of this influential body is almost wholly derivable from the fees paid by law students and attorneys' apprentices, and the moneys thus received have been disbursed with no niggard hand in buildings and other improvements: the payments in this way during the last 20 years being estimated at little short of £70,000. Their responsibilities,-including the rent of all the law courts, are very heavy; and, unless fickle fortune turn up something like a counter "social revolution," there is no knowing what the finale may be. - Times, -

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND THE JEWS .- On Saturday a deputation of gentlemen connected with the city of London attended at the Paymaster-General's office in Whitehall, for the purpose of receiving from Lord John Russell an explanation of the views and intentions of the Government with regard to the admission of Jews to seats in the Legislature. At the interview a few days previously, the noble lord intimated that he would be prepared on Saturday to state what measures it was intended to adopt upon the subject .-Among the gentlemen present were Mr. Gregson, M. P., Mr. Dillon, Mr. R. W. Crawford, Alderman Wire, Mr. Travers, Mr. W. J. Hall, Mr. Rock, Mr. Bennoch, and Mr. Sidney Smith. At half-past 1. the hour fixed for receiving the deputation, a note was transmitted from the noble lord to Mr. Dillon, apologising for being unable to see the gentlemen, in consequence of the length of time during which he had been detained by other parties, and being obliged to attend a Cabinet Council then on the point of assembling. The noble Lord expressed it as his opinion that no step ought to be taken by the Government until they had ascertained first, the nature, and secondly, the fate, of the bill announced by Lord Lyndhurst, upon the subject of the oaths of abjuration. His advice was that nothing should be done until they had ascertained the nature and result of that measure. The noble lord added, that although he was then attending the council, he would be happy to answer any questions they wished to put to him. A note was in consequence sent to Lord John Russell, stating that all they required to know was the nature of Lord Lyndhurst's bill, and whether it was likely to meet the views of the deputation. In Reply the noble lord stated that he did not know the nature of the bill, as it had not yet been printed, and therefore he could not answer the question. The gentlemen forming the deputation, who had been introduced to Lord John Russell's reception room while the correspondence was in progress, they retired.

THE FIRST BLOW AT THE STATE CHURCH .- The best friends of the Anglican Establishment are not, it is manifest, to be found in the ranks of the Inglises and Spooners. By their insane vote upon the estimate for keeping Maynooth College in repair, these men have inflicted upon the principle of ecclesiastical endowment a deadly wound; and, as if to make the blow more fatal, the reasons subsequently assigned by them for that vote, in the discussion of the grant to the Irish Presbyterians, have rendered the future maintenance of the Established Church incompatible with justice and sound policy .- Catholic Standard.

Anglican Dignitaries at Issue .- In consequence of the continued illness of Dr. Bagot, the Protestant Superintendent of Bath and Wells, it appears that a certain Dr. G. Spencer, formerly her Majesty's Bishop at Madras, has been exercising the Episcopal functions in the place of Dr. Bagot during the last year. The Archdeacon and examining Chaplain of Dr. Bagot is the well known and eccentric Mr. G. A. Denison, of Tractarian opinions. Dr. Spencer, on the other hand, is of the moderate Evangelical school and accordingly declines to ordain a gentleman who holds Mr. Denison's high views of the Anglican Eucharist. consequence is that a long and angry correspondence has gone on for some weeks between Dr. Spencer and Mr. Denison, in which the latter, relying on the support of Dr. Ragot, who has always been a steady supporter of the High Church school, calls the religious opinions of the latter over the coals with tolerable severity. The end of the matter is that Dr. Spencer has found it the pleasantest and safest course to resign his delegated functions into Dr. Bagot's hands, as "Episcopal Commissary, in the diocese of Bath and Wells, and has resolved to publish the entire correspondence. It is curious that the family of the late and present Bishops of Bath and Wells have recently supplied converts to the Catholic Faith; that of Doctor Law in the person of the Hon. W. F. Law, late Chancellor of Lichfield, and Mrs. Charles Law, with their entire families, and that of Dr. Bagot, in the person of his Lordship's eldest daughter, the lady Charles Thynne.

THE ATTEMPTING TO EXTORT MONEY FROM MR. GLADSTONE.—At Marlborongh-street Police-office on Thursday the prisoner, William Wilson, who stands charged with attempting to extort money or a situation from the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Chancellor of honorable gentleman with immorality, and to expose ject—the acquisition of wealth, in the admission of him in the Conservative papers, was again brought up Novices.—Catholic Standard. before Mr. Bingham, in order that the depositions might be formally read over in his presence. He paid the greatest attention to the chief clerk during the time he read the depositions. As soon as they were completed, and the witnesses bound over, the prisoner said he admitted the correctness of what the right hon, prosecutor had stated, and requested to be admitted to bail. Mr. Bingham refused acceding to the prisoner's

request, and he was then fully committed for trial. SUDDEN DEPARTURE OF STEAM FRIGATES FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN.—Considerable activity was caused amongst the naval authorities of Portsmouth, in the course of Saturday, by the receipt of orders, directing the departure of the London, 90 guns, and Sansparei (steamer), 71, from Spithead, for the Mediterranean. The Highflyer, steam-frigate, 21, and Odin, Steamfrigate, 16, are also under orders for sea, and have the Blue Peter flying at the main. The Cabinet Council of Saturday was supposed by many persons to stand in some relation to the sailing of these vessels.

THE WAGES MOVEMENT .- In no part of the West of England more than Devonshire has the question of an increase of wages been agitated. At plymouth the carpenters and joiners have met on several occasions, and many of the masters have acceded to their demands. At Barnstaple and South-molton similar demands have been made, with a similar result, the men remaining out of work but a very short time.-At Exeter the agitation has caused much more excitement. It first commenced with the joiners, carpenters and bricklayers, who struck to the number of several hundreds. Their demand was at first an increase of 3s. a week, but they subsequently reduced it to 2s., when several of the masters consented, and many of the men returned to their work. Several, however, still remained out of employ, and they were sent to other towns. An appeal was made to the public, stating that their wages averaged no more than 15s. a week, but this was contradicted by the master builders, who held a meeting, and issued advertisements, in which they stated that good workmen averaged fully 17st per week. The example of this class of workmen has been followed by the shoemakers, many of whom have turned out on the strike. It is believed, however, that this will have a beneficial effect, as it will compel many of the slop-shops to give better wages, the amount which the men at pre-1ed for any term not exceeding three years.

sent receive being barely enough for their support, considering the high price of provisions. At Exmouth, owing to the reduced amount of freights, many of the masters of vessels found it necessary to reduce the amount of the men's wages from £3. to £2. 15s. a month. This caused many of the men to refuse to embark, and the consequence has been that many incompetent persons, even agricultural laborers, have been employed to work the various vessels leaving this port. The agitation, however, is gradually becoming more settled, and it is to be hoped that all disputes between the masters and the men will soon be ended.

LORD SHAFTESBURY AND MRS. STOWE. - Accustomed as Mrs. Stowe must be at home to idle exhibitions of barren zeal, to indignation meetings that burn like stubble, and leave nothing behind, and all other forms of plausible folly, she must have been pained, tered the room, and received her with more than loyalty. She deserves it, and we honor their enthusiasm. They repeated their homage at her departure. But what was really done meanwhile? What was said that could by any means help the poor slave, and re-solve this fearful enigma? Absolutely nothing. Lord Shaftesbury spoke, as he is too apt to speak, when he has discovered what he thinks a religious principle.-He spoke as if he had never read of slaves in the Bible—as if slaves had not been therein told to remain content with their lot-as if compulsory service was incompaitble with social laws and moral obligationsand as if three millions of slaves could be safely emancipated by a single vote of the American Congress, or any State Legislature, any more than all the infants in the Union could be as summarily invested with the rights of full age. Indeed, he did not altogether blink the adverse testimony of the Bible; but he disposed of that testimony by the summary expedient of declaring that all who rested on it were of the synagogue of Satan. This is rather a loose way of talking when it comes to a question of doctrine, and to numerous texts with a definite meaning. Let us beg to suggest to Lord Shaftesbury that, invaluable as his labors are in the work of social and material reforms, he would do well to take counsel of some learned minister before he resigns the text of Scripture to the synagogue of Satan. Indeed, he has not done even Mrs. Stowe that justice out of Scripture which she has a right to expect. 'The Lord,' he says, 'will sell this Sisero-that is the anti-Abolutionists-into the hands of a woman-viz., Mrs. Stowe.' Now, we protest on the behalf of Mrs. Stowe, that she is not the oman into whose hands the Lord has sold the anti-Abolutionists. She is the Deborah of this questionhe judge, the prophetess, the inspired songstress .-The craven-hearted Barak would not give chase to Sisera and his chariots of iron, unless Deborah might be allowed to go with him-so, to punish him, the victory was to be utterly inglorious, at least to him.woman was to invite Sisera into her tent, receive him with pretended hospitality, and kill him in his sleep; but in which respect Mr. Stowe is like Jael, the wife of Heber, the Kenite, except that whether she has hit the right nail on the head, Lord Shaftesbury nimself would be puzzled to say. — Times.

ROTHERNITHE ROCKET CASE — THE QUEEN v. HALES

and Son, -The indictment found at the Surrey Sessions has been removed by certiorari into the Court of Incen's Bench. The trial therefore cannot take place

ill after the present term.

If this country were either a moral or a religious nation,—if Protestantism were a nursery of virtue and a shield of chastity, we might endure this demand for monastic supervision by the State, but the notoriety of a very different state of things makes the conduct of our opponents intolerable. As easy would it be to bear with the Gracchi declaiming against sedition, as to endure the cry of English Protestantism for inspection of Nunneries on the plea of regard for the purity of morals. The most licentious people in Europe, except the Swedes, are not precisely those to whom we should look for restraints upon the passions. Their innate depravity is shown in this very clamor against monastic institutions. Profligate themselves, they cannot believe that the profession of a pure faith is so potent an antidote against vice. Worshipping money, they believe as an article of faith that the heads of the Exchequer, by threatening to charge the right our female monastic establishments have but one ob-

THE DISCUSTING CASE OF ABORTION .- LAMBETH Police Court.-Charles Cunningham, alias Smith alias Taylor, and James Thompson Currie, calling themselves surgeons, and Mr. George Thomas, chemist, who have been in custody for several days on a charge of felony in procuring abortion, were placed at the bar before Mr. Elliott (who sat for Mr. Norton) for further examination on Saturday. The court, as on previous occasions, was much crowded by persons who anticipated that this stage of proceedings would be brought to a close; but the auditory experienced a disappointment, as no further evidence was produced, and the proceedings entirely were merely with a view to a further remand of the prisoners. Superintendent Lund, having been sworn, stated the charge against the prisoners; and that Miss Morden and other witnesses had already been examined, and bound over to prosecute the prisoners at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court. Mr. Lund added, that at the next examination other evidence would be adduced, and he, therefore, asked for a further remand.

Mr. Elliott-Do you say that further evidence is to be adduced?

Mr. Lund-Yes, sir, certainly.

Mr. Elliott-I thought the remand to this day had been made in the expectation that there would be another prisoner (the Rev. Mr. Gordon) in custody on his charge.

Mr. Lund-So I expected, sir. I know where he is, but whether I shall be able to take him I am not

at present prepared to say.

Mr. Elliut-Does anybody appear for the prisoners? Mr. Binns said—I appear for the prisoners, Cun-ningham and Currie, and I cannot offer any objection to the remand now asked for, especially as the case will eventually be submitted to a jury. 1, however, must express a hope on behalf of my client that on the next occasion Mr. Lund will be in a position finally to close the evidence, in order that we may have time to prepare our defence at the Central Criminal Court. The prisoners were then remanded. The penalties to which the accused are liable are very severe, for the sixth section of the act holds the crime to be a felony, and those convicted to be liable, at the discretion of the court, to be transported for life, or for any term not less than fifteen years, or to be imprisonTHE LATE GOVERNMENT.

The select committee, which was appointed for inquiring into the abuses connected with the dock-yards, . under the administration of Lord Derby, has made its report; and, notwithstanding the guarded manuer in which the report is worded, according to the usual etiquette of Parliament, it is hardly possible to conceive a document so damnatory to the character of all the implicated parties. If there be one department of the public service more than another, the officials connected with which ought to rise superior to personal favoritism and political partialities, it is the navy—the bulwark of our liberties—"the wooden walls of old England." Here, if any where, merit, and merit alone, ought to have been recognised and promoted; and the man, nowever humble his position, who exhibited the highest order of talent in the development of his country's naval supremacy, was entitled to, and not to say disgusted, with the frantic impotence of should have received the protection of his country's the Exeter Hall Abolitionists. They rose as she entirulers. But what have we seen? A sight of the most rulers. But what have we seen? A sight of the most depressing and the most degrading, which has ever offended the dignity and self-respect of a great and sensitive people. It is the least of Mr. Stafford's offences that, knowing nothing about the naval service; he made the dock-yards a nest of political jobbing, where tested ability, was set aside in favor of political sycophants; that he spent the public money in electioneering entertainments, and tried to organise within walls devoted to practical shipbuilding, a systematic conspiracy to support the Derby Government; that he cancelled appointments founded on acknowledged meit, with a stroke of his pen, and denied the existence of letters on grave subjects, which had passed through his hands; that important public documents connected with the Admiralty, and bearing immediately on his reckless doings, were destroyed, or at least could not be found when they were called for; and that the entire system, from first to last, involved a series of low, sordid, and pettifogging stratagem, calculated to destroy the prestige of the royal navy, to degrade the service, and permanently to minre the country-offences for which, in enormity and utter shamelessness, the history of this land may be searched in vain. All this is bad enough—the natural result of placing in an office of grave responsibility a raw partisan, new to official life, destitute of judgment and discretion, who was determined to carry everything with a high hand; one of those small personages depicted by the Warwickshire poet, who-

Clad in a little brief authority, Played such fantastic tricks before high beaven, As inade the augels weep.

But the worst feature of all, we think, is the conduct of Mr. Stafford's superiors-those who ought to have checked his headstrong impetuosity, and prevented the disgraceful scenes which were daily passing before their eyes. In this respect, the figure which the Duke of Northumberland—a Percy, and the head of the late Board of Admiralty—cuts, both in the evidence which he gave before the Committee, and in the Committee's report is-we know no more suitable phrase-pitiable. He was a mere tool, a plaything in the hands of the unscrupulous Secretary, content to take every statement on trust, and candidly confessing good, easy man, that he really knew nothing about what was passing under his own nose. The doggerol, applied too truly to an English monarch, with whom his Grace was familiar, may now, with some pro-priety, be applied to his Grace himself:-

To tricks ers and fools leaves the state and its treasure, And when Britain's in tears, sails about at his pleasure!

As regards the two leading members of the late precious Administration, Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, who gave evidence before the committee the former apologised for Mr. Stafford's conduct on the ground of inexperience, but the latter, with characterstic effrontery, attempted to whitewash him. The ex-Premier stated that he held the Duke of Northumberland responsible for the Admiralty; but the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, who disposes of everything by a theory, endeavored to show that Mr. Stafford's diabolical machinery for the management of Dockyards had its origin in the fact that Mr. Stafford was the only member of the late Board of Admiralty who had a seat in the House of Commons, and that, in consequence of this want of sympathy between the House and the Admiralty, all this corruption prevailed! Mr. Disraeli delivered this solemn absurdity as glibly and unblushingly as if he were delivering a set speech stolen piecemeal from M. Thiers of some other French author. An ingenious man can always be plausible, and the contrast between the examination of the two Ministers was decidedly in favor of him whom the great Irish agitator used to call the "descendant of the impenitent thief." But the whole affair from first to last,-from the time that Lord Derby collected his unfledged Ministers, who swallowed all their pledges and "turned their backs on themseives," down to the time when, despite their apostacy, they were unceremoniously ejected from office, including this Admiralty exposé, which winds up with the special committee's report—is the most melancholy proof imaginable of the havor which feeble intellects can inflict on mighty interests. Worse still, it shows that, whatever change Torvism may be supposed to have undergone in these latter days, one of its essential features is still visible,—the spirit of jobbing. which has always clung to it, and promises to do so until the end of time.—Wilmer and Smith's European Times.

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES. We find the following item in a Western German paper, the Hermann (Mobile) Wochenblat :- "In the neighboring town of Union a case has just been tried, of which the material facts are these:—A man who had hired a female slave, lost a \$10 bill, and could only account for the loss on the supposition that the woman-had stolen it. He complained to her owner, who charged her with the theft, but she most explicitly denied it, and continued to protest her entire innocence. The barbarian of an owner then bent her hands backward, tied them. to her feet, and dashed cold water down upon her-She, however, persisted in asserting her innocence. and was released without having made a confession. She was finally sent back to him who had hired her, who flogged her with a green hickory stick until the stick was split to pieces; still no confession. After the flogging she seized the first opportunity to escape, and crawled on her hands and feet into the bushes. where she was soon after found dead. Her entire back from the neck downward was one single wound, and an examination showed that both lungs and lived were fatally injured by the blows she had received. Her murderer was arrested, tried by a jury of free and enligeted citizens, and—acquitted. It was only inigger case."—New York Tribune. REMITTANCES TO

ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

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

HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., Montreal, March 1853. St. Sacrament Street.

WITNESS THE TRUE

CATHOLIC CHRONICIAE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1853.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The infamous attack upon the Nunneries, proposed by Mr. Chamber's Bill, now before the House of Commons, has aroused the indignation of the Catholies throughout Great Britain and Ireland. A petition against this monstrous measure, approved of by his Eminence the Archbishop of Westminster, has been prepared, and will no doubt be signed by every true Catholic who loves his Church and hates tyranny.

Its last clause is pregnant with meaning, and clearly indicates what Protestant legislators may expect if they insist upon passing this most iniquitous Bill. "Your petitioners apprehend," says the chief Pastor of the Catholic Church in England, "that one consequence of this measure, if passed, will be to place the Catholics of England in the painful position of having to choose between obedience to the dictates of their conscience, and obedience to the law of the land." Not a doubt of it: and as little reason to doubt to which of these two-the law of "conscience" or the law of the "land"-Catholics will vield obedience. They are bound, in such a case, not only not to obey, but to resist, the law of the land. As little sin would there be in shooting a scoundrel, attempting to force his way into a convent, as in shooting a mad dog. Never, we trust, while Catholies can pull a trigger in their own defence, will ther submit to such a monstrous outrage on their rights as free men.

Look at the provisions of this Bill. It begins with a lie; and to gratify the intense hatred of Catholicity of its framers, it strikes a fatal blow at the personal liberty of every British subject. Its preamble is a lie-" Whereas difficulties have been found to exist in certain cases in applying for, and obtaining the writ of habens corpus". "Name"-cry the Catholics -" name one case, in which these difficulties have occurred: if you cannot, it is because none have occurred; and your preamble, which you are bound to prove, is false, and the measure based thereon unjust.' Look at the clauses of the Bill, and see what fearful power is entrusted to the irresponsible nominees of the Crown. These men, whose proceedings are to be in secret, are to be authorised—at their free will and pleasure—without any crime having been proven, without even an affidavit from a single citizen, that he has any reason to believe that a crime has been, or is likely to be, committed—to break into the house of every man in the kingdom; to thrust their filthy presence into every lady's bed chamber, and then, separatragwife from husband daughter from mother, sister from brother, to subject the inmates, male and female, to every lewd and beastly interrogatory which their libidinous fancies may suggest. Of course this measure is designed to be employed solely against Cathotholics; but it is so worded, that the very villainy that is meditated against them, may some day be employed with fatal effect against its originators. If this Bill passes, the last security to personal liberty in England will be at an end. Every man's home will be at the mercy of the Commissioners, and liable to be broken into without a moment's notice, and without even a warrant from a magistrate. To such a law, Catholics are not bound to pay the least respect: to resist it, by force if necessary, becomes a duty to themselves as treemen, and as freemen, we trust in God that they will resist it, should it unfortunately pass. Still we cannot believe that a people so attached to their personal liberty as the English-so iealous of all secret and irresponsible power-so long accustomed to the forms, at least, of freedom-will permit their morbid hatred of Catholicity to hurry them on to the perpetration of such an act of suicidal folly. Ireland too is not idle; but is, under the guidance of her Prelates, preparing to show a stout upon the heads of your unoffending fellow-citizensresistance to this outrage upon personal freedom. If who not only have never wronged you, but have, by it should succeed it will not be without a stremous opposition from the liberal Catholic members.

The Continental news is warlike. Fresh troubles are brewing in the East, and there is every prospect of a runture between Russia and the Porte, which cannot fail to involve the other great European powers in the contest. Russia is concentrating her masses on the Turkish frontier, and the fleets of England and France are on their way to the Dardapelles. This threatening aspect of affairs has had an unfavorable effect on the Funds. The news from India is unfavorable; the British troops have suffered severely, and have been obliged to demand reinforcements. From China we learn that Nankin has been invested by the insurgents; and some reports say that the city had already fallen into their hands.

NOT AN INTEMPERATE EXPRESSION.

"But has Father Gavazzi ever been reported as a man who indulges in intemperate language? . . . In all the reports made of his addresses not one intemperate expression has been attributed to him."-Gazette, 10th inst.

It is fortunate that the Gazette has thus formally put its opinion on record; still more fortunate is it that the Globe has published a full report of Gavazzr's lecture—the one on the "Inquisition," which led abhorrence of every honest man. And yet such an to these assemblies armed, and with the declared in- some persons inside the lecture-room rushed out, and to the disturbance at Quebec-for, in the first place, one there is. It is he who sits by, and listening to tention of firing upon the Protestants if they had a wantonly fired from the steps into the crowd below,

we know now what is, in the opinion of the Gazette, what he knows to be falsehoods and calumny, ap-"temperate language" towards Catholics; in the second place, this "temperate language" having been published in the Globe, it is impossible for it to ie, quibble, or shuffle out of it, or to pretend that it disapproves of it, as a blemish, upon an otherwise excellent address. On the contrary, these passages, "not at all intemperate," as the Gazette affirms, were the very passages the most loudly applauded; it was for the sake of these passages that Gavazzi was invited, courted, and protected; they were the salt which alone gave savor to the otherwise rapid mess which he set before his audience. Read them, Catholics; meditate upon them, and lay them to heart. Remember that it is too late for Protestants to disclaim them now. On the contrary, the Gazette affirms confidently that "not one intemperate expression" has been, or can be, attributed to Ga- intemperate expression"-It consists in "the total vazzi. We copy from the Globe, the most violent anti-Catholic organ of Upper Canada:-

"The Roman Clergy have no social affections; they are cruel hearted, and have a cruel nature against all beings of mankind."—Globe.

"From the 13th century of the Christian era, the Roman Catholic Clergy never more were a Clergy of Christ; but a Clergy of blood and slaughter."—Ib.

"There is the Ribbon Society in Ireland-a society for murders and assassinations, composed wholly of Roman Catholics, headed by Roman Catholic priests."

"The Church of Rome belongs to Anti-Christ and the Devil."-Ib.

"THE ROMISH CLERGY ARE THE SOUL OF SATAN -THE SOUL OF THE DEVIL HIMSELF." - (Applause.)

We will stop here for the present to make a few remarks, merely reminding our readers that, in the eres of Protestants, there is not, in the above language-when applied to Catholic Clergymen-" one intemperate expression."

And now, Protestants of Montreal, who see nothing " intemperate," nothing improper in the above expressions-who, by your invitation to Gavazzi, and by your loud applause at all he said—have yourselves endorsed, and are responsible for every one of these i expressions-allow the TRUE WITNESS to ask you one or two questions.

You have, either personally, or by report, known for many years, a great number of these "Romish Clergy"-you have, many of you at least, been associated with them in public enterprises of charityyou have seen their conduct during the years of Typhus Fever and Cholera-you have sat at the same table with them, and in company with them devised means for carrying succor to the unhappy victims of last year's conflagration. Tell us then-have you ever found these "Romish Clergy," whether from the Seminary, the Episcopal palace, or the Jesuits, whether French, or Irish, or Germans-have you found them, "without social affections?"-have you found them "cruel?"-or have they, by their conduct, ever given you reason to suppose that they had 'a cruel nature against all beings of mankind?"-Do you really believe that the "Romish Clergy" with whom so many of the first Protestant citizens of Montreal have been of late connected in the "Relief Committee," deserve to be branded as a "Clergy of blood and slaughter?" or that our beloved Bishop, Mgr. Bourget-a man loved and respected by all who know him-is a man of "blood and slaughter?" You have seen these same "Romish Clergy," with heof thousands in Europe, though we cannot say that we ever heard that it provoked many imitators amongst the Protestant clergy of Canada-you have seen them, braving death, and disease in its most hio save alive ;- not to take the lives of others, but once or twice only, but always, whenever your city has been visited by any great sickness or calamity. Tell us then-Do you think it "temperate" to call these men " murderers?"-do you really believe that -the Soul of the Devil himself?"-do you really believe that they deserve to be spoken of as Gavazzi spoke of them? No-you do not.

And yet-knowing these things to be false-knowing that the columnies which Garazzi was heaping their devotion in the cause of charity, spared this nor gentlemen. You are a disgrace to humanity. city from many a grievous infliction-were but liesknowing that the "Romish Clergy" were not cruel monsters, and were not animated by a "cruel nature against all beings of mankind"-knowing that it was foul slander to call them " murderers," a " Clergy of blood and slaughter;" and to stigmatise them as "The Soul of Satan-the Soul of the Devil himself" -knowing all these things-you not only allowed this Gavazzi to utter in your presence these most monstrous lies-these most cruel calumnies; but, at every fresh outrage, at every fresh attack upon the characters of the "Romish Clergy," you publicly ratified, and endorsed, by your applause, that which in your inmost hearts you knew to be false: Shame could so act are unworthy of the name of Christians -Shame upon you-we do not say as gentlemen; for we would not desecrate the title of gentlemen by applying it to such as you; -but-Shame upon you as against Protestantism, and turning the sacred edifices 300 policemen, armed only with batons, but properly men! Fie-Fie upon your manhood!

Gavazzi is vile. The man who makes his livelihood by calumniating his brother, whose stock-in-trade is falsehood and ribaldry, is but a mean pitiful plauds the foul wretch who gives them utterance.

Let us look at some more of the "temperate language" of this noble friend to "civil and religious liberty," as the Globe calls him-

to Queen Victoria, signed by all true Protestant ladies, in order to obtain the TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF ALL Nunneries."

"He urged upon all Protestants to watch the movement of the Jesuits, and if they found them guilty of violating the rules of Protestant society take his advice and expel the Jesuits from Canada."

" My dear brethren, TOLERANCE WITH THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IS A CRIME AGAINST YOUR CHURCH AND AGAINST YOUR SOCIETY."-Globe.

This is Protestant "civil and religious liberty," for you with a vengeance, advocated without "one destruction of all numerics"—the expulsion of our Professors from our Jesuit Colleges, and intolerance against "the Roman Catholic Church."-And why so, good master Protestants? Why should our convents be destroyed at your pleasure?-Why should the Jesuits submit "to the rules of Protestant society" on pain of expulsion ?- Why is "toler-"Don't call yourselves priests, Roman Catholic clergy; call yourselves murderers."—Ih. one, who openly, and with the applause of his audience, advocates intolerance towards them? Is it a sin to be intolerant towards the Apostle of intolerancethe advocate of the destruction of our conventsand the expulsion of our religious orders? Or is there one law of right for you, and another for us? Who are you, what are you, we should like to know that you should dare insult us in this manner?-that you should presume thus to advocate the persecution of our societies, and the intolerance of our Church? Tolerance indeed! we ask no toleration from you. We are here by as good a right as you are, and here will we romain in spite, of you. We are as good men as you are, in every respect; in intelligence, in virtue, and in every estimable qualification. And you have the impudence to talk about Tolerance with us being a crime "-and call yourselves the "friends of civil and religious liberty!" Who are you, and what are you, we ask again that you should dare thus to address us? Shall we tell you? But no. Were we to draw a faithful picture of you, the prominent leaders we mean of the Protestant party in this city, it would not be flattering, either to your intelligence as men, or to your honesty

as merchants. What have our Sisters of Charity done that they should be reviled as prostitutes, and their calumniators applauded? From them you have received services which you are as unable to repay, as your grovelling natures are unable to appreciate. Not of all do we speak; for many Protestants-all Protestant gentlemen-are ashamed of you, and your brutal insults to these poor ladies. They know-and so do you if it comes to that that they have not merited reproaches at your hands. See how the "Report" published by Protestant gentlemen of this city speaks of these same Sisters of Charity, and gives your calumnies the lie:-

"The Committee cannot let this opportunity pass without thus loudly and publicly recognising and acknowledging the eminently efficient services rendered by the Ladies of the Grey Numery, and by those of the Asyle de la Providence, -services altogether disinterested and rendered to all the sufferers alike, with- brought Gavazzi to Montreal, came a numerous out distinction. This Committee takes pleasure in band of armed ruffians, who, from their conduct, uproic self-devotion, which attracted the admiration thus bearing testimony to the devotedness of those Ladies in the fulfilment of their arduous duties at all times and seasons, and on all occasions, but more particularly during the recent flood, when their conduct amidst the refuse of the stews-broken down bullies was beyond all praise. To the zeal and to the prompti- from the brothels, and similar dens of infamy. In tude of those Ladies in seconding the views of this their foul orgies, these scoundrels, over their cups, deous forms, rushing, not to slaughter, not to kill, but | Committee; to their useful suggestions derived from | boasted of what they intended to do; and made no to lay down their own; and this you have seen, not of the relief; to their strict and continual, although Catholics of this city. This we are prepared to kind and benevolent watchfulness, has this Committee been enabled at so comparatively small an expense, to afford substantial aid to so large a number of the sufferers by the fire; and to them it is owing that ruffians, was owing the sad loss of life which took peace, contentment and harmony, have reigned in the place on Thursday evening. We say this -- not by they "belong to Anti-Christ and the Devil?"—do sheds, although occupied at one and the same time by they deserve to be denounced as the "Soul of Satan persons of different origins and creeds."

And by way of showing your gratitude, you would endeavor to obtain " the total destruction of all convents." Shame! Shame upon you again! You lectures, in which, according to the Gazette, there who could applaud the foul libels of Gavazzi, know- is not to be found "one intemperate expression." ing them as you did to be lies-you who could thus return evil for good-insults for services-and threaten outrage to your benefactors,-are neither Christians.

And if a few Irish Catholics should violently express their indignation against these insults-if they should manifest an intolerant spirit towards him who, amidst This came off at about I past six last evening, in the your cheers, proclaims that "tolerance" towards building called the Zion Church-tickets 1s 3dtheir Church "is a crime,"—they are branded with every epithet with which your dictionaries can supply you. Let us reverse the case; -let us ask how some by curiosity, to see the "renegade friar"-as Protestants would have behaved, if treated as we have been treated.

clergyman, obliged to flee his country " for his coun- the troops were held in readiness. try's good," had, without embracing Catholicity, professed to renounce all forms of 13 rotestantism, and had come over to Toronto, as this fellow Gavazzi has upon you—we do not say as Christians; for men who done. Suppose that, upon his arrival, the Catholic Clergy, with their Bishop at their head, had received from the crowd outside. The police made a movehim with open arms, and placed their churches at his ment to drive away the latter, and a slight conflict disposal-issuing placards announcing his lectures occurred; nothing serious-nothing but what 200 or into public exhibition rooms for the occasion. .Suppose that this of no-religion, ex-Protestant minister and effectually quelled without loss of life. A few had been publicly introduced by Catholic gentlemen stones were thrown, but no attack was made on the holding high and important situations under govern- building, of which, as far as we can learn, not a pane object; we cannot but despise him; and hard would ment-as Gavazzi was introduced by Mr. Sewell the of glass has been broken, not even the paint of a it be to find one, more worthy of the contempt and Sheriff at Quebec - suppose that Catholics had gone door panel scratched. Whilst this was going on

chance-suppose all these things, and you will have an exact idea of the manner in which the Catholics of Quebec and Montreal have been treated. And then suppose, that, amidst the shouts and bellowings of his hearers, he had given utterance to the follow-"He"—Gavazzi—" desired that a memorial be sent ing sentiments, in which the Gazette can not fud one intemperate expression":-

The Protestant clergy have no social affections; . they are cruel, and have a cruel nature against all beings of mankind.

From the 19th century the Profestant clergy never were a clergy of Christ-but a clergy of blood and slaughter.

Don't call yourselves ministers of Christ-Pres-

byterian elergy—call yourselves murderers.
The Methodist church belongs to Anti-Christ and the Devil himself.

THE PROTESTANT CLERGY ARE THE SOUL OF SATAN-THE SOUL OF THE DEVIL HIMSELF.

Suppose that he had exhorted his hearers to effect the total destruction of all Protestant, hospitals, schools, and charitable asylums; to watch the morements of Presbyterian Professors of Colleges, and if they found them guilty of violating the rules of Catholic society, to expel them from Canada; and had earnestly endeavored to impress upon them that tolerance with the Protestant church was a crime against the Catholic Church, and society. What, we ask, would have been the conduct of Protestants towards such a lecturer? Would he, at Toronto, have been allowed, without interruption, or with impunity, thus to insult Protestants-thus to provoke persecution, spo-

liation, and intolerance against them, and their establishments?—As sure as there is a God in heaven be would not. Let us not be misunderstood. We deprecate

violence, and contend that no man had any right to use force against Gavazzi. But neither would we exaggerate the amount of violence, nor, in condemnng the crime, would we forget to take into account the provocation. Now what is the amount of outrage with which any Catholic at Quebec can be charged? Some one person in the audience, cried out, in answer to a statement of Gavazzi, "that's a lie." This was imprudent-the act of a hot-head-but of a warm hear, for the truth was not to be told to an audience which could applaud Gavazzi; but the offence was not after all so very great. This hasty exclamation provoked a violent personal attack upon him who uttered it; and a row, evidently quite unpremeditated. was the consequence, in the course of which, acts of violence occurred, which we condemn and deplore .-So much for the Quebec row. At Montreal, where the results have been more serious, there is no proof that the blame is attributable to Irish Catholics .-We will not prejudge; but whilst waiting for the finding of the proper tribunal, we repeat that No ATTACK WAS MADE ON ZION CHURCH; and that, unless. Protestants themselves have subsequently defaced it, not a pane of glass is broken; not a mark left upon its walls. "Show the marks" we say to those who assert that an attack was made. "Oh!"but it is said-" there could, or recould, or should, or might, have been an attack." To this we can make no reply, for we are not familiar with the "History of Events that never occurred;" we can only say that we have reason to know that a murderous attack was meditated by person-, calling themselves Protestants, on the Irish Catholics of Montreal. In the same steamer that pearance, and demeanor, would appear to have been picked up in the vilest class of low grog-shops, and their economy in the distribution secret of their hostile intentions towards the trish prove by incontestible evidence; and we have every reason to believe that it will appear that, to these way of prejudging a cause—but in the hopes that this matter may be enquired into.

Next week we shall perhaps be able to lay before our readers some additional specimens of Gavazzi's

GAVAZZPS FIRST LECTURE.

· Montreal, June 10, 1853.

It is our melancholy office to put on record this day the fatal results of Garazzi's first lecture. which was well filled inside, whilst a large crowd of men of all denominations, gathered outside, attracted, the London Times calls him-others, for aught we know, by improper motives. The police were sta-Suppose, for instance, some degraded Protestant tioned at the door, and in front of the building, and

For some time all was quiet. At certain passages of Gavazzi's discourse, the crowd inside the building, many of whom had come armed, cheered lustily: these cheers were responded to by counter-cheers handled and led by proper officers, could have easily

pursuing, and, we believe, killing several persons, amongst them an Irishman named James Walsh. The crowd dispersed, retreating across the Hay Market, towards M'Gill and St. James Street; the troops, very unnecessarily we think, were called out, and drawn up in two lines across the street, just below where the lecture was taking place: order was

About eight o'clock, all being then quiet, and the performances being over, the audience commenced to retire; to all appearance quietly and decorously, and without any violence being offered, to, or by, them. We were then standing close to the Unitarian chapel, and children, and one or two gentlemen's carriages; and with a laugh at the absurdity of calling out the troops, and a-" thank God, there will be no more row to-night"-we turned round to walk home .-When about abreast of St. Patrick's Church, in Lagauchetiere street, not three minutes having clapsed from our leaving the high ground near the Unitarian chapel, we heard the discharge of fire-arms, and learned from the crowds rushing past that several persons had been shot down. Why? or by whose orwe do say, riot there was none; or even appearance of riot.

The following is the list of the killed and wounded. as far as we can ascertain :---

James Walsh, boiler-maker, dead.

Mr. Daniel M'Grath, son of Mr. Thos M'Grath, shot through the body-died on Saturday.

James Pollock, an old man, shot dead. Peter Gillespie, shot through the head-since died. Crosby Clark, shot through the heart, and killed. A man named Donnelly shot in the body-not ex-

pected to recover. A young lad named Benally, shot through the brest

-since died. A lad named M'Rae, dead.

A man named Buckley, mortally wounded-dead. James Hutchison, killed.

William Lennon, stabbed-recovering.

A young man named Little, book-keeper at Messrs. A. Savage & Co.'s, received two shots.

A son of Mr. Wm. Hutchison, wounded in the leg-amputated.

Mr. Adams, son City Councillor Adams, mortally wounded, shot through the lungs.

Mr. Thes. O'Neil, shot in the leg-amputated. Mr. Clare, book-keeper at W. Lyman & Co. shot through the foot.

Thomas M'Aulay; clerk at H. Morgan & Co.'s, shot in both legs.

A lad, nephew of Mr. Joseph M'Kay, St. Paul street, shot through the leg.

Mr. Patrick Guy, shot through the heel.

Mr. Chipman, of the National Loan Fund, a flesh wound in the side.

Mr. Stevenson, formerly of the Post Office, severely wounded in the shoulder.

Mr. Sidney Jones, slightly wounded in the hand.

A lad named Wallace, severely wounded. John Hutchison, shot in the leg-not dangerously

A lad named Clendinnen, shot in the leg. Mr. P. V. Hibbard, Hochelaga, shot in the foot Andrew Thompson shot through the arm.

The above was published in the form of an extra hast week; and we have but little to add to it, or to take away. We believe our report to be, in the mein, correct; but we will profit by the bad example set us by several of our cotemporaries, and abstain from prejudging a cause now before the courts. For a similar reason we will not imitate them in decrying a magistrate, who, but a few weeks ago, was lauded to the skies, but whom it is evidently the desire to sacrifice as a victim to popular fury. Neither will we say a word to east a slar apon a gallant and honorably inguished regiment, whose officers and men have by their gentlemanly hearing, and good conduct, won in Griffintown, and that without pretending to attach the blame golden opinions for themselves wherever stationed. We will putiently await the finding of the Coroner's Inquest, which has been sitting since Saturday, but whose proceedings we are not at liberty to publish.

MEETING OF IRISH CATHOLICS.

On Tuesday last, a meeting of the Irish Catholics of Montreal took place in the open space around the St. Patrick's Church. Notwithstanding the hourwhich was chosen in order to avoid the dangers of an evening assembly, and the shortness of the notice ground.

Mr. George E. Clerk, having been called to the chair, commenced by explaining for what objects the faceting had been assembled. They met there, not to third resolution, as follows:preach war, but on a mission of peace, -not to excite angry feelings, but rather to allay them-for he could not believe that any amongst them could entertain hostile or angry sentiments, whilst the mourners were still going about the streets .-- They met as Catholics, for the purpose of preaching forgiveness and oblivion rather than revenge; and would to God it were possible that all angry feelings, that all memories of injuries received, and all anticipations of revenge to come might with the victims lie buried in their graves .-(Hear, hear.) Moreover, they had met there to prolaid to their charge, and he was sure they would all this meeting, these resolutions be inserted in the public Jouragree with him, and as Irish Catholics fond of free-domains of this city." dom themselves they would not, because they happened to be the majority, think of molesting their Protestant fellow-citizens. And such doctrine they repudiated with their whole hearts.—They were also met there to denounce the very improper conduct held towards the Irish Catholics by a certain B. Devlin, Esq., then stood up, in answer to the portion of the public press of this city, in pre-

stated, without proof, that it was the Irish Catholics who attacked the church on Thursday night. Catholics also have been charged with breaking the windows of the Methodist Chapel in Griffintown. The Herald of that morning (Tuesday last) although it knew no more of the matter than he (the Chairman) did, or his hearers, said that this constituted champions of the Church." perhaps, going along, picked up some stones and threw that it was done by some blackguards calling themwhere there were congregated some men, women, selves Protestants, for the purpose, perhaps, of throw-Catholics had been attacked, and how much they were bound to repudiate the dishonorable sentiments imputed to them. He believed they would all agree | Garazzi, whose introduction to the citizens of Montwould lift a hand or a finger against any Protestant | regret, has succeeded in destroying, to a certain exwas an unmanly ruffian, who in all probability was a linto bitter enemies (hear, hear.) Our duty, as Caman of no religion and no church, and was certainly tholics, is to bury that enmity in oblivion, and to ders? we will not, at present, pretend to say; but this no credit to the land that gave him hirth (Bravo !) prove by our conduct that we take pleasure in ac-Mr. Clerk then concluded by strongly urging upon | cording to our Protestant fellow-citizens the fullest his fellow-Catholies to live in peace with all men, and | enjoyment of freedom of opinion. Surely they canto show in their whole conduct a good example to not deny that the Irish Catholics of this city are a and would defend their rights, but the rights of their Protestant follow-citizens were as good as their own, single occasion when they were molested in the exshow the most punctilious respect for those of olhers. (Cheers.)

Mr. C. Curran, seconded by Mr. Cogan, moved the first resolution, as follows:—

6 That this meeting, whilst deeply deploring the catastrophe of Thursday last, and desiring to express its sympathy with the sufferers, protests, in the name of the Irish Catholies of this city, against having the disturbance that occurred in the vicinity of Zion Church, directly or indirectly attributed to them."

The above resolution, as well as those which followed, was carried without one dissenting voice,

Mr. T. Ryan said that the object of the resolution which had been put into his hands was to disain certain crimes which had been imputed to them by to his obscene, immoral language. For of all the Chairman, And not merely did his resolution disavow all participation in that outrage, but it went on to express the disgust and horror of this meeting at is the man who is working hardest in order to accomany such crime. To show the danger of papers taking and putting in any statement which any person chose to run to their office with, he might mention that the outrage took place during the performance of divine service. Now, when another paper stated, and stated truly, that it took place at two or three o'clock in the morning, they would see at once that the Herald had committed a gross error. He mentioned this, because it was highly necessary to cor-Herald would immediately correct it, as his paper was widely read throughout Canada, and the circulaout the Province a great deal of injury. He was as murderers, in the plainest language imaginable .might be made to retaliate on innocent persons in to excite your feelings; but as an expression of reother places. He trusted, therefore, that the Herald gret, that such a man should be permitted to pollute statement to which he had referred. Mr. Ryanthen God. (Hear, hear.) His visit will not, however, moved the second resolution as follows:-

"That this meeting has heard with regret that on the night city, and made it a place of deep grief and pitiful of Sunday last an attack was made on the Mathodist Chandof that outrage on any particular person or party, and while countenance, and which, I fear, will not be quickly disavowing in the name of Irish Catholies, any sympathy with chaced. (Hear, hear.) However, it is the duty of the ruffianty perpetrators, this meeting desires to express its disgust and abhorrence of all acts of violence, whether directed against the persons or the property of our fellow citizens, and that every Catholic here present, hereby engages himself to discountenance to the atmost of his power all acts of violence, no matter by whom, or against whom directed. and to do his best to bring their perpetrators to justice."

tion of Associations formed for the purpose of pro- our Protestant fellow-citizens not to lay the crime tecting the life and property of the citizens, whether among Protestants or Catholics. They should look sonal knowledge that no portion of the Irish Cathoto the law for protection, and lend their support to lies of this city made an attack upon Zion Church, -a large number of Irish Catholics were on the the constituted authorities, at any time when assistance was necessary. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Sadlier seconded the resolution.

"That this meeting protests against the language that has

Mr. Francis M.Donnell, seconded by Mr. P. Brennan, moved the fourth resolution:-

"That the Chairman, and the movers and seconders of the resolutions, do form a Committee, with power to add to their number, to watch over the interests of the Irish Catholics in the investigations now pending, and that they be instructed to retain the services of professional gentlemen for that purpose."

The fifth resolution was proposed from the chair, and resolved :---

The Chairman then said that, if any other gentle-

man wished to address the meeting, he was sure they would all be glad to listen to him.

No one coming forward, a number of voices were raised for "Devlin!" "Devlin!"

judging a cause on which no decision had as yet this occasion—which is rendered solemn by the events them as murderers and assassins, while it is notorious been come to by the proper tribunal. There of the last few days—in order to defend ourselves they have been as loud in the proclamation of peace,

our silence we had approved of what had taken place, the attack made upon the Rev. Mr. Murphy, when, or that we were insensible to the insults that have upon a late occasion, was not only heaten, but shameoutrage was committed by "sayages, the self-been offered to us. Our object, however, is not to fully insulted, (hear, hear.) We did not, however, Who add fuel to the flame, or to strengthen the prevailing do so, because we felt it would be an act of injustice. knew who'committed it? Some drunken blackguards, excitement; but, by every possible means, to allay it, Towards us, however, a very different spirit is now and thus restore that peace and harmony which ex- manifested; but he it so, we have done our duty so them at the windows. It was just as likely as not, isted between Protestants and Catholics, until the un- far, and it only now remains for us to prove the sixfortunate arrival amongst us of the notorious Gavaz- certly of our determination by the practice of forzi-(groans.) For, until that eventful, fatal day, bearance, leaving the Italian orator to those who ing offium on the Catholics. He alfuded to this, | Protestant and Catholic lived in this city as they feel disposed to patronise his falsehoods, and are not merely for the purpose of shewing how unjustly the ought to live-friends. True, they differed in reli- ashamed of his impurities. Mr. Devlin then congion, but without the sacrifice of friendship, or the | cluded, amid loud cheers, after having urged apoir extinction of friendly feeling; but, alas! the apostate | those present the duty of trying to discover the pawith him that any man who, without provocation, real must ever be a source of infinite and heartfelt handing them over to justice. Minister or congregation, for the sake of his religion, | tent, the peace of years, and in converting old friends those who were disposed to judge them harshly. The peaceable people, and certainly we may challenge the Chairman; Messrs. James Sadlier, Francis MacDon-Catholics of Montreal, he said knew their strength, public journals of Montreal, or we may challenge any class differing from us in religion, to point out any and if they wished theirs to be respected, they should | ercise of freedom of opinion, when their churches were attacked, or when they were insulted for an ad- our Irish Catholic friends may place the fullest reliherence to any form of worship they choose to adopt. | nace. Since the commencement of the investigation. True it is, we are not the worshippers or patrons of Mr. Devlin has been unremitting in his exertions to the Italian orator; but our Protestant friends should have the sad affair of Thursday the 9th placed in a not infer from this circumstance that we deny them proper light before the public; and we feel confident the right of following in his footsteps, or acknow- that the management of the case could not be enledging him as their spiritual champion (cheers.) I trusted to better hands. Persons having intelligence am, however, perfectly certain that all the eloquence to communicate are earnestly requested to put themand ingenuity of that distinguished here will never selves in communication with the Committee immeturn one Catholic from the faith of old; and I am diately-either personally, or by letter. This can equally certain that his lectures do not shed a peaceable or happy influence over Protestantism (cheers.) Nay, it is almost impossible for me to believe that row, on the part of Trish Catholies, all participation any respectable. Protestant can listen with pleasure one of that morning's papers, as mentioned by the imen that have ever disgraced a public platform—of all the men who have ever given expression to base falsehoods-this Gavazzi is the most notorious. He plish his object, not by peaceful or charitable or orderly means, but by endeavoring to sow the seeds of dissension between Protestants and Catholics. You that the Herald committed the mistake of saying all know perfectly well that he who has a good cause requires not to use indecent language, in order to give it effect, or to impress his heavers with a conviction of the truth of what he advances. And here I appeal to the reported lectures of Gavazzi in the Toronto Globe. I direct the attention of my Protestant fellow-citizens to those lectures, and I ask rect that error, and he hoped the Editor of the them-do they believe that what he is reported in that paper to have said is true? There he has stated that the Catholic Church was the Church of Antition of that gross error would do Catholics through- | Christ, and has represented the Catholic elergymen sure that no Protestant who had any good feeling at And again I ask-is it possible for our Protestant all would wish a falsehood to be circulated, and he citizens who have lived here so long with us, and who trusted, therefore, that the Montreal Herald would have witnessed the virtues of our Catholic priests, correct that gross error. It was quite possible that to listen with pleasure to a man who proclaims priests a statement like that in the papers might inflame the las murderers, and, at the same time, our nuns as prosanger of people at a distance, and that attempts litutes? I do not make use of this language in order would see the necessity and justice of retracting the the pulpit of any church dedicated to the worship of be soon forgotten, for it has cast a gloom over our mourning, the traces of which are visible upon every countenance, and which, I fear, will not be quickly all citizens to assist each of per on this trying occa- and third lectures. The "Gals" beg to apologise for sion, in order to destroy the effects of that fearful to the world that we are guiltless of the blood that Mr. Ryan then went on to express his disapprobatives shed that evening, and it is equally the duty of at our doors. (Cheers.) I state from my own perand I defy all the Protestant citizens of Montreal to establish the fact that Irish Catholics even threw a pebble at that church, or that they even broke one Mr. Daly, seconded by Mr. O'Meara, moved the pane of glass. The men who would demean themselves by attacking the church where Gavazzi lectured, deserve not the name of Irish Catholics .been used by a portion of the Press of this city, endeavoring to make it appear that Irish Catholies were the aggressors on the evening of the 9th inst."

The men who arm themselves for such a purpose bring down disgrace upon their countrymen, and evening of the 9th inst." their religion. Peace is preached by our ministers. Peace we are bound to maintain. And he who thinks he can serve his cause by striking down his fellowmen, makes a great and serious mistake- He commits an offence against society and against God. Religion is not to be served by such means, and the only effect it produces, is the nourishment of hostile feeling, and the destruction of that harmony which should influence every class of society; and which it now becomes the object of every good citizen to prevent. I know that some of the public journals have proclaimed the Irish Catholics, as the aggressors upon the occasion of Gavazzi's lecture. But I ask, even supposing this statement to be true, and that a few intemperate men had the audacity to approach near the Zion Church upon the occasion of the lecture, is it fair to hold twelve or fifteen thousand Catholics responsible for the misconduct of a few, and to brand were journals in this city which had positively against the attacks made upon us by those who are and as sincere in the expression of regret at the fear- next weak.

'disposed to attribute to us the late acts of violence ful events which have disgraced our hitherto peacewhich have disgraced this city, and also, so far as our ful city, as any class of persons within or without influence extends, to prevent the recurrence of similar the limits of Montreal, (cheers.) for on the same events. It has been deemed necessary that we should 'principle, we, as Catholies, should have held every hold this meeting, lest it should be supposed that by one of our Protestant fellow-citizens responsible for ties who had injured the Churches in Gridintown an!

W. Bristow, Esq., Editor of the Pilot, also wis dressed the meeting.

A vote of thanks was then proposed to the Chairman, by Mr. Ryan, seconded by Mr. F. Clark, and the meeting quietly dispersed.

After the meeting, a Committee was appointed to watch and aid in the proceedings now pending before the Coroner, consisting of-Thomas Ryan, Esq., nell, Geo. E. Clerk, Michael O'Meaga, Patrick Boosnan, and W. C. Cogan.

The ! Committee have retained the services of F. Devlin, Esq., in whose well-known zeal and abilities be done by a call, or a letter directed to the printing office of the True Witness.

INVITATION TO FATHER GAVAZZI.

The following letter and inclosure were evidentis intended for the Montreal Gazette: by inistake they have fallen into the wrong hands:-

DEAR Str-T'other night, my young ladies and me, stimulated by gin, and a' reading of your Wednesday. Gazette, and being, as every body knows, strongly a tached to the maintenance of Civil and Religious Liberty, and death upon the police, took it into our heads that we could not do better than to follow the example set us at your end of the town, and invice Father Gavazzi, whom we all look upon as a very nice young man, and the sweetest preacher we ever heard-particularly when he blackguards them ere convents, and tells us such luscious stories about the Nuns-to return to Montreal, right off, and finish his lectures. We therefore beg of you to publish the following notice; for we think it a chame that such a duck of a man as Father Gavazzi, who is the best friend to our cause we ever had, and who knows our tastes entirely, shouldn't be allowed to say and do what he likes. When he comes, me and two or three other "gals" intends giving him what you call a reception .- So no more at present from your's handbly to command,

SALLY JONES. Twenty years on the town, and well known to the police-bad luck to them.

NOTICE!

A General Meeting of the --- of the Quehec Suburbs is earnestly requested in front of the Jan on Lucsday next, at one o clock, to consu propriety of inviting Father Gavazzi to favor Montreal with an immediate visit, to deliver his second thus presenting themselves in a public capacity; but owing, they regret to say, to the marked hostility of the Police, they are compelled to do so for the maintenance of Civil and Religious Likerty.

The Editor of the Gazette can have the original, if it belongs to him, by application at this office.

There is a word here in the manuscript, illegible: it begins P. R. O., but we don't think it is Protestants.

After a meeting of the Protestants on Friday last, it was agreed that Gavazzi's lectures should be postponed-and the cause of all our troubles was safely smuggled out of town on Saturday morning.

We would correct a false impression that has gone abroad. It has been rumored that Col. Ermatinger was armed with a pistol on the night of the row, and did himself shoot some of the victims of the riots. This we are in a position to contradict. Col. Ermatinger had no weapon in his hands save a policeman's baton; and conducted himself-as he always has done on such occasions—as a firm and gallant officer, and as a good and kind hearted man. Col. Ermatinger denies the charge, and though that is enough for all who know his high sense of honor, we may add that we have other reasons for asserting that the gallant Colonel has been misrepresented.

Several persons have been arrested at Quebec upon suspicion of having been connected with the riots.

The Colonial Parliament was prorogued on the 13th inst. by the Governor-General.

Several articles and remittances crowded out tills

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

M. DE MONTALEMBERT AND THE ORLEANS CON-FISCATIONS.

The legislative body sat on Friday, May 20th, M. Bilault in the chair, and resumed the discussion on the budget of 1854.

M. de Montalembert said that he had proposed to retrench from the budget a sum of 1,800,000f. accruing from the sale of the domains of Neuilly and Monceaux, belonging to the Orleans family. Gentlemen, continued he, I do not come here to make a long speech, but to fulfil a duty of conscience. I will not have the courage of M. de Flavigny, but I agree fully with him in everything he has said concerning the situation in which the legislative body is placed. I cannot consider it as one of a serious bona fide

The President-M. de Montalembert, I cannot allow you to continue in that strain. Everything is perfectly serious in the position of the legislative body; and in attacking that position, you attack the constitution itself which you have sworn to adhere to.

M. de Montalembert-I am not speaking of the constitution. I speak only of the proposition made to us, and I cannot allow it to be supposed by my silence that I approve of it. I cannot permit the proverb of "Silence gives consent" to be applied to me. I shall vote against the budget for two reasons -the first, because it gives a sanction to the Senatus-Consultum of December 25th, 1852, which deprived the legislative body of all control in finance matters; and the second, because it sanctions the decrees of January 22nd, which despoiled the Orleans family of their property. In fine, I shall vote against ings as honest men. (Approbation.) Last year the budget contained nothing connected directly or indirectly with the decrees of January 22nd. At present, for the first time, we are called on to sanction them.

The President-The decrees of Jan. 22nd have no need of sanction, as by the terms of Art. 58 of the constitution they have the force of law.

M. de Montalembert-We are called on to sanction what the Republicans, what the Socialists did not renture to do in 1848, and what the Council of State-deciding as a court of law in disputed cases, and menaced in its immovability—only sanctioned by a majority of one vote. We cannot join in that decision. My amendment being rejected by the committee forces me to refuse the budget, because to support it would be to countenance the most odious confiscation. (Movement.)

The President-I cannot allow the hon, gentleman to continue. (Noise.)

A. voice from the centre-Withdraw the article altogether, M. le President, if you do not wish to allow it to be discussed.

M. de Montalembert-I am much astonished to see the President, who was the law adviser of the Duke d'Aumale, coming forward at present to prevent me from speaking in the defence of an exiled

The President-When I was the advocate of the Orleans family it did not attack either the constitution or the laws and you are attacking both at pre-

M. de Montalembert-If I cannot attack the decrees of January 22; I can at least criticise the reasons assigned for issuing them, and which affirm precisely what used to be said two or three years back by the Socialists, namely, "If we took from M. de Montalembert, or any other man of property, one half of what he possesses, would he not still live on in such an act, I disown the responsibility which is thrown upon us. Gentlemen, in 1809 it. With all my armies I could not seize on a single field without injustice." Bossuet also used to right. You cannot but join in these doctrines, dictated as they were by high wisdom. (Approbation.)

M. Baroche, President of the Council of State, replied that he could not admit that protest just made against the Senatus-Consultum and the decrees of January 22, for such a protest would be a violation of the constitution. Nor could the honorable gentleman be allowed to criticise an act which a great weakening of the machinery of Government. The body of the state had in its full given its approba- Church—the object of so much vituperation and mation to.

nent a speaker as M. de Montalembert enter on a government which he now defended.

M. de Montalembert replied that if he had attacked that government, it was because its conduct of late years had done more than anything else to lead to the present government. That government (the present) had been chosen by the people because it had announced itself the protector of property.-The decrees of January 22nd were altogether contrary to the principles on which it was chosen.

The general discussion on the budget of receipts was declared to be closed.

AUSTRIA.

The congress of Sovereigns in Vienna is exciting much attention; and not the least important incident connected with this crowned conclave is the presence of the King of the Belgians and his heir apparent

complications of the Eastern question, is well calcu- Foreign Affairs, is named President of the Council £300, and went to Melbourne. They were offered lated to cause a panic among the stock jobbers.

The betrothal of the Archduchess Maria with the Duke of Brabant took place on the 17th May.

It would perhaps be incorrect to say that it is the intention of the German Powers to make a public and formal demonstration against France, but it does not admit of a doubt that any violation of the Belgian territory would raise a storm which Napoleon would in vain attempt to lay. A correspondent of the Wanderer is probably perfectly correct when he says that an excellent understanding exists just now between the Emperor of Russia and King Leopold. On the contrary, a visible coolness has arisen between the French and Russian Courts, "the French Ambassador, M. de Castelbajac, having been unable to obtain a satisfactory explanation about an article hostile to France which had been permitted to appear by the Russian censure." If appearances are not deceptive, the Emperor of the French has principally incurred the displeasure of this Government by having exhibited symptoms of a strong disinclination to permit Austria to be the sole actor in the Swiss and Sardinian dramas. Much is said here of the remarkable and admirable moderation and forbearance displayed by this Government towards its western neighbors, but it is very questionable whether these virtues would shine with such brilliancy were it not morally certain that extreme measures against Sardinia and Switzerland would lead to a counter occupation of the Savoy and Geneva.

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, MAY 20 .- The Senate of this city has submitted to the Legislative Assembly an organized law for the regulation of the rights of the Jews, who, according to this law, shall have the right the budget, because it offers violence to the indepen- of voting in the election of deputies, and be capable dence of a French Chamber, and so shocks our feel- of serving as deputies. They are to have four deputies in the Legislative Assembly, but they are excluded from the Senate, and from certain other functions and dignities.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, MAY 22:- Last night the Austrian Charge d'Affaires announced to the President of the of the uselessness of further negociations with Switzerland, and considering that his presence at Berne was for no purpose, had instructed him to leave that city for an indefinite period. The President of the Federal Council demanded to have this declaration in writing, for the purpose of submitting it to the Council. The Austrian Envoy has promised to ad-

Count Karnicki, the Austrian Charge d'Affaires at Berne, received orders on the 21st May to leave his post forthwith, and to return to Vienna as soon as he had notified the rupture of diplomatic relations between Austria and Switzerland.

ITALY.

We read the following in the Bilancia of Milan, inder the date of Rome 2nd :- " A very painful discovery was made the other day in the Basilica of Lateran. Those who are acquainted with the locality will recollect that Pope Martin V. lies buried in the nave. The body having to be removed in consequence of certain architectural repairs in progress, the costin was opened in the presence of the Chapter. To everybody's surprise, nothing was found but the bones of Martin V.; the rings, the gold and silver chalices, the tiara, all studded with precious stones, had disappeared. Their existence in the coffin had been verified about fifty years ago."

HOLLAND.

It is not easy to form an accurate notion of the progress of the politico-religious dispute in the Low most comfortably?" (A laugh.) When I regret Countries. The accounts we daily receive are neither clear nor consistent. All we know with certainty is that the ultra-Protestant fanatics have failed the Emperor Napoleon said in the Council of State, as signally as they did in this country last July .-"Property is inviolability in the persons who possess Out of sixty-four elections that had taken place, the new Cabinet was able to claim only a majority of three; and as the late Minister, Thorbeck, who had say that opposition to iniquity was an imprescriptable negociated with the Holy See on the question of the restoration of the Hierarchy, was elected at Breda and Maestricht,-in either of which places a successor of his principles is sure to be returned, the Ministerial majority so far is reduced almost to unity. The only effect, then, of the anti-Catholic agitation in Holland, as in our own country, will be the exposure of Protestant bigotry and the disturbance and lignant hostility-stands unshaken and undisturbed M. Granier de Cassagnac regretted to see so emi- amid the frantic paroxysms of Protestant intolerance. Cannot heresy and schism see in all this the wonderline of discussion which was, to say the least of it, ful working of the infallible promise given to that useless—he who, in a note which he published, had Apostle in whose chair now sits Pius 1X., the remade an amende honorable for having attacked the storer of the ancient Hierarchies of England and Holland?

TURKEY.

The latest intelligence from Constantinople is pregnant with grave considerations. The Sultan having resolved to reject the Russian ultimatum, a change of Ministers immediately ensued; and Prince Menschikoff had quitted the Turkish capital, according to the latest telegraphic despatch. The Paris Correspondent of the Times writes as follows :-

"The despatch from Vienna received last night, announcing the change in the Turkish Cabinet, was three first proceeded to Bendigo diggings immediately. published in the papers of that day. But I find a after their landing, where they remained for some two difference between it and another which has been or three months, and made nearly £1,000 worth of subsequently received. According to the latter, the gold. They then joined the fourth person, and went Ministry is as follows: Mustapha Pasha, late President of the Council, and former Governor-General dian Gully they obtained the large lump, weighing on the scene. The rupture of diplomatic relations of Candia, is named Grand Vizier; the ex-Grand 134b. 8 oz., another weighing 5lb. 5oz., and 2lb.

of State; Reschid Pasha is named Minister for Fo-Grand Master of the Artillery (Tophana); and Na- at the goldfields. mik Pasha, Minister of Commerce.

" The formation of the new Cabinet would show that no disposition exists to accept the ultimatum; and, in fact, nothing can be stronger than the assurances conveyed in the private letters I refer to of the determination of the Porte to resist to the last, and to brave all the anger of Russia. The Cabinet, I am enabled to assure you on good authority, has adopted the firm resolution not to yield to the demands of Russia. The presence of two such men as Mustapha Pasha (who, I believe, is the father of Veley Pasha, the Ambassador in Paris) and Reschid Pasha-both of whom have been long familiar with questions of high policy-would show its disposition. However matters may turn out, the Cabinet declares its determination to reject the ultimatum. The reasons it gives for its refusal are those I have already mentioned. It maintains that to do so would be to admit that it is not an independent nation—as no nation can be so who acknowledges the right of a foreign Power to intervene in its purely domestic concerns. Should it yield on the present occasion, other Governments would claim an equal right with Russia to advance the same pretensions. Russia is reproached with having deceived, not merely Turkey, but all the Cabinets of Europe in this affair. The Russian Government instructed its Ministers at foreign Courts to declare in the most solemn mannera declaration repeated by Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords-that the only question at issue between Turkey and itself was the question of the Holy Shrines, and it gave the most positive assurances that it had no intention of attacking the integrity or independence of the Ottoman Empire. The ultimatum of Prince Menschikost proves now that these assurances were but a cloak to cover ulterior designs. The Turkish Government repeats its declaration that it will resist, at all risks, the pretensions of Russia; and if Prince Menschikoff should quit Constantinople and anything of a disagreeable nature occur in consequence of his departure-Federal Council that the Austrian Cabinet, convinced should the fleet advance to the Bosphorus, it will become evident to the world that it is not Turkey that is in fault, but that it is Russia who has sought this pretext for attacking her independence. It is again denied that the Greeks have the slightest desire to be subjected to Russian domination, and that the fact has been ascertained and admitted by the agents that Prince Menschikoff sent to various parts dress to the President a letter containing the above of the Turkish provinces for that purpose. The Porte is convinced that the other Powers, and particularly France and England, are deeply interested in taking her part on the present question.

Later accounts, the accuracy of which there seems no reason to question, assert positively that the Russian Ambassador had withdrawn, after threatening the Porte with the highest displeasure of the Czar. These menaces induced the French Minister to order the approach of the French fleet to the Dardanelles. The British fleet lay still at Malta.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The news from Burmah to the 13th of April, is unfavorable, and more troops are wanted. There is no prospect of peace short of Ava. The Burmese Commissioners had refused to sign the treaty.

The latest dates from China are to the 11th of April. The American, French, and English shipsof-war on the coasts of China have, on the urgent requisition of the Chinese authorities, consented to guard Nankin, Shanghae, and the mouths of the Great Canal, against the rebels.

AUSTRALIA.

A letter from Ballarat early in February says:-"In my letter to you lately I have given favorable reports of these diggings, and yet the escort returns have rather diminished than increased in amount. It is impossible to judge of the yield of Ballarat by the escort. The week before last I knew personally of more gold going privately than by escort. The nearness of Ballarat to Geclong, the safety of the road, and the cheap and regular conveyances, make the journey so easy and available that few lucky diggers will use the escort; and I know many who boast of never having transmitted by it. On horseback you can go to Geelong from Ballarat with ease in six hours. Before the news of the nugget they were coming up rapidly, but the rush now is immense. A new gully at Creswick's Creek, and new diggings at Wanup, were opened last week. I am told that there are nearly a thousand at the latter place already. tios at its outset, or acquired them in its course, we The price of gold has risen to £38s 6d; some stores giving £39s."

On the 6th of February three diggers, named Gough, Sulley, and Bristoc, arrived in Geelong from the Ballarat diggings, bringing with them a box contains two masses of gold, one of which actually weighed 77lb. 8 oz., and the other 69lb. 6 oz., the proportion of pure gold being more than eight-ninths. of desperata men there was always the nuceus of a They were both found at Canadian Gully, between rebel force, and opportunity might have been easily 30 and 40 yards from the bed of the 134lb. nugget, and within some 50 feet of the surface. It is further stated that accounts had also been received of the finding of a 100lb. nugget in the same golden locality.

The fortunate finders of the immense nugget at Ballarat are four new comers, three of whom arrived torious against an unpopular Sovereign, supported only in the colony in August last, per ship Lady Head, and the fourth came in the steam ship Great Britain. The between Austria and Sardinia, and between Austria Vizier, Meliemet Ali Pasha, is named Seraskier 40z. of small gold—making altogether 1421b 50z. provisions of this act it shall be lawful for the Lord and the Helvetic confederation, coupled with the (Minister of War); Rifant Pasha, ex-Minister of out of one hole. They then sold their claim for High Chancellor for the time being of England, and

£8,000 for the one piece. The Argus says, there is reign Affairs; Fethi Pasha, Minister of Commerce, no doubt that industry and perseverance will succeed

REBELLION IN CHINA.

That elucidation which time brings to most mysteries is gradually dawning upon the civil war in China. Our latest information opens one or two new points of view, and enables us to appreciate somewhat more satisfactorily the progress and prospects of the revolution. Three proclamations or manifestoes issuing from the insurgent camp have found their way, in an English version, to European settlements, and from these documents we can discern at least lhe general pretensions advanced by the rebels. The first of these assumes all the character of an Imperial proclamation, that is to say, it is put forth in the name of Tien-teh, the insurgent chief, as Emperor actually reigning, and it invites the support and co-operation of the people by promises of reward, and under threats of vengeance in case of refusal. The second purports to come from an independent adherent of the rebel cause, and contains a circumstantial denunciation of the Tartar dynasty. The third is the more remarkable and the most interesting of all, for, although not very clear in substance, and obscured by the usual intricacies of Eastern phraseology, it is a justification of the insurrectionary movement upon principles of religion, and the religion thus appealed to is nothing less than Christianity.

From these manifestoes, taken in combination with other intelligence, we can infer that the revolution is now mainly based upon what is assumed to be the national duty of restoring a native Chinese dynasty by the expulsion of the Tartar intruders. It will be remembered that in the first half of the 17th century, or some two centuries ago, the Mantchoo Tartars succeeded in subjugating the chinese Empire and senting a prince of their own race on the throne of Hekin, in the room of the native rulers. From that time to the present the Tartar dynasty has survived, but it never conciliated the offections of the people; it gradually declined in strength, and its rain was precipitated by the disgraces and charges of the war maintained for a while against ourselves. The victorious insurgents now heap on the heads of the Tartars al. the accusations which such circumstances would naturally suggest. They describe them as having outraged the ancient institutions of Chiha by innovations in ceremony and apparel, as having administered the government of the country without regard to elemency or justice, as sustaining themselves by rapacity and shielding themselves by corruption, while the entire population lay prostrate and groaning under this excess of tyranny. Tien-teh, therefore, after announcing (with reference to his late victories) that he has "slaughtered ravenous officers and abandoned magis-trstes till he is tired of the carnage," calls upon the "scholars and people" of the country to aid him, by pecuniary contributions and personal service, in consummating the triumph of native independence and social reform. This places the political character of the rebellion beyond dispute.

The religious element of the movement is considerably less distinct, and, as the proclamation bearing upon this subject will command universal interest, we transfer it in its original phraseology to another part of our columns. It appears to be mainly addressed to the members of the Triad Society, a secret association formed among the Chinese for the express purpose of effecting the expulsion of the Tartars, something like the Tugendbund in Germany during the dominion of Napoleon, or those philosophical brotherhoods which pioneered the revolutions of 1789. The Christianity of the document is certainly not pure, but if will be seen that several scriptural troths are recited, and that the Old Testament is appealed to by name. As far, however, as its mere language or professions are concerned, there are, of course, many disciples of the Christian missions in China, competent to give as good or better accounts of their belief. The importance of the document consists in its being issued, as if with authority, from the head-quarters of the rebels, and in the intronuction of such a subject into the communications of an insurgent chief with the people of the country. We learn, too, from independent sources, that certain religious views have undoubtedly been manifested in the proceedings of the insurgents. They have displayed considerable zeal in the purification of temples, and have been particularly earnest in destroying images—a resolution which is hardly traceable to any political principle, inasmuch as the idol-worship of the Chinese is not connected with the reigning dynasty, but prevailed long before the Tartar invasion. Whether these measures import merely a reformation of the national religion, or whether they really bespeak a design of substituting a purer faith for the creed of these Chinese, we cannot say. All we see is, that a successful pretender to the Imperial throne of China has acmally addressed an appeal to the Chinese in the nameof true religion, and has called upon them, in a proclamation reciting certain leading truths of Christianity, to "reject corrupt spirits and worship the True

How far the revolution possessed these characterised, we are disposed to think that the most important features are accessions of a later date. It is not impossible that the original insurdents might have been seized of engrafting upon their successes those purposes of dynastic reformation which the existence of an association like the Triad Society proves to have been long secretly maintained. One party, in short, supplied the machinery, while the other furnished the power, and the two together have been naturally vicby an effete military caste. If the true history of the rebellion is ever known, we should not be surprised if its origin and progress were found to be of this description .- Times.

The following are the clauses of Mr. Chambers' Bill:

1. That for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act it shall be lawful for the Lord

THE BILL. FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF NUNNERIES.

for the Lord High Chancellor for the time being of "matters as may come to their knowledge in the exe- is hardly ours. We can judge of a man's act only Ireland respectively, within their respective jurisdictions, and they are hereby severally required, as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this act, to appoint a commissioner or commissioners (and on the death, resignation, incapacity, or dismissal of any one of them to appoint another in his room), who shall be allowed and paid out of the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Ireland all their travelling expenses while employed in executing the duties of their office, and also such amount of annual salary as shall be determined by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury by minute under

II. That every commissioner to be appointed by virtoe of this act shall, before he shall be capable of acting in the execution of any of the powers and authorities given by this act, take the following oath before the Lord High Chancellor of England or of Ireland, as the case may be (who are hereby severally authorised and empowered to administer the same) :-

do swear, that I will faithfully, impartially, and honestly, according to the best of my judgment and ability, execute the several powers and authorities vested in me under the statute of the sixteenth and seventeenth years of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled 'an act to facilitate the recovery of personal liberty in certain cases,' without favor or affection, prejudice or malice, and will keep secret such matters as may come to my knowledge in help me God."

III. That in any case in which any one of the said commissioners shall have reasonable ground to suppose that any female is detained in any house or building against her will, he is hereby authorised and required, in company with a justice of the peace of the county in which the said house or building shall be situate (who is hereby required when called upon to accompany the said commissioner), to visit the said house or building, and, if necessary, to make a forcible entry into the same, and to examine every part thereof, and to ask for and obtain from the occupier or occupiers of such house or building a list of all persons then resident therein, or who slept there on any night within seven days next preceding such visit, and to see all and every the inmates, and to examine each, either apart and separate from all others, or otherwise, and ascertain whether any female is detained in the said house or building against her will; and the said commissioner is hereby authorised to make complaint on behalf of any such female as last aforesaid, and to proceed by writ of habeas corpus or otherwise according to law to obtain the liberation of such female, provided always that such entry shall be made between the hours of eight o'clock in the morning and eight o'clock in the evening.

IV. That in any case in which either of the said commissioners shall sue out a writ of habeas corpus or institute any legal proceedings under the provisions of this act, the costs and charges in and about the same shall be paid out of the said consolidated fund.

V. That there shall be presented annually to parliament a report from each of the said commissioners, in which shall be stated the number and description of all houses and buildings visited by him under the provisions of this act, with the names of the occupiers. also the names of all females as to whom the said commissioners shall have taken any proceedings under the provisions of this act, with such other particulars in reference to the same as he shall think fit.

VI. Any person obstructing any one of such com-missioners in the execution of his duty, or wilfully concealing from him any of the inmates or apartments, or premises of the house or building so visited as aforesaid, or knowingly misrepresenting any facts or circumstances with a view to mislead him, or otherwise hindering or impeding him, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be liable to be fined any sum not exceeding fifty pounds, or to be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for

any period not exceeding one year.

VII. Each of the said commissioners and the justice of the peace by whom he may be accompanied in any such visit as aforesaid shall be entitled, in any action or proceeding which may be instituted or commenced against them or either of them for anything o the protection given to justices of the eleventh and twelfth Victoria, chapter forty-four, so far as the same may be applicable.

The readers of the Tablet have now before them the text of Mr. Chambers's Bill for the inspection of nunneries. A more atrocious production it is impossible to conceive; and as Mr. Chambers, I am informed, has publicly stated that his Bill was prepared with the kind help of the Protestant Alliance, we can understand without much difficulty that it is eminently worthy of its origin. The first words of the Bill are untrue. It says that, "whereas difficulties have been found to exist in applying for and obtaining the writ of Habeas Corpus in certain cases, in which females are to be supposed to be subject to restraint." The truth is, that up to this moment not a single such instance has been or can be produced. I challenge Mr. Chambers to lay any such instance before the House, and am quite willing to stake the question on the simple issue of his being able to prove or to render probable the preamble of his Bill. In the ordinary case of a private Bill brought in to anthorise the making of a new street, or the pulling down of an old street, and referred to a select committee up-stairs, the first duty imposed upon the promoters of the Bill is to prove its preamble. Mr. Chambers must and should be subjected to the same reasonable and moderate ordeal. He undertakes to provide a remedy for a class of grievances; let him prove that the grievances exist. Let him adduce—I will not say a single instance, though I am persuaded I might safely rest the case on that extravagant challenge—but let him produce balf a dezen instances of the kind which his Bill contemplates, to which the existing law of Habcas Corpus is inapplicable, and for which a more stringent remedy is required. If he cannot, then he confesses the falsehood of his preamble and the iniquity of his Bill. If he can, he will at least have laid some ground for this new legislation.

But let us see how he defines the cases for which new legislation is necessary. I find this definition in the third clause. The first clause authorises the Lord Chancellors of England and Ireland to appoint a Commissioner or Commissioners "within their respective

"cution of the said powers, except '?—when obliged by known antecedents and attendant circumstances by lawful authority, "or in fulfilment of the duties of and who does not know that Sir Robert and Mr their office." One of the duties of the office is explained in clause five, and it is to report annually to Parliament certain particulars, "and such other par- idea, and are by many people certainly not known to "ticulars as he shall think fit." So that the oath in possess more than one? It is true that we do not reference to secrecy is what is called a Highgate oath. These Commissioners of lubricity are solemnly sworn to observe secresy except when "they think fit" to make their knowledge public-an oath, I think, that is hardly likely to be broken.

"Reasonable ground to suppose:"-Observe these words. Not in case informations are sworn alleging certain facts; but in case the commissioner has in his own private breast ground which he need not specify, but which in his malice he chooses to consider "reasonable"-in that case he may enter my house at his own absolute discretion-in my absence, and without notice or legal proceeding of any kind may break down my street door with a crowbar—he may shut up my wife in one room-my children, if I have any, in separate apartments-my servants either separately or otherwise" as he pleases—may examine every corner of the house at his discretion, and on mere private suspicion—if my wile, or sister, or daughter is in the agonies of death, or happens to be in bed after eight o'clock, he may burst open the bedroom door-without a warrant, or sworn information, or proved necessity of any kind, he may subject every inmate to a the execution of the said powers, except so far as I strict examination ("separate or otherwise") about may be obliged to disclose the same by lawful author-ity or in fulfilment of the duties of my office. "So representative of mine in my absence, to give a list of the persons resident in the house, "or who slept "there on any night within seven days next preceding such visit?"—and by these means ascertain whether any female is confined in my house against her will.

The liberal persons say nearly with one accord that this Bill is not stringent enough. If it passes into a law, one thing is clear. In the house of every Catholic householder where the custom is to rise at nine o'clock in the morning no man's wife or daughter will be safe from the purely discretionary visits, in her bedroom, of magisterial or official reprobates. Every Ca tholic householder, therefore, must on an emergency be prepared to resist force by force; and in such a cause, it is hard to say what, on occasion, may be the result. To anything in the nature of law, guarded by legal formalities, based, I will not say upon proof, but upon sworn and tangible evidence. I, like all reasonable men, am perfectly ready to submit peaceably, however much I may grumble at what I may think its unreasonableness. But a pretended law, which gives my next door neighbor an absolute authority, without legal evidence of any kind, to enter my house the moment my back is turned, and to overhaul the females of my establishment at their personal discretion, such a pretended law is establishing, not law, but war by Act af Parliament, and neither will, nor can receive, any of the respect due to almost everything, however impolitic, that wears the livery of statute.

Just take the case of "anybody" who has a young wife or a marriageable daughter. On the other hand take-who shall I say? Not the mover of the Bill, Mr. Chambers; he is not a magistrate; but take the seconder of it, Mr. Craven Berkeley. Imagine the member for Cheltenham, or any other magistrate, hand and glove with the Commissioner of that district, and able-(for the Commissioner must require a magistrate to accompany him)-to force his way with the Commissioner into the house of this "anybody" when his back is turned, and no one but his wife or daughter is at home. Every man, of course, has his taste; but for my part, if I caught these gentlemen in my house under such circumstances, I should muster such help as I could find available, and, if strong enough, should, without one moment's delay, fling them out of the window to end their researches with broken bones upon the pavement.

"No Popery."-Popery has received a blow in its most brittle part. Mr. Spooner has contrived to break the windows of Maynooth, or rather has done his best to contrive that when broken there shall be no possibility of getting them repaired. By a sudden and nn- a man and woman found out doors after 8 P. M. and expected move on the vote of £45,000 for the mainte- not able to give any cogent reason for it, \$5. The payable under Sir Robert Peel's arrangement for repairs. Since the Catholic students of Maynooth must be educated, says the Protestant Mr. Spooner, let them catch cold at their lectures, let old tiles have a chance of tumbling on their heads, let their doors creak, and the wind whistle down Popery about their rooms and galleries. We will sap the foundations of Maynooth in some way, Mr. Spooner and his friends are resolved. And theirs is not the way of showing the paltry sum of £1,200 delinquencies winked at by the officials; some complete the fine of the paltry sum of £1,200 delinquencies winked at by the officials; some complete the fine of the paltry sum of £1,200 delinquencies winked at by the officials; some complete the fine of the paltry sum of £1,200 delinquencies winked at by the officials; some complete the fine of the paltry sum of £1,200 delinquencies winked at by the officials; some complete the fine of the paltry sum of £1,200 delinquencies winked at by the officials; some complete the fine of the paltry sum of £1,200 delinquencies winked at by the officials; some complete the fine of the paltry sum of £1,200 delinquencies winked at by the officials; some complete the fine of the paltry sum of £1,200 delinquencies winked at by the officials; some complete the fine of the paltry sum of £1,200 delinquencies winked at by the officials; some complete the fine of the paltry sum of £1,200 delinquencies winked at by the officials; some complete the fine of the paltry sum of £1,200 delinquencies winked at by the officials; some complete the fine of the paltry sum of £1,200 delinquencies winked at by the officials; some complete the fine of £1,200 delinquencies winked at by the officials; some complete the fine of £1,200 delinquencies winked at by the officials; some complete the fine of £1,200 delinquencies winked at by the officials; some complete the fine of £1,200 delinquencies winked at by the officials; some complete the fine of £1,200 delinquencies winked at by the officials; some complete the fine o done in execution of this act, to all the privileges and to the projection given to justices of the peace by the payable under Sir Robert Peel's arrangement for re- ing right before them laid hold of, and others vindicby example that their own creed makes more sensible or more Christian men, for the example would want excitement. Nor is it the way of showing this by argument, for in argument they do not shine. But it is the material and literal way, best suited for their capacity, of keeping the Maynooth walls and Maynooth root unrepaired. The vote of Thursday night was a No-Popery achievement precisely level to the comprehension of the Protestant who cunningly throws a brick bat through his Catholic neighbor's window. The effort of Mr. Spooner and his brother bigots for the punishment of Romanists at Maynooth by the or hides itself under the mantle of hypocrisy, a more rack of rheumatism, and the slow torture of colds in soul deforming sin than even itself. This is what all the head, by pinching their bones with frosts, worrying their eyes with inflammations, laying stout blows of lumbago on their backs, and otherwise beating them with rain, has been paired with a simultaneous effort on the part of Sir Robert Inglis, happily less successful, to inflict upon a large class of the British public similar pains and penalties. Hardly had Mr. Spooner obtained his triumph, when up Sir Robert rose and made a gallant stand for the rights of shaky, broken-windowed, disjointed and disjointing cabs. Mr. Spooner's motion for the disrepair of Maynooth having been duly carried, in immediate sequence rose Sir Robert with his motion for preventing the repair of London cabs: Is No-Popery at the bottom of both attempts? If so, it is rather hard that, for the sake of the few Catholics who may sometimes be caught in hackney carriages, every man too poor to ride in his own should be compelled to suffer for the Faith. No doubt there are many who would bear worse tortures for the sake of securing the same infliction on their enemies. But we are not so vindictive. We desire neither for ourselves nor our neighbors that we or they should be shaken, bruised, pinched, starved, "jurisdictions." (Qr. as to Scotland.) The second or worried with dirt, whether in cabs or colleges, for clause sets forth the oath these Commissioners are to any Protestant or other cause whatever. If we are take-in which they swear to "keep secret such suspecting Sir Robert wrongly in this matter, the fault

and who does not know that Sir Robert and Mr. Spooner are the two great champions against Popery? That they are two men who share between them one clearly see the logic of a simultaneous agitation in favor of the never-repaired cabs, and against the college wanting repair; but it is to be borne in mind that logic was never held in much esteem by either agitator. - Examiner.

UNITED STATES.

It is now announced positively that the New York Crystal Palace will be opened for the exhibition between the 1st and the 15th of next month.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 10TH.—Spring, the murderer, was hanged to-day at quarter-past eleven o'clock. He died asserting his innocence. The last question put to him he answered—"I believe my son is innocent. He had no more to do with it than I had." The words were greeted with a general groan from the spectators. He died easy. He also declared his innocence of the Rink murder. The Rev. Messrs. Sheet and Kensil spent nearly the whole night in the prisoner's cell. His conduct was marked with disgusting levity. A part of the time, however, towards morning, he engaged in religious exercises.

A PRECEDENT IN THE LAW OF DIVORCE.-A married couple in the Far West, found, soon after the honeymoon, that there was no affinity in their dispositions, and that they must either lead a quarrelsome and miserable life, or separate. Both being convinced of this fact, they agreed to have recourse to the justice who tied the Hymeneal knot for them, and who, they prepaid supposed, could untie as well as tie. On arriving at the justice's log cabin, they informed him that it was their desire to be unmarried, as it was imposible for them to live together harmoniously. The justice reminded them that they had promised before God to live together till death should part them. This was a damper, and they offered him any share of their crop of corn and potatoes, if he would devise some means of sundering the marriage tie. The justice being a Yankee of much acuteness, and stimulated by the reward, hit upon an expedient. He took the house cat, and ordered to hold her between them. His next command was, to stretch her across a log that lay at the door. This done, he took the axe, and exclaiming— "Thus shall death part you!" he brought its keen blade down upon the devoted grimalkin, and cut her in two at a blow. Perfectly satisfied that they had been sundered in strict accordance with the terms of the marriage contract, they went away as highly pleased as they did on their first visit .- American Paper.

U. S. STEAM MARINE.-No portion of the trade of the United States has grown more rapidly within a few years than that connected with the steam marine. The total number of the steam vessels now employed on our coast is 625, with a tonnage of 212,500, and employing 11,770 men as officers and crew. In the interior, the number of steam vessels is 765, with a tonnage of 204,725, and employing 17,607 men. Our whole steam marine, therefore, amounts to 1,390 vessels, with a tonnage of 471,226, manned by 89,377 men, and carrying, besides freight, about 40,000,000 of passengers every year.

SANDWICH ISLANDS .- You know that the Paphian goddess Sea-born had established her shrine in these ocean isles, and that here for ages along all her rights ordinary and extraordinary, had been duly and fully celebrated. All this had to be reformed. Possibly the lights of Christianity, aided by the restrains of laws judiciously adapted to the position of things might in time have effected this. The missionary government set about it in too hot and zealous haste. Heavy fines and long imprisonment, aided by the machinery of that power, new and mysterious to the native, the written law, were brought into restless and harassing action. A child born out of marriage cost the mother \$50, or one year's imprisonment; any unmarried man or woman caught in suspicious circumstances, \$15; Those who are caught are laughed at and laugh themselves at their bad luck, and at the good look of the government and its officers, who have pocketed too many of their dollars. That is all. An obtuseness of feeling in this respect pervades all ranks to an extent which you can scarce conceive. The particular transgressions I speak of have changed their character but by no means their frequency. Real, practiced, heartless licentiousness is rifer than at any other period.-It no longer, indeed, comes abroad in joy, amid feast and song and revelry, but it skulks in every corner, those who have lived longest among them and best know them tell you, what one mixing among them tell you is led to conceive, and it is a conclusion at which any one acquainted with the statistics of the population question must arrive from the consideration of the data before him. The severity of the laws against illegitimate births was a direct incentive to abortion and child murder, which the previous practices of the natives rendered familiar to their ideas .-Cor. of Catholic Miscellany.



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Montreal, August 20, 1852.

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ENLARGEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN.

Since the commencement of this publication, we have often had occasion to express our grateful acknowledgments to the Rev. Clergy and others, who have manifested an interest in its success, particularly by getting up chals, and sending us lists of subscribers. That we fully appreciate their friendly cooperation, and are disposed to make a liberal return for the patronage are designed. patroning and are disposed to make a notice remain for the patroning with the month of August, by adding Styreen Pages of Matter without further charge. This enlargement of the work will enable us also to diversify its contents of soft may be a property of the contents of soft may be a property of the contents of soft may be a property of the contents of soft may be a property of the contents of soft may be a property of the contents of soft may be a property of the contents of soft may be a property of the contents of t tents in such way as to make it an interesting and instructive tems it such way as to make it an interesting and instructive Magazine to the more numerous class of readers—to the clergy as well as laity, to the better educated as well as to the less enlightened. As this increase of matter, together with the introduction 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 cooperation 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 received hereafter, the postage will not be pre-paid, except the American postage to Canada and the British Provinces.

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A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Magufacturer, Bleaury Street, near Hanover Terrace.

Died.

In this city, on Saturday the Hilbrinst., Mr.-Daniel McCrath, need 18 years, son of Thomas McCrath Esq. His tuneral, which took place on Monday, was attended by the largest concourse of respectable citizens we have ever beheld assembled as a little population. on a like occasion.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

June 14, 1853.

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Will be at all times supplied with the Choicest Deliencies the markets can afford. HORSES and CARRIAGES will be in readiness at the Stemmboats and Railway, to carry Passengers to and from the same, free of charge.

NOTICE:

The Undersigned takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous Friends, for the patronage bestowed on him during the past three years, and he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Morreal, May 6, 1852.

M. P. RYAN. Montreal, May 6, 1852.

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