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LECTURE DELIVERED BY THE REV. MR. KERRIGAN, AT THE HALL OF THE ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC INSTITUTE, QUEBEC,

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, 26TH APRIL.

Subject—Galileo and the Roman Inquisition.
(From the Canadian Colonist.)

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—I appear before you this evening for the purpose of addressing you on a subject on which, among our separated brethren, the grossest ignorance generally prevails; which has afforded to innumerable declaimers and shallow misinformed writers, as they conceived, ample matter for making a successful onslaught against the Catholic Church. It is universally assumed by them, as an unquestionable fact, that Galileo was persecuted by the Court of Rome, merely because he defended the Copernican system, and endeavored to overturn the old and erroneous one which had previously existed. Nor is it to be wondered at that such should be the opinion of those who look upon Rome as the mother of ignorance and something worse, when we reflect that history, especially history written in the English language, was, to use the expression of an eminent writer, for the last three hundred years, one vast conspiracy against the truth. I am well aware of the many deep rooted prejudices which exist on this subject, and of the obloquy to which I expose myself by distrusting the complacency of those who sneeringly point to Rome as antagonistic to science, and always jealous of the intellectual progress of the human race. It is really amusing to see the pompous airs which some men, stunted in intellect, and innocent of true historical knowledge, assume when they take occasion in their drivellings to refer to Galileo, the so-called martyr of science and victim of jesuitical intolerance. The voracity with which some Protestants, especially the vulgar sects, gulp down every lie and calumny, no matter how monstrous, against the Church, is really astonishing. Nothing is too huge, nothing too disgusting, for their capacious maw; every atrocity is fondly credited and tenaciously remembered which can inspire a hatred and nursery horror of the Court of Rome. There can scarcely be a doubt that if it were asserted that the present Pontiff renewed the war against science, and sent forth an army of monks throughout his dominions with orders to spike every telescope and dismantle every voltaic battery, the whole fignent would be readily believed and afford a delicious *marcanti* to the morbid appetite of the diseased religionist. It scarcely ever occurs to him to enquire what possible motives the Church can have for this supposed hostility to physical science. She surely could not fear that from the study of astronomy any objections could be deduced against transubstantiation, nor that chemistry and geology could overturn her belief in purgatory. Before I enter upon my subject I must observe that no Catholic is under the necessity of defending the acts of the Inquisition; no possible bond of interest can be assigned to connect us with its proceedings. In Italy it owed its origin to the pestilent heresy of the Albigenses, and therefore was established 1300 years too late for us to take any vital interest in it, for all we venerate in our hierarchy had its origin in the institution of Jesus Christ. I may also add that some of the most severe and vigorous attacks on the character of the Inquisition have proceeded from the pens of Bercartel, Cardinal Fleury, and other eminent Catholic Theologians. The famous decree of 1633, in reference to Galileo, does not pretend to be a dogmatic decree decisive of any point of doctrine, as we shall hereafter see; but even were it so, it would merely prove that those who were never gifted by Christ with inerrancy had erred. It was not to the seven Cardinals who drew up that decree that Christ addressed himself when he said: "Go, teach all nations, and behold I am with you all days even to the consummation of the world." The Sovereign Pontiff did not appear in the issuing of the decree; but even if he did, it would remain to be seen in what capacity he shewed himself; whether as a temporal Prince or as Bishop of the particular see of Rome—the first among equals, or as supreme head of the Church, addressing himself to the nations of Christendom, commanding them "to captivate their understandings to the obedience of faith." In the last instance alone would the decision take the form of a doctrinal decree; and even as such it is the opinion of a large section of divines it might be rejected until it should be accepted by the great body of the hierarchy. Now not one particle of all this appears. I advance a step further and I assert that it is the unanimous doctrine of Theologians now and then, that the Universal Church could not be supposed capable of adopting such a decree, could not make it binding on the consciences of Catholics; and for this simple reason that it would pretend to declare a certain doctrine philosophically false. Now Christ did

not promise to be with his Church teaching philosophy, but to be with it "teaching all things whatsoever I have commanded you," among which assuredly the conclusions of philosophy did not form a part.—I have entered into this explanation to show you how remote and slender is the tie of sympathy between us and the actors in the memorable transaction; how very far the conclusion, be what it may, that shall be adopted, is from implicating any one point of belief or practice to which as Catholics we are attached.—In fact there is nothing more familiar in our history, both before and since the condemnation of Galileo, than that the decision of the Inquisition should be rejected or reformed by the higher authorities in the Church. The Council of Trent itself has taught Catholics to place no implicit reliance on its awards and judgments, as may be seen in the case of Gonzana. But after all, what has been the temper and feeling of the Church in reference to the Copernican views? How did she receive them? For if we were to be influenced by the statements of her enemies, we would have to conclude that she looked on the growing opinions with an eye of jealousy and mistrust, and that finally in the day of Galileo this long pent-up jealousy broke out in open rupture, when she avowed herself the sworn enemy of the Heliocentric doctrine—that doctrine which is now taught so universally in her schools, and of which, had it depended upon her, mankind would have never heard. (Applause.) Now, ladies and gentlemen, what must be your astonishment when I prove to you that it is to the Church of Rome that we are principally indebted for the new theory of the earth's motion; that in Rome it had its birth, in Rome was fostered and matured; that but for Roman auspices, the countenance of Popes and Cardinals, the adoption of the new theory had been thrown back, in all probability, to a distance which it would now be vain to attempt to calculate. Yes, I proudly assert, that it is to the Pontiffs, and the Dignitaries of Rome, that we are mainly indebted for the Copernican system. The first to broach that system in modern times was a Cardinal. Destitute, and a stranger, indebted for his very name to the obscure village which gave him birth, Nicholas the Cusan was gifted with the most brilliant talent, the most soaring genius, and this was sufficient to open to him the road to the highest preferment in that Church and nation, which it is the fashion to decry as the enemies of all mental improvement. But in what particular department of science did this great man distinguish himself? He departed from the received opinions of his times. He advanced in the teeth of the much exaggerated peripatetic dogmatism of the day the startling proposition that "the Earth moves, the sun is at rest," and he answered the objections, as they have ever been answered, by contending that the illusory impression rises from the same cause which makes a person in a ship in motion fancy the objects on shore to be receding from him; and these views he proclaimed to the world as best he could. He even carried them to the foot of the Pontifical throne, by inscribing them to his former preceptor, Cardinal Cosarini. Was he visited with persecution? Did the thunders of the Vatican break over the head of this audacious man? Was the majesty of the Church insulted by this astronomical innovation? Nicholas the Fifth, a most illustrious Pope, and great Patron of learning, honored him with his most intimate friendship; raised him to the dignity of the Cardinalate, and always evinced towards him the highest marks of respect and esteem. He was intrusted by four successive Pontiffs with the most delicate affairs and important legations, and he continued in favor with the Court of Rome, without one moment's interruption, to the close of his valuable life, in the year 1464. Nor were the works of the good Cardinal allowed to go down with him into the oblivion of the tomb. It was one of the first tasks of the Italian Press to diffuse and perpetuate them, under the sanction of another exalted name, that of Cardinal Ambroise. In the year 1500, Copernicus, who occupied a professor's chair at Rome, gave lectures on the new theory, to overwhelming crowds, who flocked to hear him, and yet there was no opposition. On the contrary, after his retirement from the duties of his professorship, ample means were provided for him, by which he was enabled, in an honorable retreat, to devote all the energies of his great mind to the reconstruction of the whole fabric of astronomy. From the banks of Vistula, he turned for protection to the only spot on earth where he could hope to find minds sufficiently enlarged and enlightened to give a favorable hearing to his exposition of that system, in the study of which he had spent years of the most intense application. He was well aware of the difficulties that beset his path. He too well knew that his new doctrines would clash with those deep-rooted prejudices which had existed for ages. He dedicated his new work on the revolution of heavenly bodies to Paul III, and the successor of St. Peter, swung over the infant theory the shield of

his high protection, and secured to it eighty years of uninterrupted tranquillity and peace. But this was not all. Seven years before the publication of his great work a rumor was current that want of pecuniary means and fear of attacks from the scrupulous religionist prevented him from giving publicity to the results of years of laborious study. Cardinal Scorsberg nobly came forward, bade him dismiss his fears and instantly supplied him with the requisite funds.—At the death of this good man, who may truly be styled a Christian Moeenas, the Bishop of Ermeland succeeds him as patron of the system, and the new book soon appears, dedicated to and approved of by the first authority in the Catholic world. (Applause.) From all this, you may perceive, ladies and gentlemen, that it is to the fostering care of the Church that the world is indebted for the new system; that a Catholic Ecclesiastic was its first discoverer; and that once ushered into life it was taught with applause in all the Italian Universities. In the Roman College of which Bellarmine was Principal, the distinguished Jesuit Touquato, and in the Sapienza, also at Rome, another Jesuit delivered lectures in support of the Copernican system. How different the conduct of the highest dignitaries in the Catholic Church from that of the cotemporary Protestant Theologians. John Kepla, an honest Lutherinian, was subjected to the greatest annoyance of the divines of Tuburgen for having advocated the new system. These Protestant divines publicly condemned and branded him as a heretic, and persecuted him so much that he was at last obliged to fly his native country, and seek protection in the land of the stranger. And where think you did he obtain that protection? Who received the poor outcast? Who in the darkest hour of his affliction opened to him the door of hospitality, and caused his bright genius again to soar amid the stupendous wonders of the solar system. Let the Protestant historian, Wolfgang Mensel, who was his intimate friend, answer the question. It was, says he, the Jesuits at Gratz who afforded him an asylum, where secure from the malignity of his co-religionists, he could indulge without danger in the development of his favorite theme. As a further illustration of Papal hostility to science, he was afterwards called to fill the chair of astronomy, vacant in one of the Pope's Universities. Well indeed might the exclaim, in the words of one of England's greatest bards—

"Oh Rome, my Mother, City of the Soul!
The Orphans of the heart must turn to thee."

Having now proceeded so far, I beg leave to call your attention to the illustrious man, whose imaginary wrongs and woeful persecutions by the Roman Inquisition have been so frequently laid before the American public by bigoted sectarian writers, by spouting declaimers, and miserable little dabblers in historical lore, whose only knowledge has been gleaned from tainted sources, and whose minds are saturated with all the lies and calumnies which uncandid men could devise to bring the Church of God into derision and contempt. No sooner had Galileo directed his great discovery, the telescope, to the heavens, than he determined to go to Rome as to the place where with the best prospects to science he could first make known those startling revelations which it now became his exalted privilege to proclaim to the world. In vain did the Court of Florence use its every effort to induce him to, at least, postpone his visit. He was determined to unfold his views in the capital of the Christian world, by which means he expected they would be more speedily and widely diffused. Nor was he disappointed, his ardent expectations were more than realized. His reception was of the most splendid and flattering description; every grade of society vied with each other in heaping honors upon him, and no efforts were spared by the citizens of Rome to testify their deep respect and reverential homage to this child of genius and ornament of Italy. Buoyed up and emboldened by the splendid reception which had been given him in Rome, in 1612, he most unwisely began to raise the uncalled for question of the reconcilability of the scripture texts with the new theory, and to this course he clung with the most desperate tenacity, under the double persuasion that the system demonstrated, and that to him belonged the honor of having furnished that demonstration from the flux and reflux of the tides. I need scarcely observe that this double assumption is now recognized by all astronomers to be entirely false and ungrounded. The new system was by no means demonstrated by Galileo, for as Delambre justly observes, "Despite the immense progress which astronomy had made, have the moderns themselves been able to allege any direct proof of the diurnal motion of the earth previous to the voyage of Richer to Cayenne, where he was obliged to shorten the pendulum? Have they been able to discover one positive demonstration to the point to prove the annual revolution of the earth before Romur measured the velocity of light and Brad-

ley had observed and calculated the phenomena of aberration? Previous to these discoveries and to that of Universal Gravitation (made many a long year after Galileo) were not the most decided Copernicans reduced to mere probabilities, were they not obliged to confine themselves to preaching up the simplicity of the Copernican system, as compared with the absurd complexity of that of Ptolmey, (applause.) From this, Ladies and Gentlemen, you may perceive that the system was not demonstrated. Let us now proceed to examine the grounds of his confidence in the new views. Most modern writers would have us believe that it arose from the light which the first telescopic glimpse of the heavens let in on our system, particularly by the discoveries of the phases of Venus and the satellites of Jupiter. Now, nothing can be more false than this assumption. In 1610, the phases of Venus and other planetary wonders were discovered. In 1597, Galileo assures Kepler of his settled conviction of his favorite system, and towards the end of his life, in a letter to one of his pupils, he avows that he was led to this opinion by the facility which he conceived it afforded him in explaining the mystery of the flux and reflux of the tides. This was his favorite hobby, the crowning proof beyond which evidence could not possibly go. Compared to it the phases of Venus and all the other wonders of 1610 were as nothing. In 1616, when he stood the second time before the Inquisition, in 1623, and also in 1633, when he was condemned, he puts forward this as his main argument. Having thus erroneously persuaded himself that he had demonstrated the earth's motion he began to make a vigorous preparation for removing the remaining impediment, as he conceived, in the way of its general adoption, namely, the scriptural difficulties. In pursuance of the unwise purpose of raising the question as to the value of scriptural objections against his system, he commences that series of theological epistles, the first of which he addressed to Castelli, and this letter formed the sole ground of the impeachment brought against him in 1615. One Lorenzi, a Dominican, contrived by some means to get hold of a copy of this letter, and forthwith proceeded to Rome to lay his complaint before the Holy Office. The Inquisition, peremptorily demanded the production of the original, it could not be produced and the designs of the denouncer were therefore frustrated. The correspondence of the principal persons on this occasion which has come down to us reveals the temper of the tribunal in question, and the light in which they were disposed to look on the whole affair. Immediately after the denunciation, on the last day of February, 1615, Campioli the friend of the accused writes to say that the sentiments of Cardinal Barberini on this point were "that Galileo should not travel out of the limits of physics and mathematics, but confine himself to such reasons as Ptolmy and Copernicus used, because declaring the views of scripture the Theologians maintain to be their particular province. On the 21st of March, when the proceedings were at their height, the same writer again addressed his friend: "I have been this morning, together with Monsignor Dine, to the Cardinal de' Monte, who told us he had lately a conversation with Cardinal Bellarmine on the subject of the new opinions, and that the conclusion was that by confining himself to the System and its demonstration without interfering with the scriptures, the interpretation of which they wish to have confined to Theological Professors, approved and authorised for the purpose, Galileo would be secure against any contradiction; but that otherwise explanations of scripture, however ingenious, will be admitted with difficulty when they depart from the common opinion of the Fathers."

On the 25th of the next month, when the case had been dismissed, Bishop Dine testifies to "Bellarmine's having remarked to him that there was no question about Galileo, and that by pursuing the course mentioned, that of speaking as a mathematician, he would be put to no trouble." Thus terminated the first judicial enquiry which, by many, is confounded with the second, which took place the following year. So little, indeed, did the authorities at Rome wish to have any collision with the new doctrines, that, at the very moment when they are accused of attempting to crush them by means of the Inquisition, the famous Jesuit Torquato is delivering lectures in the Roman College in favor of the Copernican system. Galileo is congratulated by his friends that his affairs are now settled; but nothing, the most pressing solicitations of his friends, could prevent him from forcing the matter on again. He completes the last and most formidable of his polemical epistles, and sends it to the Court of Florence, thereby stamping it with the impress of royal authority. He then proceeds to Rome, unsent for, incited of his own free will, "to know," as he says, "what he should believe on the Copernican system." If it were necessary, I could here adduce innumerable and unquestionable testimony to prove that he was

not forced to go. He was again received most kindly by the authorities. Here are his own words: "My affair has been brought to a close so far as I am individually concerned. The result has been signified to me by all their Eminences the Cardinals, who manage these affairs, in the most liberal and obliging manner, with the assurance that they had felt, as it were with their own hands, no less my candor and sincerity than the diabolical malignity and iniquitous purposes of my accusers, so that, as far as I am personally concerned, I might return home at any moment." But he would not so return; he must needs dabble in Theology; he will not rest content until his opinion is declared in accordance with Scripture. Having obtained from his Court letters to Cardinal Ossini, he commences the work by that everlasting argument: the flux and reflux of the tides. The Cardinals were actually wearied out with the matter, and paid very little attention to it. At last, at a very inopportune moment, when the Pope and Cardinals were engaged in one of their largest Congregations, in some very important discussion, Ossini most unwisely interferes to force on Galileo's question. The Pontiff reprimanded him, but he still perseveres; and then, and not till then, did the Pope threaten to send the whole matter before the Inquisition. Bellarmine is sent for, a special congregation to examine the subject, is summoned, but, after all, what was the decision arrived at? It was merely declared that "it appeared to be contrary to the sacred scripture." And this account we have from a man who assisted Galileo in his cause, and who wrote this account in Rome for the philosopher at his own special request. It was then deemed prudent to impose a complete silence in regard to the subject on the philosopher himself; since he would not be confined within the bounds of philosophy, but needs must enter on forbidden ground and even this step was not taken but in the last resort. Bellarmine was commissioned to intimate their decision, and attempt by every friendly persuasion to engage him to give up agitating the question, and inform him if he had a mind to hold those opinions, to hold them in peace; but after the failure of this expedient the public notary and witnesses were called in and he was judicially bound to silence. He was, however, furnished with a certificate to the effect that they did not visit him with their displeasure, but left him to the enjoyment of his opinions.—Opinions once more not deemed heretical. The Pope admitted him to a long and friendly interview, and dismissed him with every demonstration of favor and regard. (Applause.) "This Ladies and Gentlemen, to give the law to the interpretation of the Scripture. He was left in the enjoyment of his opinions, but in doing so reduced as an ecclesiastical precaution to an absolute silence. The Copernican system was not attacked, for scarcely did this proceeding take place when the chair of astronomy, vacant in the Pope's University, was conferred on the illustrious Kepler, an unmeasurably more efficient supporter of the new system than Galileo himself. Galileo, therefore, was silenced on account of his extreme intemperance in the matter, and this attested by the Ministers of that Court which respected and idolised him, who were resident on the spot, and who dare not misrepresent him, "Galileo" says he, "makes more account of his opinion than that of his friends, and I so far as lay in my power, together with many cardinals of the Holy Office, have tried to persuade him to keep himself quiet, but if he had a mind to hold his opinion, to hold it in peace. He is heated in opinion, and displays an extreme passion, but with little prudence or strength of mind to know how to govern it. He is passionate in this affair and altogether blinded, as to how he should act, and will remain so, as he has hitherto done, bringing himself, and any one else who will be fool enough to second his views, or be persuaded by him, into dangers. He is vehement, obstinate and passionate, so that it is impossible for any one around him to get out of his hands." Surely then it was no wonder that steps should be taken to reduce him to an opportune silence, least the sacred character of the Scripture should be desecrated and profaned. He returns to his own Florence, and his departed spirit is at length at rest. Shortly after Cardinal Barberini mounts the Pontifical throne, and all the friends of Galileo immediately receive the highest honors, and are raised to the most distinguished situations. Galileo returns to Rome to congratulate his friend on his recent elevation to the chair of St. Peter.—Urban loads him with honors, and something more substantial in the shape of a liberal pension both to himself and his son. Throughout the Roman Court it is openly asserted that the Geocentric doctrine is not a matter of faith, that the opposite is not heresy, The Pope even expresses himself in similar terms.—Galileo's restless mind is again elevated. He, in express violation of the injunction which was placed on him in 1616, comes out in a pamphlet, in which he ridicules his opponents in the most sarcastic and insulting terms, and gives the whole preponderance of argument to the supporters of his own favorite theory. Yes; and he wantonly outrages every feeling of gratitude, by pointedly alluding to Urban, his patron, friend and benefactor. Hear what a staunch but enlightened Protestant Philosopher says on this point, I quote the words of one of the greatest ornaments of British Science, Sir D. Brewster:—"Whatever allowance we may make," says he, "for the ardor of Galileo's temper and the peculiarity of his disposition, and however we may justify and even approve his conduct, his visit to Urban the 8th in 1624, placed him in a new relation to the Church which demanded on his part a new and corresponding demeanor. The noble and generous reception which he met with from Urban, and the liberal declaration of Cardinal Hohenoller on the subject of the Copernican system, should have been regarded as expressions of regret for the past and offers of conciliation for the future. Thus, honored by the head of the

Church, and befriended by his dignitaries, Galileo must have felt secure against its lesser functionaries, and in the possession of the fullest license to prosecute his researches, and publish his discoveries, provided he avoided that dogma of the Church which even in the present day it is not ventured to renounce. But Galileo was bound to the Roman Hierarchy by even stronger ties. His son and himself were pensioners of the Church, and having accepted its alms they owed to it at least a decent and respectful allegiance. The pension thus given by Urban was not a remuneration which sovereigns sometimes award to the services of their subjects. Galileo was a foreigner at Rome. The Sovereign of the Papal States owed him no obligation, and hence we must regard the pension of Galileo, as a donation from the Roman Pontiff to Science itself, and as a declaration to the Christian world that Religion was not jealous of Philosophy." This, it must be admitted, is strong testimony in favor of the Roman See, from a man whose thorough Protestantism cannot be questioned, and who would most certainly have taken high grounds against the Church if he possibly could have done so in candor. By the publication of the pamphlet I have alluded to, the authority of the Inquisition was set at naught, and ostentatiously trampled underfoot. Then it was that steps were taken to vindicate the violated order of 1616, for it is false to assert that the severity with which Galileo was visited was attributable to hostility to Science or to the doctrine of the earth's motion. All the inconvenience he underwent was brought on by his disingenuousness, his pride, his insulting and ironical language. He was not brought to the Bar of the Inquisition for teaching astronomy, but for violating, with very aggravating circumstances of ingratitude, sarcasms and artifices unworthy of him, a solemn injunction of the Inquisition, that left him and his science free as air, and sought only to protect the Word of God itself from the danger of being abused. We have direct and positive authority for asserting that the Inquisition solely examined him upon the license and approbation of his book. They asked him why he had not informed the Master of the Sacred Palace, as he was bound to do, of the order of 1616. His reply was that he thought it unnecessary and useless. And, in this, says the historian, lay his fault; even one of his ardent supporters, one well acquainted with all the particulars of the trial, assures us that the violation of the order of 1616 was the sole cause of the proceedings of 1633. During the whole of this trial, Galileo was treated with the most marked indulgence. "He stood there," as I read in Harper's *Martyrs of Science*, "with the recognised attributes of a sage, and, though an offender against the law of which they were the Guardians, yet the highest respect was yielded to his genius, and the kindest commiseration felt in his infirmities." But, again, it may be asked was it not declared a heresy? Does not the decree of the Inquisition describe it as such? I answer, the word heresy used in the degree of 1633, is to be taken in a wide and technical sense. And this is evident, both from the language of Pope Urban, in whose reign the decree was issued, and even from Galileo himself. "No," says Urban, "the Church has not condemned that system, nor is it to be considered as heretical." Galileo speaks of it, with the consent of the Court, as only condemned *ad interim*, that is, not to be taught in its absolute form until proved to be true. In the formulary of abjuration, it is described as a heresy; but that expression, in the Acts of the Roman Tribunal, is applied to any sentiment or act contrary to the obedience of faith. The Roman Inquisition was primarily established against the pestilential heresy of the Alligenses, and, by a natural adaptation of terms, names every act that comes before it a "heresy," even offences not at all against faith. Nay, matters of fact which have nothing at all to do with opinion, and this may be seen in the Directory of the Inquisitors, published years before the time of Galileo, by Nicholas Bymerick. (Applause.) This, Ladies and Gentlemen, is the authentic account of that persecution with which the Catholic Church has been so often, even to the present day, upbraided; and I have selected this subject for this evening's lecture, for the purpose of rebutting a calumnious and utterly ungrounded indictment. I could, if it were necessary, and if time permitted, bring forward a larger amount of authentic and cotemporary evidence to sustain me indignantly and scornfully flinging back that charge, which, unscrupulous, or, to use the mildest terms, ignorant men would fain make good against the Church. I could have selected other subjects in the treatment of which it would have been easy for me to have delighted you more, but then, perhaps, I would have instructed you less.

It is really astonishing what retentive memories some people are blessed with when they take occasion to refer to Italy and especially to its capital.—All that the malice of man ever invented against the Roman See is remembered in its most trifling detail. Nothing is forgotten. Every exploded calumny is from time to time again raked up and presented under a new dress to the virtuous indignation of the Anti-Catholic world. Religious fanatics speak of Rome as opposed to science, as always desirous to limit the boundaries of human knowledge; but they very prudently forget to add that the most horrible, bloody and barbarous code of laws ever enacted for years disgraces the Statute Book of Protestant England. Laws which warred with all science, which made ignorance under the heaviest penalty compulsory on the Irish people, and nefariously proscribed a whole nation's mind, made it felony for the Professors of the religion of their fathers to get taught at home, and double felony to get taught abroad, which doomed to strangulation, or the galleys, the unfortunate Catholic Schoolmaster who would dare to impart the rudiments of knowledge to the infant mind. They jeeringly talk of Rome and her ignorance, of

Galileo and Copernicus, but it never once enters their thoughts to mention the reason which prevented free and enlightened Englishmen, from adopting the important and necessary improvements made in the Calendar by Gregory the 13th, and to which Copernicus so much contributed. Can it be denied that this reluctance solely arose from downright bigotry and sheer hostility to science through religious hate, the very same motives which actuate semi-barbarous Russia in her non-acceptance even to the present day. Truly was it observed by a judicious writer, that Englishmen would rather quarrel with the whole host of heaven than agree with the Pope in his computation of time. It was a mortifying but just humiliation to them when they were at last obliged to adopt the reformed Calendar, and call in the aid of a Catholic Prelate, the good and illustrious Bishop of Walsley. Who persecuted for science John Kepler? Who persecuted for science Descartes? Who banished and condemned as a heretic the amiable and virtuous Wolff? History—even Protestant history informs us that it was the extra sanctified divines of Holland? Who was it that steeped their hands in the life-blood of the saviours of the law of countries—the Washington of Holland, the faithful patriot Barnevelat? Who caused him to mount the scaffold at the venerable age of 72 years? Was it not, I would enquire, the divines of the Protestant General Council of Doct, assembled by the command of the slobbering, imbecile, and bombastic and conceited pedant, the shame alike of royalty and mankind, King James I. of England—(Applause). I have noticed these martyrs of science and toleration, to show to you the cool hypocrisy of these men, who would represent the Church of Rome as alone opposed to the development of the human faculties, whereas in all countries, and at all times, she has shown herself to be the *Alma Mater* of every science, as every science must necessarily be her submissive handmaid. The oft repeated statement of the Catholic Religion being unfavorable to genius and talent is wholly untrue. The contrary is the fact—a fact capable of being clearly demonstrated. I will take the year 1600, as about that time Protestantism was as complete in England as could be desired. From that time up to the year 1787—one hundred and eighty-seven years—let us examine the number of men remarkable for great powers of mind, which England produced, and compare them with the number of such men produced in the Catholic countries of France and Italy during the same period. From this we would be able to get at a pretty good foundation for judging of the effects of the Catholic Religion, in its influence on knowledge, genius, and what is generally called learning. I find these numbers ascertained in the *Universal, Historical, Critical, and Bibliographical Dictionary*.

England, Scotland, and Ireland, 132; Catholic France, 676; Popish Italy, 164. Allow one-third more to the French on account of population, and then, there will remain to them 451 to Protestant England's 132. So that they had man for man three and a half times as much intellect as England. Even the Italian population, though though less than England, and buried in Popish ignorance as it is, surpasses hers in intellect, and all my authorities are Protestant authorities, and therefore not likely to favor the Catholic religion. With reference to the encouragement given to learning, how does the conduct of the Universal Church contrast with that of Protestant England, as exemplified in the treatment of the professors of the Catholic College of Douay. The splendid Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, established in England when it was Catholic, being closed to persons, the College of Douay was established in the Netherlands under the influence of Cardinal Allen, for the teaching of Physical Science and Philosophy as well as Theology. In 1793, it was occupied by the infidel soldiery of the French Republic,—like another building dedicated to learning and religion not far from us, it was desecrated into a barrack, and its revenues confiscated. On the conclusion of peace in 1815, the British Government made a successful demand for a restitution of the property so spoliated, on the ground that it belonged to British subjects, and £60,000 was paid into a British Treasury. The late Duke of Wellington had a principal hand in the affair. But it is needless to observe that a subsequent claim made by those properly entitled to compensation was totally disregarded by the British Government, and the £60,000 was expended in embellishing and decorating Buckingham Palace. This spoliation of the spoliated reminds me of the savage in the fable attempted to skin the animal that had been skinned before.

No, the universal Church was born in the cradle of science, in an age the most enlightened and brilliant in the historic page—that splendid Augustan age, which had been preceded by others that had brought letters, arts and philosophy almost to perfection, to the end that Christianity might not be said to have been brought forth in the darkness of ignorance.—When by the invasions of the barbarians science was nearly destroyed in Europe, who preserved it from utter annihilation? Was it not, to use a trite metaphor, the Church that floated like the ark over the terrible inundation of Vandalic, devastating, fury, preserving, and cherishing in her bosom the gems of science and future civilization; and did not science, in an after age, flying from the blood-stained sword of Mahomet the Second, obtain protection from the Roman Pontiffs? "It would be difficult," says Hallam, the Protestant Historian, "to find a man of high reputation, in modern times who has not reaped benefit directly or through others, from the revival of ancient learning." "We have," says he, "the greatest reason to doubt whether without the Italians of those ages it would have ever occurred." Music, painting, architecture,—all the fine arts, where did they flourish? Where do sculptors go, even at

the present day, to draw their inspiration to perfect their acquirements? Oh! yes, I may confidently proclaim the fact that Rome was always that central sun from which emanated those rays of light that dispelled the clouds of ignorance which hung over the nations.

She has won too many trophies—trophies of infinite more value than those which hung around the temple of the Capotoline Jupiter to feel the least concern at the attacks of her pigmy assailants. I may then conclude in the words of the poet whom I quoted before:

"Italia tool Italia looking on thee,
Full dashes on the soul the light of ages,
Still
The font at which the panting mind assuages
Her thirst of knowledge, quaffing there her fill,
Flows from the Eternal source of Rome's Imperial bill."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The following Bishops of the Catholic Church in Ireland have signed the requisition for an aggregate meeting of the people of Ireland, to remonstrate against the persecution meditated against Conventual establishments:—The Lord Bishop of Cashel, the Lord Bishop of Clonfert, the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, the Lord Bishop of Killala, the Lord Bishop of Limerick, the Lord Bishop of Drogheda, the Lord Bishop of Ferns, the Lord Bishop of Cloyne, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore, the Lord Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, the Lord Bishop of Raphoe, the Lord Bishop of Galway, and the Lord Bishop of Waterford. The following peers have already sent forward their names:—The Earl of Fingal, the Earl of Kenmare, the Viscount Gormanston, Lord Southwell. The requisition has also been signed by the leading gentry and merchants of Ireland.

On next Sunday every parish in the diocese of Meath will meet to adopt a petition against Mr. Chambers' committee and Mr. Whiteside's bill. Such a course is worthy of the glorious name which the diocese, presided over by the Most Rev. Dr. Cantwell, has long borne, and we feel no doubt that on this as on all other occasions, the men of Meath will oppose a stern front both to open foes and to pretended friends. —*Freeman*, April 18.

REV. DR. CASHILL.—We understand that this distinguished and eminently popular pulpit orator will shortly return to Ireland, and after visiting the south, where his services are engaged in the promotion of the holy cause of charity and religion, he has kindly promised to preach in the new church of Kilskyre on Sunday, the 21st May.—*Telegraph*.

EPISCOPAL RESIGNATION.—The *Dublin Evening Post* announces that the Right Rev. Dr. McGittigan, Catholic Bishop of Raphoe, has resigned his office as one of the Commissioners of the Board of Charitable Bequests, to which he succeeded on the death of Archbishop Murray.

The Killybegs Cathedral will be consecrated on the 15th of August by Archbishop Cullen. The consecration sermon, it is said, will be preached by the Coadjutor Bishop.—*Traveller Chronicle*.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY AND AMERICAN GENEROSITY.—Workmen are employed at the Whaley House, Stephen's Green, preparing it for the opening of the Catholic University. The house is certainly one of the finest in Dublin, and was erected by Whaley, who earned for himself by his cruelty in the Irish rebellion, the name of "Burn Chapel Whaley," at a cost of \$150,000. He never enjoyed the mansion, built by the wages of rapine and blood; it was left with the estates to his son, Buck Whaley, and sold by his widow to Bianconi for the Catholic University of Ireland. What an extraordinary change—from the hands of a persecutor to the Catholic University. The house faces a beautiful square called Stephens' Green, containing about forty acres, laid out in the most tasteful manner. The front of the building is of the finest chiselled stone and has a very imposing appearance. The interior of the building is finished in the most beautiful style, and contains several most commodious apartments. There are four rooms most admirably suited for lecture halls, being large enough to contain nearly one hundred persons in each. There are buildings to the rear, intended for servants' halls, &c., and which by a trifling outlay can be made available for additional lecture rooms. The buildings used as stables by Buck Whaley, who was a celebrated hunting and turf character, were principally and are now occupied as a mansion by Judge Ball. He is a Catholic and will of course sell his interest in the premises to the Committee. To the rear is a large plot of ground called the *Coburg Gardens*, containing eleven acres. The Committee would of course purchase this ground, but were prevented from doing so, as the Dublin and Dundrum railway has secured a right of pre-emption in it by act of Parliament. The company will, however, only require a small portion for the terminus of their line and the necessary stores, and the University can then have the remaining part, which will enable them to erect additional buildings. Dr. Newman, who has returned to England, is arranging the details necessary for the opening of the Institution. Before this it was expected that a National Council or general meeting of the Bishops would have inaugurated the University. The personage having care of the drawing up of the necessary documents at Rome, became ill and thus is delayed the opening of an Institution to which we look forward with hope as one of the most effectual means to raise our country civilly and religiously.—*Dublin Correspondent of the N. Y. Freeman*.

EDUCATION—GENEROSITY.—The Right Hon. Sir T. Esmonde, Bart., has built a fine schoolhouse in the town of Gorey, for 240 boys, and has given a large dwelling house, three storeys high, for the accommodation of the Christian Brothers, who are to have charge of the school—all rent free. The parish subscribed £40 towards the schoolhouse; but the worthy baronet returned it to be applied to putting a new floor in the Catholic church. This is only a small item in the long list of the benefactions of this excellent man, who has expended thousands on the advancement of religion and education in that town.

FAILURE OF PROSELYTISM IN THE WEST—CONNEMARA.—The Rev. Mr. Lyons, P.P., Spiddal, Connemara, has published a letter on the subject of proselytism, in which he gives a list of about fifty persons who lately deserted the Jumper camp in his parish, and amongst them a quoniam Bible-reader.

The customs revenue for the port of Limerick last week rose to the high figure of £4,641.

SELLING THE PASS.—It is stated that the son of a distinguished member of the notorious "Priests' Protection Society," from which emanate most of the libellous handbills against priests and nuns, has been appointed by the present Government—Lord Aberdeen's Government!—to a situation, under Government, worth £1,200 a year!!! It is also stated that, within the past week, a most virulent and notorious Tory has been appointed a magistrate, in the city of Waterford, where there are already a superabundance of Tory magistrates!—*Catholic Telegraph.*

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—The virus of Irish Orangeism continues to strengthen and spread under the "liberal and enlightened administration" of Lord Aberdeen.—Mr. Gregg's new Operative Society now hebdomadally vents its venom in Duke street; and it has already become so considerable a power that Members of Parliament are not unwilling to preside over an occasional seance. It is amusing to perceive that Lord St. Germans has not himself secured any immunity from attack by consenting to insult Mr. O'Callaghan. At the last meeting of the society—presided over by Mr. Grogan, M.P., by the way—the chief business discussed was a resolution denouncing the Countess of St. Germans, for patronising a Catholic Ragged School Bazaar. Another equally characteristic resolution was adopted with enthusiasm, to the effect that "having learned from the organs of the Romanist party, that the Romanists are drawing up a declaration of their peculiar rights, the committee be instructed, immediately on its appearance, to prepare an *exposé* of that document." Mr. Grogan, in his own speech, declared that there was a party in the House of Commons determined to carry Mr. Chambers' Bill against all opposition; and Dr. Gregg intimated that, when the British Protestants—"having gone as far as their zeal and duty demanded"—failed in appealing to the authorities, it would be time to invoke the thousands of England.—*Nation.*

KIDNAPPING IRISH PAUPERS.—Disclosures recently made in the cotton emporium of Lancashire reveal a system of drawing, or drafting from, the poorhouses of this country, on alarming emergencies, which must be met with an united spirit of national resistance. These revelations of deception and despotism harshness not only illustrate the cupidity and thorough heartlessness which at times develop the odiousness of this age of Mammon, but they are well calculated to rouse the honest indignation of every class of Irishmen. The facts to which we refer have been supplied by the *Globe*, and we shall here repeat them on the authority of that journal. A few days ago, nine boys, between the ages of twelve and fourteen, presented themselves at the relief board of the parish guardians in Manchester, and asked for relief, when in answer to questions put to them they made the un-dermentioned statement. They said that they were originally inmates of the Dublin poorhouse, and that one day, while under the protection of that establishment, a cotton-spinner from Glossop, near Manchester, entered the yard in company with the schoolmaster, and inquired if any of them would like to go and work at a cotton-mill in Manchester, where they would have "plenty to eat," and "spending brass for Sundays." The latter inducement was too great to be resisted, and fifteen of them said, "Yes, they would." They were accordingly sent off, their work-house dress being retained. On reaching Glossop they were apprenticed to the spinner for a term of seven years, and commenced exploring the great labor mine of Lancashire. They soon found, however, that they had been shamefully deceived, and that the golden expectations held out to them were doomed to disappointment. They were all crowded together in one small house, while fourteen other boys, obtained in a like manner from Cork, occupied another house.—The twenty-nine messed together, and their food they had no reason to complain of; but in the mill their treatment was marked by great severity. They were overworked, and harshly punished for the most trivial offences; they were knocked down and beaten by a strap while almost in a nude state; the "spending brass for Sundays" had not been given them; and for three weeks they had been without a change of linen. On hearing this statement, the Manchester Board immediately ordered the boys to be placed in the pass-ward of the house, and to be sent back to Ireland at the cost of that township. We have before pointed out the baneful effects of the English law of settlement, as it affects Ireland. We have shown that a man may be tempted to quit his native soil, may spend the best of his days in increasing the wealth and adding to the resources of England, and yet he is no sooner too old or too feeble for active employment, than he is sent back to Ireland, and flung on the quays of Dublin, Belfast, or Cork, destitute of any means by which he may procure shelter and protection. In the case which we have taken from the *Globe*, we have another remarkable instance of the unjust tendency of this oppressive system. A number of poor and friendless boys are beguiled from that protection which the law and humanity of this country provide for them.—They are seduced by specious words, and fine promises, to intrust their well-being and safety to a Manchester cotton master, who not only violates every pledge he has given, but exposes them to hardships and cruelties which the spirit of our free country cannot brook. Ultimately they are driven to seek relief from an English board of guardians, when an order is made to the effect that they be sent back to Ireland, without the slightest redress, or even so much as a solitary voice being raised in vindication of their grievances, and legal rights as apprentices. Can anything be more oppressive or more iniquitous than this? To the Manchester school, presided over by Messrs. Cobden and Bright, and absorbed in the consideration of £ s. d., matters of mere humanity may appear of no moment; but we are greatly mistaken in the character and temper of our countrymen if a very general protest is not entered against this national outrage and indignity.—*Daily Express.*

It is asserted that an efficient inspection of the defensive capabilities of the existing fortifications on the shores of Belfast lough will be immediately made, in order to ascertain whether the present batteries, which are, indeed, few in number and notoriously inadequate, may be enlarged, or whether new ones will require to be erected.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

The Russian sailors on board the ship Norden to Waterford have mutinied against their captain, when some of them were brought before the magistrates this week. They said that their ship, having been sold to a British merchant, they had flung off their Russian allegiance and would fight for England. For their assault, however, on the captain, they got two days' imprisonment, and, having been paid off, have left for London.

THE POPE AND THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.—His Grace the Archbishop has been presented with a magnificent Paschal by his Holiness the Pope. This column of solid virgin wax seven feet in height, and eight inches in circumference. From its base to within six inches of its apex it is richly adorned in the most florid style of flower painting, representing the cross, with a halo and spaces for the insertion of the five grains of incense. Lower down is a representation of the Paschal Lamb resting on the sealed book. This splendid Paschal candle stands on a fluted Corinthian column seven feet in height, richly gilt and carved.

THE IRISH LAND BILLS.—The Peers composing the Select Committee on the Irish Land Bills have made short work of them. The Landlord and Tenant Bills—substantially those introduced last season by Mr. Napier in the house of commons—have been somewhat modified by the committee, and are to be brought forward early in May, probably by Lord Donoughmore; but the really important bill for the protection of the Tenantry—the Tenants' Compensation Bill, which the Government succeeded in passing through the House of Commons last Sessions—has been rejected. The result is that a Bill of pains and penalties—as you have truly designated the Landlord and Tenant measure—is to be recommended by the Lords' Committee for adoption; whilst no Compensation Bill of any kind—not even that which virtually obtained the sanction of Mr. Napier—has the slightest chance of favorable consideration from this Committee!—*London Correspondent of the Evening Post.*

DECLINE OF LITIGATION.—Notwithstanding the extended jurisdiction given to assistant-barristers, the number of cases at the late quarter-sessions were not a tenth of what they used to be generally in former years. At the late sessions of Portunna, Balinasloe, Clifden, and Galway, the combined number of processes entered were under 500. In the year before the famine the number of cases at these sessions averaged 5,000. Whilst the business thus dwindled down the number of practitioners remains undiminished.—*Galway Packet.*

REMOVAL OF SUB-INSPECTOR McMAHON FROM GORT.—We regret to hear that T. McMahon, Esq., Sub-Inspector of Police at Gort, is about being removed at the instigation of the Rev. Mr. Brownriggs, because he would not, as a conscientious Catholic, allow the men under his command to be used as the instruments of proselytism. This is another proof of the Exeter Hall tendencies of the Government. He has been transferred to Fribane.—*Ibid.*

DANGEROUS AFFRAY IN CORK.—An affray occurred on Friday night between some officers of the 49th regiment and a number of civilians, which resulted in a rather serious consequence to some of the parties engaged. It appeared from the statement of some of the parties, that those officers, after leaving a respectable house in North Street, pursued some persons into Fish Street, whom they alleged had thrown stones at them. They followed them into a house of a young man named William Murray, where a row of a very serious character ensued. Sticks were freely used on both sides, and in a few minutes the greater portion of the combatants were covered with blood. One of the officers had his eyes very nearly, if not completely, knocked out, another lies dangerously wounded in the head; and as may be supposed their opponents did not escape without considerable punishment. The persons whom they followed into the house of Mr. Murray positively deny that they threw stones, and assert that their assailants were mistaken in supposing so. In consequence of a row of somewhat similar character in which the persons belonging to this regiment were said to have been engaged a few nights since, Constable Edwards was patrolling in the neighborhood, and in a few minutes after took down the names of the parties engaged on both sides. The names of the defendants are Thackwell, Bullen, O'Reilly, and Aaron Jones. The case was partially investigated at the police office on Monday.

IDEA OF COCHIN CHINA IN IRELAND.—A friend has sent us the following characteristic anecdote:—The people about Enniskerry are great poultry fanciers, breeding Hamburg, Malay, Spanish, and Cochin China fowls to a great pitch of perfection. I was going to Dublin the other day on the Enniskerry coach, and two of the passengers, country gentlemen, were deep in a discussion respecting the merits and size of certain famous birds of the last mentioned description, which they had recently seen at Lord Monck's. Another of the outside, a Munster jobber, who had listened silently and attentively to the conversation, at last remarked, "Your honor, I never heard of the like of them coaching fowls, but I seen Tim Deegan's turkey down in Tipperary that I think would be a match for any of 'em." Upon being requested to mention what were the peculiarly valuable attributes which distinguished Mr. Deegan's fowl, the boy from Tipshire very gravely narrated how—"Tim Deegan's turkey was the greatest baste of a bird he ever seen; how they had him six days in the week carting out dung, and on Sunday drawing the jaunting car; and how in the winter, the times was intirely hard, and the could no give the poor thing enough to ate, so they was forced to kill him, and with that they snited him down, and well beseechs them, they axes Father McGuirk to dine; and, begor wher the dinner was over, his Reverence had said grace, says he, 'Tim ye gave a tight good dinner, so ye did, but Tim, ye villian,' says he, 'where did ye get that beautiful beef?' The Cochin China gentleman at once yielded the palm to the Munsterman, who gravely remarked, 'Deed, then, it's hard to bate Tipperary.'

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.—The *Tuam Herald* reports that agricultural operations in that district, favored by the extreme fineness of the weather, have been carried on to an extent unequalled for many years past.—"We have not seen, since the famine, so large a breadth of land laid down under oats and potatoes as is to be seen in every direction this season. The oat crop has already appeared over ground, and presents a most promising appearance. As regards pastoral affairs, stocks of all descriptions are looking well, and have quite recovered from the effects of the severe winter that has passed. The only drawback that farmers have to complain of, beyond the high rates of wages for labor is, that the weather has been of late so dry and warm that a little rain is now much required. On the whole, however, we must say that their prospects are most cheering this year."

The young potato crop everywhere in Ireland is growing up most luxuriantly and vigorously.

THE EXODUS.—A table, exhibiting the number of emigrants who have left the port of Cork from the 8th of January to the 9th of April in the years 1853 and '54, shows a marked decrease in the latter period,

Thus, in 1853 the grand total was 8,633, while in the present year it was only 5,905. This, however, is not to be regarded as an indication of the decline of emigration from the southern counties, inasmuch as the proper season for the despatch of vessels has scarcely yet come round. Besides, the current high rate of wages has no doubt had the natural effect of checking the emigration for the present. The four months next ensuing will in all likelihood tell a different tale.

The *Southern Reporter* states that no little surprise has been occasioned recently by the continued and apparently increasing emigration from that part of the kingdom of young and active men, the demand for whose labor is certainly much greater than it has been for a lengthened period, and who, it might be supposed, could find tolerably remunerative employment at home. The Cork paper thus accounts for the anomaly:—

"From some statements made to us within the last few days by persons in a position to know the facts, we are much inclined to believe that this particular migration of the younger peasantry has had its origin in a most absurd and unfounded apprehension that, if they remain at home, they will be forced to take service in the army or navy, and to take part in the Russian campaign. We have been assured, on what we consider excellent authority, that the dread excited on this score is so great that in one parish of this county, when Captain Jeringham, R.N., a short time since visited it with the view of enrolling coast volunteers, the young men actually slept in huggards, and avoided their own homes during the period of his stay, to escape the impressment, which they had been led to believe was contemplated. And the extent just now of this peculiar kind of emigration would seem to show that some unusual motive of the kind must operate on the class which it is removing from the country."

Mr. Thomas Gibson, of Kilrush, embarked on board the *Thesis*, Captain Richmond, 62 young women from the Cashel workhouse for Quebec, and provided them with all necessary bedding, cooking utensils and extra provisions, as agreed on by him with the board of guardians on the 6th April.

APPROACH OF CHOLERA.—As we anticipated, this disease is approaching nearer and nearer every day. After an outbreak in the city and county of Limerick it next showed itself in Ennis. It has now crossed over into this county. Within the present week some cases have appeared in Gort. Should it extend its track onwards here, it is to be apprehended that its violence will be very much aggravated by the present warmth of the weather, and imperfect sanitary precautions. It seems useless, however, to say any more about this scourge. No effort will be made to have the town properly cleansed until it shall be too late.—*Galway Packet.*

THE CHOLERA.—The last accounts state that the pestilence is progressing steadily, though slowly, through the lanes and courts of Belfast. The *Limerick Reporter* has the following statement:—"In consequence of representations made to the Mayor of Limerick with reference to the appearance of the epidemic on board one or more of the emigrant vessels about to leave this port for America, but particularly on board one of those vessels, his worship, we understand, has put himself in communication with the Government, in order that no infected vessel shall be permitted to go to sea, until all danger to the passengers shall have been averted by timely precaution and the supervision of the most efficient medical aid. The vessel we have heard particularly noticed as having had its passengers attacked with the epidemic, is the *Jessy*, and we understand it was conveyed on board by some of its sailors, who lodged in an infected house in Windmill-street, and who had been cautioned not to go on board by the medical inspector, Dr. Geary—a caution which they neglected. Within the last few days, we believe, others of the passengers of the *Jessy* have been attacked; and we have now only to echo the public voice when we express an anticipation that the proprietor will do what is expected at his hands under the circumstances. We have heard it asserted that one or two other vessels have been attacked; but the statement has not reached us with the same clearness and precision as the case under our notice. We learn that the Mayor has received an answer from the Castle, in reply to his communication asking the Government to appoint medical men to take charge of emigrant vessels leaving the port of Limerick. It appears that in the Emigration Act there is no clause which renders it imperative on the part of the proprietors of emigrant vessels to send out medical men to look after the health of emigrants; and it is therefore to be hoped that the Government will either take this duty on themselves or introduce a clause in the act that will make provision for medical attendance on board emigrant vessels. It is right to say that the rumor referred to, that disease had broken out in other ships besides that mentioned above, turns out to be true."

GREAT BRITAIN.

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster arrived in London, in good health, on the 12th ult.

CONVERSIONS.—The English converts lately received the Sacrament of Confirmation in the private chapel of Mgr. de Montpeiller, Bishop of Leige. One of these, Mr. Hamilton, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, belongs to one of the most celebrated families of Scotland. He was recently received into the Catholic Church, after having been for some time curate of Christ Church, Kent Road, London.—*L'Univers.*

The two youngest sons of the Marchioness of Lothian have been received into the Catholic Church at Edinburgh. These make six converts to the Catholic Church in the noble family of Lothian.

It is said that Thackeray the author, has conformed to the Catholic Church.

THE NUNNERIES.—A report has prevailed for the last week that Mr. Chambers was about to abandon his Committee at the instance of his leader, Lord J. Russell. And on this hint the agitation somewhat abated in certain quarters. We disbelieved the story from the first; and now we are in a condition to give it a positive contradiction. A parliamentary friend, who has communicated with Mr. Chambers, assures us it is his intention to press on with the greatest eagerness; and that the notion of stopping short was never even mooted.—*Nation.*

A late and able article of the *Morning Chronicle* in a tone of warning, adverts to the fact, that at the solemn moment of the Declaration of War, the House of Commons was engaged, not in devising means of

defence, but in seeking to cast unmerited contumely upon peaceful communities of charitable nuns. Bent on following up the inglorious strife, the first order of the day, after the adjournment of the House announces a renewal of that debate. May it not still be possible to direct the attention of parliament and the country to some more worthy theme—to some more patriotic course of action?—*Catholic Standard.*

It seems that Government are unwilling to fulfill their promise to appoint Catholic Chaplains for Catholic prisoners. The Correspondent of the *Tablet* says: "I have been told, upon what seems to be good authority, that in answer to a recent application Lord Aberdeen has intimated the impossibility of carrying out the promises made by Lord Palmerston. This impossibility consists merely in the treason of the renegades of Sligo and Athlone and their accomplices—and in the weakness of those who, without the same personal guilt, have adopted the same unhappy course. To them thousands of souls will owe their ruin, for they it is who, by their wickedness and weakness, stand between the Grace of God and the salvation of these afflicted captives. Yes, I am told there is little chance of the promises of last year being carried into execution. The Government has got the goods this year without paying the price, and having got the goods they are not such fools as to make a concession the granting of which would not make their weak and wicked friends a bit more friendly, and the refusal of which will save them from many hostile blows from another quarter."

THE MILITIA OF ENGLAND.—A return has just been laid before Parliament of very considerable interest in the present position of affairs. It is nothing less than an accurate muster-roll of our militia force, showing the quota due from each county for the year 1853, the number of volunteers actually enrolled on the 1st of January, 1854, and the number of each corps attending for training and exercise during the year last past. The total force intended to be raised was, as the reader will recollect, 80,000 men, who were to be levied by contingents from each county, according to its population. Of this number no fewer than 66,280 stood actually enrolled on the first day of the present year, and 51,561 are reported as having been out for training in 1853. Considering that the whole of this force was raised by voluntary enlistment, that the ballot has never once been put into requisition, and that the excitements of real war were not in operation at the period referred to, we think these results may be regarded with great satisfaction.—*Times.*

OFFER OF A POLISH LEGION.—Major Strawiarski, of the Polish army, has written to Lord Aberdeen, offering, on behalf of himself and countrymen residing at Portsmouth, the services of a Polish legion for the war. An answer has been returned to the effect that the letter has been referred for the consideration of the Duke of Newcastle.

Lord Campbell's bill to prevent any future deputations of peace societies or conventions to foreign sovereigns, similar to the recent one of Mr. Sturgeon and others to the Czar, will make all such proceedings a misdemeanor.

THE LABOR BATTLE.—The benevolent designs of the Mediation Committee, appointed to settle the Preston dispute, have been abruptly defeated. As usual, the operatives were willing to treat upon any reasonable conditions—to return to work at an average of the present wages in Lancashire, or to refer the entire question to arbitration; but the mill-owners peremptorily declined to enter into the negotiation at all, lest by so doing they should "admit a principle subversive of the natural ties between Capital and Labor." So the movement proceeds as of old.—*Nation.*

A London weekly paper gives the following curious portrait of Sir Charles Napier:—"A farmer looking man with a fat face, thick lips, and a tremendous nose covered with snuff; large ears like the flaps of a saddle, and like 'Uncle Ned' in lyric history, with no wool to speak of on the top of his head, although his phrenological developments display an extensive surface where the wool ought to grow; the head placed on the body of a stunted alderman, whose clothes appear to have been pitchforked on his back, with one short collar up and the other down, his waistcoat buttoned awry, and his shirt front smeared with snuff—and you have a portrait of Sir Charles Napier. If there is a thirst for further or more minute particulars it may be added that the Admiral wears Blucher boots, and takes snuff with three fingers."

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—On Wednesday a parliamentary paper was printed containing the instructions issued to the commanders of her Majesty's ships now engaged in the Arctic regions in search of Sir J. Franklin. They are to leave in the summer of 1855, and not to wait the winter of that year. Should England be engaged in hostilities with any other power, they are not to take part in it, it being the established practice of all civilized nations to consider vessels engaged in all scientific discoveries as exempt from the operation of war.

Punch informs us that the London Life Assurance Offices have given notice that they will charge no "danger premiums" upon the assurances of the lives of officers in the Black Sea fleet, so long as that squadron is under the command of Admiral Dundas.

GIGANTIC STEAM SHIP.—There are about to be built at the works of James Watt & Co., of Soho, a set of marine engines of 1,700 horse-power. They are intended to work with another set of 1,300 horse-power, driving paddle-wheels. These engines, amounting together to 3,000 horses, are to be placed in a gigantic ship of 23,000 tons burthen, to be propelled at the rate of 18 miles per hour by the united action of paddle-wheels in the usual manner, with the addition of a screw at the stern, a complete novelty in the science of steam navigation. The immense steamship is to be built of iron for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, and is intended for the conveyance of passengers and goods from this country to India by way of the Cape of Good Hope, which voyage it is expected to perform without any stoppage for coaling in the short period of thirty days. The dimensions of the ship will be 699 feet long, 83 feet breadth of beam, 53 feet depth of hold, and drawing 28 feet of water.

INCENDIARISM IN THE WEST.—An unusually large number of incendiary fires have occurred in Devonshire and the neighboring counties during the last few weeks. Agricultural buildings have chiefly suffered, but in several instances some malicious persons have set fire to extensive tracts of plantations.

THE CHOLERA AT LEEDS.—The cholera still rages in Leeds, but does not assume an epidemic character. Diarrhœa prevails to a large extent in certain districts of the town and shows a tendency to increase.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.

SHORT SIGHT BILLS from One Pound upwards, negotiable in any part of the United Kingdom, are drawn on the—
 Union Bank of London, London.
 Bank of Ireland, Dublin.
 National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh.
 By HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.,
 St. Sacramento Street.
 Montreal, February 9, 1854.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1854.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

No fighting as yet. On the Danube, the Russian columns are concentrating, whilst the Allies seem to be amusing themselves with reviews, public dinners, and much talking. The inaction of Admiral Dundas, in the Black Sea, is marvellous; he seems to have discovered the secret of being nowhere, when he is wanted; and of doing nothing with an immense expenditure of labor. Public opinion in England is strong against him, and the only excuse that can be offered is, that the Allied Squadron is required as much to protect the Sultan against his Moslem subjects, disgusted by the recent changes, as to defend Turkey from the encroachments of the Czar. In the meantime, the Greek insurrection is spreading, and is assuming the characteristics of a religious war. On the one side, Russia and the Cross; on the other, Great Britain, France, and the Crescent. It is probable however that the Russians will find means to strike a decisive blow, ere the arrival of the Allies in the field of action. Except as connected with the war in the East, the European news is devoid of interest.

Street preaching in the United States has again led to a serious disturbance. A Protestant minister of the name of Orr, who calls himself the "Angel Gabriel," and "Trumpeter for the King that is to come," was delivering one of his usual Anti-Popery tirades, in East Boston, on Sunday last. As this took place in a public thoroughfare, a crowd collected; the "Trumpeter," and his friends, then went over to Chelsea, where, in the open air, and in the public streets, they again commenced assailing Irishmen and Catholics with every opprobrious epithet. As this took place in a quarter where there are a number of Irish Catholics, it is not wonderful that a row ensued. The Protestants were however vastly superior in numbers and organisation; they drove the Irish from the ground; wrecked their houses, destroyed their property, and then commenced an attack on the Catholic Church. One zealous Protestant particularly distinguished himself by climbing on to the top of the Church, and wrenching the Cross from its fastenings; he cast it to the infuriated Protestant rabble below; the latter with true Protestant hatred of the Cross of Christ soon shivered the symbol of man's redemption to atoms. The military were called out, and at last the rioters were dispersed. The Chelsea civic authorities ordered the "Angel Gabriel" off, at the commencement of the disturbance, when this worthy Protestant minister took his departure, and has not since been heard of.

Parliament is summoned to meet for the despatch of business on the 13th June.

THE MINERVE ON THE "RESERVES" QUESTION.

"All the Catholics of Canada, and the whole Protestant party, that makes common cause with us in politics, are agreed upon the chief points of this question, ('The Clergy Reserves;') they reject all idea of spoliation: they recognise that there is no resemblance between the 'Clergy Reserves,' and the property of the Catholic Corporations of Lower Canada; and that the manner in which the Reserves may be disposed of, will afford no precedent to justify the spoliation of the property of the religious communities in Lower Canada."—*Minerve*, 9th inst.

We know not whether our cotemporary be blind himself, or whether he be merely seeking to blind others—his readers; who, perhaps, never, or rarely, see the accredited organs of the Protestant political party, with whom, in this affair of the "Clergy Reserves" the *Minerve* invites its Catholic readers to act in concert. But certain it is, that the whole, or nearly the whole, of that Protestant political party, so far from "rejecting all idea of spoliation"—as the *Minerve* asserts, openly declare their intention to attempt, at least, the spoliation of all Catholic endowments; and make no secret that it is solely for the sake of effecting this spoliation that they consent to the "secularisation" of the Reserves. We refer our cotemporary to the columns of his allies—the *Montreal Gazette*, the *Orange Lily*—the *Globe*, the *Montreal Witness* and the other leading Protestant and democratic organs of Upper and Lower Canada. It is true that the first attack will be directed, not against the Ecclesiastical Corporations—but against tithes; these will go first, the others will speedily share the same fate. It will be noticed that the *Minerve* carefully abstains, however, from alluding to tithes, and the effect which the "secularisation" of the Reserves will have upon this important branch of our ecclesiastical revenues.

"It is much to be regretted that some journals, without mature reflection, have treated this question, in view of the interests of the Catholic Church; and

have thus provoked a discussion which, would otherwise have been useless."—*ib.*

There spoke "Jack-in-Office" as plainly as ever poor Jack spoke in his life. It is indeed much to be regretted that his official repose should be disturbed for such a cause, and that all Catholic journalists are not content to view the "Clergy Reserves" question from his (Jack's) office window, and through an atmosphere impregnated with red tape and sealing-wax. It must sound strange in Jack's ears to be told that there are interests, in the eyes of Catholics, higher, dearer, and more sacred, than his; that if the interests of the Church required it, we should have no objection to see him, and his, blown off into infinite space. Besides, according to Jack, there was no occasion for such a discussion—this question of—"secularisation."

"By no means affects the doctrines and teachings of the Catholic Church."—*ib.*

Pardon us, good "Jack-in-Office;" it does, and that most vitally. As we have shewn, "secularisation" is only defensible upon the hypothesis that, State assistance, in aid of religion, is bad, and should be abolished; and therefore as a logical consequence, the State should no longer give its aid to the Popish Priest of Lower Canada to enforce the payment of the tithe. There is more than expediency at stake; we do indeed know that it will be most inexpedient for Catholic interests that the "Reserves" should be "secularised;" but we know also that "secularisation" will never be effected until Catholics recognise as true, a principle which the Church condemns as false—viz.,—That the support of religion should be left entirely to the Voluntary system; and that all State assistance, in aid of religion, is evil.

"Do right," quotes the *Minerve*, "no matter what may happen." We adopt the sentiment, and will act by it. But we deny that it is right to "secularise" the Reserves; we deny—seeing the great want there is in Upper Canada of religious instruction for the people—seeing also the general prevalence of crime and impiety—we deny that it is right to take away the sole fund that exists for applying a remedy to this lamentable moral and spiritual destitution. We defy the *Minerve* to assign one reason why the "Reserves" should be "secularised."—Mind! will of a majority is not reason; for, in God only, but never in man, are will and reason, one.—The *onus probandi*, that it is right to "secularise," rests with the *Minerve*.

Finally, the *Minerve* taxes us with inconsistency, in having treated the question of the "Reserves" differently, two years ago, from what we do now.—For this purpose our cotemporary quotes an article from the *True Witness* of 1852; which so far from convicting us of inconsistency shews clearly how strictly consistent the *True Witness* ever has been on this question.

We asserted then, as we assert now, that as against the Imperial Legislature, the right of the Provincial Legislature to legislate for the "Clergy Reserves" was good.

We admitted then, as we admit now, the legal right of the Legislature to "secularise;" but because we admitted the legal right then, as we do now, we did not then, and do not now, recognise the right, or rather expediency, of exercising it.

We refrained then from discussing the expediency of "secularisation," because that issue had not then been raised; but we, intentionally, and with a view to the objection of the *Minerve*, remarked that though admitting that legal right, many might be disposed to contest the expediency of its exercise. It is not advisable always to exercise every legal right. The Queen has the right of veto; the House of Commons has the right to stop the supplies; but it does not follow that the one is bound to negative every Act passed by Parliament; or the other, to throw the whole affairs of the nation into confusion. The strict exercise of a legal right may oft times involve a great wrong.

Here is our confession of Faith upon this Reserves question, which, if the *Minerve* again thinks fit to attack, we would at least beg of him to state correctly.

We admit, for the sake of argument,—or rather we do not deny—the legal right of the Provincial Legislature to "secularise" the Reserves.

But we do not admit that there exist any reasons why those "Reserves" should be "secularised;" though there are many and cogent reasons, why they should not.

If badly, or partially distributed, to the undue advantage of some denominations, and to the exclusion of others, we admit the propriety of a new and more equitable distribution; which is all that can logically be deduced from the premises. It is only from the premises—that the State should not give any material, or pecuniary assistance, to the cause of religion and morality—that the propriety of "secularisation" can be deduced.

And lastly, we contend that—seeing the great religious destitution that prevails in the Upper Province—it is not wise to throw away the sole means of thereunto applying a remedy.

The *Montreal Freeman* of Saturday last contains an article, professedly written by a Catholic, in which the writer objects to the policy advocated by the *True Witness* as most in accordance with Catholic principles, and most likely to promote Catholic interests in Canada. Far be it from us to contest the *Freeman's* right to criticise and oppose that policy; but we contend that he should do so under his true colors; that he should not assume a Catholic disguise, in order the more easily to assail a Catholic argument. We notice our cotemporary chiefly for the sake of stripping the mask off him; for it was no Catholic that wrote the article to which we allude. For instance, he says:—

"The editor of the *True Witness* does not deny that

the Legislature may lawfully deal with the question"—that of the "Reserves;"—but argues, as he says, from a Catholic point of view. This is, you will perceive, shirking the merits of the question, and amounts to saying, that, because the decision the Protestants desire, and would come to, if left to themselves, might by possibility operate against Catholics in time, we (Catholics) should interfere and prevent such decision. This, I think, is not just." The Italics are our own.

There is much in the above paragraph to show that it was never written by a Catholic; and that the "we (Catholics)" of the *Montreal Freeman*, is but a feeble attempt to conceal the Protestantism of the writer. At best, if a Catholic at all, he is one of those *Orange Kawtholics*, of whom, of old, the Great Dan used to make mince meat, holding them and their principles in abhorrence.

According to the *Freeman*, the *True Witness* "shirks the merits of the question" because he discusses it from a "Catholic point of view;" and is "unjust," because he deprecates a policy, no matter how popular amongst Protestants, which may in time "operate against Catholics." Such assertions never fell from Catholic lips; such sentiments, were never entertained by a Catholic heart.

We "shirk the merits of the question"—and, because we discuss it from a "Catholic point of view!" Why, bless the man, what does he mean? If indeed, he believed the Catholic Church to be the true Church, and her teaching the only sure guide on all questions wherein the interests of religion and morality were concerned, he would know, that the "Catholic," is the only, "point of view" from whence the merits of the question can be discerned; and that it is only by discussing the question, as seen from that "point of view," that its real "merits" can be properly discussed at all. Instead of accusing us of "shirking the merits" of the question, because we discussed it from such a "point of view," he would, if a Catholic, and deemed us in error, have blamed us, for that, enjoying such an excellent stand point, we had nevertheless failed to perceive and appreciate those merits; he would have found the cause of our error, not in our choice of "a point of view," but in our own distorted organs of vision, unable to profit by the advantages of our position. No, no, Mr. *Freeman*; your speech betrays you—"et loquela tua manifestum te facit." Your "*We Catholics*," is but a flimsy disguise, which the first breath of air blows asunder. Beneath your Catholic lion's skin, we plainly see your Protestant ears; and your very questionable attempt at a Popish roar, ends in the melancholy, but most unmistakable bray of the conventicle. It is in vain for you to attempt passing yourself off as a Papist.

And it is "unjust," argues our cotemporary, to oppose "secularisation," because, in time, such a measure may possibly "operate against Catholics." Were the writer a Catholic, he would know that all that operates, or may, by any possibility, operate, against Catholic interests, is evil, and therefore of the devil, and therefore most justly to be opposed. But here we hear the sonorous bray of our unmasked opponent; there it goes, lion's skin and all, and the noble creature stands before us in all his beauty. Translated from a bray of Protestant indignation, into plain English, this is the meaning of the *Freeman's* complaint of injustice against the *True Witness*.

He means—that it is "unjust" for the Catholic to prefer religion to politics, Church to party—and thus to make every thing subservient to the interests of Catholicity—that it is "unjust" thus to prefer the interests of a particular sect, to the general interests of the whole community.

We can understand this language in the mouth of an avowed Protestant; but it is absurd when coming from a pretended Catholic, who professes to believe that the Catholic Church is God's Kingdom upon earth; and that the only true policy consists in extending, consolidating, and perpetuating that Kingdom—whose interests are identical with the true interests of the whole community—and which interests therefore, cannot be promoted without at the same time, and thereby, securing the general well being of all mankind. The Catholic cannot conceive of God's Kingdom upon earth being too powerful, too prosperous, or too widely extended; he cannot for an instant admit the possibility even of their being any interests distinct from those of that Kingdom; or that any claims, no matter how numerous supported, should for one instant be allowed to come in competition with the claims of the Church. The policy of the Catholic is—"The Church."

Either the Catholic Church is what she professes to be; or she is not. If she be, then she is God's Kingdom upon earth; and that policy only is sound, which tends to promote and perpetuate her power, her influence, and her dominion over all men. If she be not altogether what she pretends to be, then is she an impostor; and the sooner all men renounce her, and become even as "*we*," of the *Montreal Freeman*, the better.

Our cotemporary says:—"It were good Catholic policy to act so as to retain the friendship of the old Reform party of Upper Canada."

Yes; most assuredly, if the old Reform party be sincere in its attachment to the Catholic Church;—if its chief policy be to promote the power of God's Kingdom upon earth. But, otherwise—no—decidedly—no; for the friendship of the enemies of God's Church is hostility to God; and it is good Catholic policy to act so as to retain the friendship of God; but to retain this friendship, we must, above all things, be faithful and obedient to His Church, and avoid all alliance with His enemies, and rebels against His Kingdom.

In conclusion, we would remark to the *Freeman*:

1. That it is not true that the question of the Reserves "concerns Catholics alone." But if it were, then Catholics should be exhorted to observe a strict

neutrality; and, if they did not throw the weight of their influence against "secularisation," at least to abstain carefully from saying, or doing anything to determine a question in which, according to the *Freeman*, they are in no wise concerned.

2. We would also call the attention of our cotemporary to the fact—admitted by the leading Protestant and "secularising" journals of Upper Canada—that the party in favor of "secularisation" amongst Protestants, is "a miserable handful hardly worth reckoning;" whilst "the great majority of the Protestant population of Upper Canada are opposed to 'secularisation.'"—*Bathurst Courier*.

3. We would conclude, by remarking—that—as Catholics should be entirely neutral in a question in which they are in no wise concerned, and should leave its decision to Protestants alone, who, according to the *Freeman*, are alone interested therein—and, as the "great majority of the Protestant population of Upper Canada is opposed to 'secularisation'"—the advice given to Catholics, by the *Freeman*, and other "Secularisers" of Lower Canada, that they should, by their votes, aid in imposing "secularisation" upon the adverse Protestant majority, is not only manifestly inconsistent with their assertions, that the "Clergy Reserves question concerns Protestants alone"—but is also a monstrous outrage upon the liberal principles of government which they profess—unjust, impolitic, and eminently anti-Catholic.

We copy from the *Toronto Mirror*:—

The regular monthly meeting of the Toronto Catholic Institute took place on the evening of Monday last, and we must express our extreme regret that indisposition prevented our attendance. We are happy to learn that there was a large attendance of Members, and that the utmost unanimity prevailed.

His Lordship the Bishop presided, and several of the Catholic pastors of the city were in attendance.

His Lordship, after thanking the Association for the honor conferred upon him in his unanimous appointment as President, and for his cordial reception on that occasion, called the particular attention of the meeting to the Report recently furnished by the Board of Trustees of the Catholic Separate Schools of this city. This able document was minutely reviewed by his Lordship, and the excellence and superiority of the system of education inculcated, were distinctly pointed out.

The obstacles which bigotry and prejudice continually raise against the beneficial application of the School Laws, were enumerated and traced to the vague and undefined terms employed in the Supplementary Act of last session. Language capable of distortion and misdirection should never be employed in legislation, particularly on subjects of such vital interest, and where adverse parties are on the watch for an opportunity of perverting the law from its direct and legitimate object. The remedy proposed by his Lordship was clear and explicit, and if proper means are applied, we may expect its early adoption by the Legislature. The demand is just and imperative, and must not be withheld.

That part of the Report which shows the deficiency in numbers, in accommodation and school apparatus, received particular attention, and plain and practicable remedies were suggested for adoption.

At the conclusion of his Lordship's comprehensive and instructive address the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

That this Institute cordially concurs in the views expressed by His Lordship the Bishop on the necessity of putting our Catholic Schools in a more efficient state, by affording additional accommodation to both Teachers and Pupils; and to effect this object we pledge ourselves to collect, by means of Subscriptions, a sum sufficient to carry his views into effect, and name the following gentlemen as collectors:—D. K. Feehan, Thomas Hays, Angus Macdonnell, J. P. De la Haye, Jas. Hallinan, S. G. Lynn, P. Doyle, J. McCurry, P. Mullin, and C. Robertson.

The following Resolution was also passed after some discussion, with only two dissentients:

That the Catholic Institute of Toronto pledges itself to oppose by all constitutional means the re-election of the present Ministry and of any of their supporters, if at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament full justice is not done to the Catholics of Western Canada, with regard to the free working of their Separate Schools; and that this Institute invokes the sympathy and assistance of their fellow Catholics in Eastern Canada to promote this object.

Our friends and coreligionists of Upper Canada may be perfectly assured of our earnest sympathy with them, and of our readiness to co-operate with them, in delivering the Catholics of the Western Province from the galling yoke which Protestant intolerance has imposed upon them. The demand, of our friends are very simple, and very just. They demand, that Government assistance shall be afforded to Catholic schools, to the same extent as it is afforded to Non-Catholic schools; this they have the right to ask; and this it is our duty—Catholics of Lower Canada, enjoying as we do Freedom of Religion and Education—to insist upon, for our unjustly treated brethren. At the coming general election will be the proper time to enforce our claims; the question of Education should be made a test question; and no candidate should receive a Catholic vote who will not pledge himself to use every means in his power, as a member of the Legislature, to secure to the Catholics of Upper Canada the enjoyment of their just rights in the matter of education.

But who are the enemies whom the Catholics of Upper Canada have most to dread? What party is it that is most hostile to them, and to their claims?—We hesitate not to answer—The Democratic, or Liberal, party—as its members call themselves in defiance of common sense. The real enemies of Freedom of Catholic Education are your Radical, *so-called*, "Voluntaries" in Religion, and "Secularisers." Nay with them, one motive which incites to "secularisation" is the certainty that it will be an easy matter to put down Popish "Separate Schools" when once they shall have succeeded in "secularising" the Reserves. The best and surest way for Catholics to maintain and perfect their system of Separate Education, is to oppose with all their power the success of the darling plan of Mister George Brown, and his fellow-workmen of the Holy Protestant Alliance.

The two questions—of the "Clergy Reserves," and

that of "Education"—are so intimately connected that it is impossible to treat of one, without to some extent discussing the other. If, in Lower Canada, "secularisation" means abolition of Tithes, and war to all Ecclesiastical Corporations, in Upper Canada it no less clearly means, "No Separate Schools"—"No Sectarianism in Education;" these indeed are the regular battle cries of the "Secularisers." Shall Catholics, then aid these men in their designs?—Will they be so simple—as our correspondent *Cataraqui* says—as to put a rod in pickle for their own backs? Forbid it heaven; and yet this is just what every Catholic will do who, at the next election, gives his vote to a "secularising" candidate.

The Irish Catholics are—thanks to the "Reserves" question, and in spite of the smallness of their numbers, of considerable political importance in the Upper Province. The fate of the day is in their own hands; and if united, they can dictate their own terms, and enforce their own conditions. The Protestants, though numerically more powerful, are—thanks again to the "Reserves" question—divided amongst themselves; and each section greedily courts the Irish Catholic vote, knowing that on whatever side cast, to that side victory will incline. But let "secularisation" once be effected, and we shall see High Churchmen, and Infidel, Tory, and Democrat, meeting in cordial embrace: John of Toronto will lie down with Mister George Brown of the *Globe*; neither shall the Orangemen any more do battle, one with the other, for the "Sovereignty of Scarlet." Harod and Pilate shall be made friends on that same day. Verily, such a peace will bode no good to the Catholic Church.

Our friends of Upper Canada call upon us of Lower Canada "for sympathy and assistance, and they do well; for are we not bone of their bone, and flesh of their flesh? But they can do more for themselves, far more, than, with all our sympathies, we can do in Lower Canada. Upon their vote depends the fate of the "Reserves," and upon the fate of the "Reserves" depends the question of Freedom of Education for Catholics in Upper Canada. If unfortunately, deaf to warning, blind to their dearest interests, Catholics should by their vote, give the victory to the democrats and ultra Protestants, it will be in vain for us to come to the rescue, it will be late for us to proffer sympathy or assistance. The position of Catholics in the Upper Province will have been fixed, and finally fixed by themselves; from that position there will be no rescuing them; and really, after such an incredible, such a stupendous exhibition of suicidal folly, in it there will be no pitying them.

Do you want Separate schools? we say to our Upper Canadian friends—Do you want to secure for yourselves and children—"Freedom of Education?"—Do you wish to avoid for yourselves and them the curse of Protestant ascendancy, and the baneful influence of Protestant Education?—Then unite, and as one man, hurrying to the the Polls, record your vote against "Secularisation." By so doing, you can, at any time, enforce your demands: and in this policy alone consists the possibility of Freedom of Education for you and yours.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of this city acknowledges Dr. Ives' work at some length; and we must admit that it would be well if, in treating of Catholicity, Protestant editors would more generally initiate the courtesy and candor of our city cotemporary. It is not then in any captious spirit that we would ask him to assign his reasons for making the following extraordinary assertions, respecting converts from Protestantism to Catholicity. Speaking of the change that must come over the mind of such a person, our cotemporary says:—

"Then comes repentance, and the thoughts of what has been—of the false step taken—the no-peace found. Candidly, we believe, that were a convert to Rome to tell us his real mind after the first excitement of the change has worn off, he would admit that if the shadow of the dial of his life could go back a few months, he would not do what he has done. But it cannot.—What is done is done. And he is too widely awake to his bonds to dream of change. They have tied his conscience and his soul for ever. He will not try to change, nor think of it; but this he will do—he will tell any he finds restless and discontented in the church of their fathers, to consider longer, and more than he did, before they bid farewell to their Home; that Home, which ere long the world may be looking towards as the Millennium's great rising light, while they must be mourning how they have lost their part in her glory."

Might we take the liberty of asking the *Advertiser* what authority he has for such an assertion? Can he mention, by name, one person who, having become a Catholic, ever repented of the step as false?—or who failed to find peace—peace to his heart's content—within the bosom of the Church? Can he mention one who, on his death-bed—then when things are seen in their true proportions, and estimated at their just value—ever expressed the least desire to renounce the Catholic Faith? Infidels we have often heard of, who, at such a season, have renounced their infidelity, recognising Jesus as their Redeemer; and this we have often heard urged as a proof of the divine claims of Christianity. Protestants too, we have often heard of, who, on their death-beds, have called for the Priest, with the Sacraments, and sought to be reconciled to the Church. But who ever heard of a Catholic, on his death-bed, desiring to renounce his Catholicity; or rejecting the aids which, at that supreme moment which tries all men's works, the Church offers to her children? We do not believe that there is such a case on record; for however willing a man may be to live a Protestant, he will always desire to die a Catholic.

And what, and where, is that "Home"—that Protestant "Home," whereof our cotemporary speaks, and of which he prophesies such glorious things?—

Is it the church by Act of Parliament established, and whose dogmas are decided by judicial committees of Her Majesty's Privy Council? Alas! many have sought peace therein, but have not found it; for the soul, about to pass into the presence of its Judge, requires some surer pledge for its safety than an Act of Parliament, or a Royal Proclamation. Or is it in Protestantism generally, and not in any Protestant sect in particular, that this peace, this quiet, happy "Home" are to be found? Protestants tell a very different story when they dare speak the truth. Hear the words of Dr. Isaac Watts, speaking of the Trinity; of one certainly not the least amiable of the children of this Protestant "Home;" and say then—What peace had he? what certainty, what assurance?

"Dear and blessed God, hadst thou been pleased in any one plain scripture to have informed me which of the different opinions about the holy Trinity, among the contending parties of Christians, had been true, thou knowest with how much zeal, satisfaction, and joy my unbiassed heart would have opened itself to receive and embrace the divine discovery. Hadst thou told me plainly in any single text that the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost are three real distinct persons in the Divine nature, I had never suffered myself to be bewildered in so many doubts, nor embarrassed with so many strange fears of assenting to the mere inventions of men instead of Divine doctrine; but I should have humbly and immediately accepted thy words, so far as it was possible for me to understand them, as the only rule of my faith. Or hadst thou been pleased to express and include this proposition in the several scattered parts of thy Book, from whence my reason and conscience might with ease find out, and with certainty infer this doctrine, I should have joyfully employed all my reasoning powers with their utmost skill and activity to have found out the inference, and engrafted it into my soul.

Thou has taught me, Holy Father, by thy Prophets, that the way of holiness in the times of the Gospel, or under the kingdom of the Messiah, shall be a highway, a plain and easy path, in which the wayfaring man or the stranger, though a fool, shall not err therein. And thou hast called the poor and the ignorant, the mean and the foolish things of this world to the knowledge of thyself and thy Son, and taught them to receive and partake of the salvation which thou hast provided. But how can such weak creatures ever take in so difficult, and so abstruse a doctrine as this, in the explanation and defence whereof multitudes of men, even men of learning and piety, have lost themselves in infinite subtleties of dispute, and endless mazes of darkness? And can this strange and perplexing notion of three real persons going to make up one true God, be so necessary and so important a part of that Christian doctrine which, in the Old Testament and New, is represented as so plain and so easy, even to the meanest understanding?"

Here we have the picture of a mind, honest and devout, distracted with a thousand doubts and fears; seeking after truth, yet knowing not where to find it; and confessing, that, in Protestantism, there is no peace of mind, because therein there can be no certainty of truth.

Whilst every fresh arrival from Europe brings startling intelligence of the progress of Cholera, the idea that the fell destroyer may probably, and ere long, visit our shores, is generally scouted with indignation; as if Canada generally, and its large cities particularly, were epidemic-proof, and in no wise subject to the calamities which attack other less favored regions. This may be called trusting in Providence; it looks however very like tempting Providence.

We place great confidence in the well known zeal and determination of our Mayor; we know that all that man can do, will be done, in so far as he is concerned; and that, if he be but effectually seconded by the subordinate authorities, and citizens, although the evils under which Montreal now labors may not be altogether removed, much will be done to place the City in a condition to meet without trembling the advancing foe.

To cleanse the City of Montreal from the accumulated abominations of years, is however no easy task. Its drainage is thoroughly defective, and to remedy this defect would require the work of years, and not of a few months only; it is perhaps the worst drained city on the Continent. Indeed, for filth and abominations of all sorts, it would be difficult to find a match,—even in the dirtiest cities of the East, where plague is a constant resident—for many parts of our suburbs, where the stench and noisome exhalations arising from uncovered drains, cess-pools, and ordures of all descriptions, we should rather say—"indescribable"—are of themselves sufficient to generate a pestilence. It would be well if some of our civic authorities would occasionally pay a visit to these neglected quarters of the City of Montreal.

For their information we make the following extracts from the "Notification" issued by the "General Board of Health," Whitehall, on the 17th ult:—"The General Board of Health deem it their duty to warn Boards of Guardians, local Boards of Health, parochial boards, and other local authorities, against placing a false security in the present apparent disappearance of epidemic cholera.

"It is of the last importance to bear in mind that a similar decline of the pestilence took place at corresponding periods of its progress in both its former visitations.

"The attack of 1831 was premonitory of a more severe and wide-spread outbreak in 1832.

"The epidemic of 1848, which in the autumn of that year numbered nearly 1,000 victims in the metropolis, almost wholly disappeared in the spring, yet returned with redoubled violence in the summer, destroyed nearly 2,000 persons weekly for several weeks in succession, and produced, including deaths from diarrhoea, a total mortality of more than 17,000.

"In like manner, the outbreak of last autumn, which commenced with greater virulence than the epidemic of 1848, and destroyed in the metropolis during the first months of its course, double the number of victims, has been followed by a lull which has been more complete than that of 1849. But within the last month the disease has again become more active,

and a gradual increase has taken place in the number of deaths, raising for this month the total deaths in England and Scotland to twice the amount of the corresponding period of 1849. The analogy of the preceding visitations therefore justifies the apprehension that the disease, instead of having ceased, is in its period of incubation, and that the epidemic, in its decided form and full force, is yet to come.

"The modifications in its character which the pestilence has recently exhibited, are of a nature to render it doubly necessary that the first indication of its appearance in a locality should be vigilantly watched. In the majority of the places which it has hitherto attacked it has seized its victims more suddenly, and hurried them through its fatal course with greater rapidity than at any preceding visitation.

"One stage of the disease, formerly well marked, and with the utmost value with reference to the opportunity afforded for the application of the means of prevention, is now generally much shorter in duration, and often even suppressed—namely, that denoted by the term 'approaching cholera.' Premonitory diarrhoea does still indeed exist, but that also is commonly of shorter duration, and passes more directly and rapidly into cholera, and cholera itself into collapse.

"During its first visitation in 1831 and 1832 the attacks of the epidemic, with few exceptions, were confined to the poor portions of the population residing in the most neglected and unhealthy districts. In 1848 and '49 it was fatal to larger numbers of the middle classes inhabiting better conditioned localities and houses. As far as the disease has yet advanced, the proportion of the better class attacked is still greater than in 1849.

"In that year, among the total number of persons who perished by the epidemic in the metropolis, 81 per cent were laborers and artisans, and 15 per cent were tradesmen; but in the places in which the disease has lately prevailed the proportion of deaths among laborers and artisans has been only 72 per cent, while the mortality among tradesmen has reached 24 per cent. In like manner in the epidemic of '49 the proportion of the deaths of the gentry and professional persons to the total deaths was 2-6 per cent, but recently it has risen to 3-2 per cent. In other countries the disease has not spared the highest classes, and if the safeguards against it are neglected, there is no reason why it should in our own.

"It is further indicative of an increasing activity and intensity in the pestilence that, while the interval between its first and second visitations was 16 years, the interval between its second and third visitations has been only four years; and that its second visitation was far more extensive and mortal than the first. In the absence of more efficient precautions against it, there appears no reasonable ground for the expectation that the third will be less extensive and mortal than the second.

"Besides the loss of life, the pecuniary loss occasioned by these local outbreaks demands attention.—Irrespective of the permanent expense entailed on towns both by public rates and private contributions for the maintenance of widows, orphans, and others pauperized by the epidemic, the losses sustained by individual tradesmen, from the interruption, and in some instances the almost total suspension of commerce, are most severe. In some recent instances the sum thus lost would have sufficed to defray a very large proportion of the outlay required to place the town in a permanently safe and satisfactory sanitary condition. It is estimated that the total cost of the visitation of 1848 and '49 to England and Scotland, exclusive of the cost to Ireland, could not have been less than £2,000,000.

"One consequence of the neglect of the proper period of preparation is, that in the actual presence of the epidemic, some of the most powerful predisposing causes of the disease cannot be removed without the risk of increasing the evils intended to be remedied. Cleansing operations, which at all times require caution, are then hurriedly and precipitately resorted to, and are sometimes performed in such a manner, as to produce positive aggravation of the disease. In some instances cess-pool matter has been discharged even into the kennels of the streets, and the contents of foul ditches, in a state to give off poisonous exhalations on the slightest agitation, have been spread on the banks close to habitations. The Board deem it necessary again to caution local authorities against such a culpable mode of proceeding, which even in ordinary seasons would be attended with imminent danger; but that danger is greatly increased at an epidemic period. Though accumulations of filth may be removed with perfect safety, with the proper use of disinfecting substances, and under the superintendence of persons of competent knowledge, yet in an epidemic season, the emanations from decomposing animal and vegetable matter acquire so much potency, that, at that time, it is better to leave large collections of foul refuse undisturbed, and to cover them temporarily with layers of quicklime or of fresh earth.

"It cannot be too strongly impressed on local authorities, that ordinary epidemics, which may take the place of an extraordinary epidemic, are themselves preventible, and are in great measure prevented by proper sanitary arrangements, as is seen in the comparative immunities from these diseases among the inmates of well managed union houses and prisons, of well regulated lodging-houses, and of improved dwellings of the laboring classes. If, therefore, from the favorable state of the weather, or from some unknown cause, the disease should return only with diminished force, or should not recur at all as a general epidemic, no properly directed effort can fail to be of benefit equivalent to the expense incurred. It should not require the occurrence of an extraordinary disease, terrifying the imagination by the suddenness of its attack and the rapidity of its course, to call forth such efforts; they are called for by ordinary epidemics, which, though less alarming as being always present, are for that very reason far more mortal than any extraordinary epidemic.

"It is, however, so far from being true that an extraordinary epidemic does not increase the average mortality, that it sometimes swells that mortality nearly by the whole number of persons who perish by it. This was the case to a considerable extent, in the epidemic of 1849. Out of its 72,000 victims, 40,000 were added to the mortality of that year.—Judging from past experience there is no reasonable ground to hope that a similar loss of life will not take place in the approaching summer, unless timely exertions are made to prevent the calamity; and it is now only that timely exertion can be made. It is at the present juncture that the extraordinary powers conferred by the Order in Council for enforcing external and internal cleansing, and for the removal of

nuisances, should be exercised with the utmost activity, vigilance, and stringency."

Having instanced a number of cases in which the virulence of disease was greatly checked by the use of timely sanitary means, in America, as well as in Europe, the "notification" concludes:—

"These results recall the observation of a great physician of that country, made nearly a century ago, with reference to another epidemic, but which is equally applicable to this:—"To all natural evils," says Dr. Rush, the eminent physician of the United States,—

"The author of nature has kindly prepared an antidote. Pestilential fevers furnish no exception to this remark. The means of preventing them are as much under the power of human reason and industry, as the means of preventing the evils of lightning and common fire. I am so satisfied of this opinion, that I look for the time when our courts of law will punish cities and villages for permitting any of the sources of malignant fevers to exist within their jurisdiction."

"T. TAYLOR, Secretary, General Board of Health."

On the 10th instant the New Post-Office was opened to the public. This building is an ornament to our city, and is an immense improvement on the dingy little room in which hitherto the Postal business of the commercial capital of Canada has been transacted. How the Post-Office authorities managed to get through with their work at all in such a narrow, inconvenient hole is a mystery; but get through with it they did, thanks to the unremitting attention of the officials, and the almost superhuman exertions of Mr. Cooper, whose praise is in every body's mouth.

The *Canadian Colonist* of Quebec made its last appearance on the 3rd instant: it has been replaced by a *Daily Colonist*.

Captain Ermatinger has resigned his situation as Chief of the Police.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Quebec, 6th May, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR—Once more the devouring element has consumed the building intended for Parliamentary purposes. Unfortunately, however, in this last case the good Sisters of Charity are the sufferers; because the Government is not bound by law to re-erect their large and magnificent pile, the result of their unceasing labors, collections and bazaars during several years; and the many blind, infirm, and aged poor and orphans that would have found a refuge in their misery, under the care and Christian love of those daughters of charity, will now be deprived of the home that was preparing for them—unless the Ministers succeed in getting the House of Assembly to vote them means to rebuild; which, indeed, seems to many a mere act of justice. Protestants as well as Catholics believe the Parliament are bound in honor to do it; and I understand that the Ministry view the matter in that light; for, it is almost a certainty, that had the Nuns not let their building to the Government, it would yet be standing.

The whole of the walls, being of limestone, will have to be taken down, owing to the intensity of the fire, which calcined them.

It is quite impossible to arrive at a correct conclusion respecting the cause of the fire. We only know that the good Nuns took the precaution of exercising as careful a surveillance as it was in their power to do; but it is quite possible that there may have been fire when they went their rounds, without their seeing it. They believe it commenced in the room into which, on that very day, the chief messenger of the Assembly had transferred the furniture, and a large quantity of journals, stationery, &c., that had been saved from the former fire. But, herein they were mistaken; this room was in the sixth story, and the fire burst out of the opening of the third; and the enormous quantity of chips, shavings, boards, &c., that were strowed all over the chapel (the centre and the new wing) put the whole affair in a blaze in a very few minutes. The large collection of combustible materials, including the scaffolding at each of the three galleries and under the vault of the chapel, which they were just finishing, made a most rapid and intense fire. It was a grand, though a most painful spectacle.

There are some who imagine it to be the work of the *Brown barbarians*, the *Evangelical Goths* and *Vandals*, and *Exeter Hall Burgundians*.

The Government wished to let the Chapel of the Congregation of Our Lady, but His Grace refused.—They talk of a Session of a few days, in which they will continue the expiring laws, and pass one or two other measures.

Yours very sincerely,
QUEBECER.

The Government have taken the old Wesleyan Chapel in St. Anne Street, together with the house adjoining, formerly occupied by Mr. Hachette, for a temporary Parliament Building. It is said the sum of £250 was asked by the proprietors of the Chapel for the use of it till September.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

The 71st Regiment in this garrison, being under orders to join the rest of that corps now at Cufa, will leave Quebec about the end of the present month. As they will not be replaced by any other corps here, we presume that the 66th will go to the Citadel, and thus the Jesuit Barracks will be vacated and probably ceded to the Provincial Government.—*Quebec Mercury*.

RECEPTION.—The Reception of two young Ladies took place at St. Mary's Church in this city on Monday last. His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto officiated, and his highly appropriate address was deeply and solemnly affecting. The names of the postulants were Miss O'Dea and Miss Julien. They are now denominated in religion Mary Patricia and Mary Philomena.—*Toronto Mirror*, 6th instant.

Died.

At his residence, at Fairfield, in the Township of Oxford, on the 13th ult., after a long and painful illness which he bore with Christian fortitude and pious resignation, Geo. Doherty, Esq., aged 73 years, a native of the co. of Monaghan, Ireland. He emigrated to this country in 1823, and has been a resident of the above Township ever since; and the large and respectable concourse of persons who attended his mortal remains to their last resting place, Merrickville, on Easter Sunday last, testified in what respect he was held by his neighbors.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The (French) Baltic fleet has set sail from Brest; it is composed of 25 vessels, of which nine ships are of the line.

We learn from Paris that the convention between the French and English Governments which was signed a few days ago in London has already been ratified. They bind themselves not to accept any proposition for the cessation of hostilities against Russia without having communicated to each other the nature of such overtures. They distinctly disclaim all exclusive advantage to themselves from the events which may arise, and they invite the rest of Europe to co-operate with them in an alliance destined solely to protect the public interests of Europe.

The united navies of Great Britain and France in the Black Sea are to be placed under the supreme command of the English Admiral, Dundas—the French Admiral, Hamelin, being replaced by Admiral Bruatt, a junior, in order to allow of this arrangement. The united armies despatched to the seat of war are placed under the supreme authority of Marshal St. Arnaud, the French Commander-in-Chief, General Lord Raglan being next in command.

I am sorry to learn (writes a correspondent of the *Freeman*), by a private letter which I received from a friend at Malta yesterday that some quarrelling had occurred there between the French and English troops, which, though not very serious in itself, might yet be sufficient at this particular juncture to give rise to further and more important encounters. I have more regret in stating that, according to my information, the quarrel originated with some of our men—one of the battalions of the Guards, as I understand.

The observance of the Sabbath, is, we are glad to see, becoming a national question in France. The Archbishop of Paris has issued an eloquent Pastoral on the subject, and the great influence of the Court being also thrown into the scale against doing servile work on the Sunday, it is to be hoped that a more decorous observance of the Christian Sabbath will soon be conspicuous throughout France.

SWEDEN.

It is a painful task to have to point out examples of intolerance in Protestant countries, more especially after having seen Piedmont give such a striking proof of toleration. I have already spoken to you of the persecutions exercised by the Swedish government against the Dissenters. At present it is the Catholics whom they treat with such rigor. I have read in the *Journal of Stockholm*, that the King's attorney has prosecuted before the high court of criminal justice seven women, for having been converted to Catholicism. He invokes against them a law of 1686, implicitly abrogated by the constitution which govern Sweden, since 45 years. Should he triumph in his application, the accused persons will be torn from their husbands and children, exiled, incapacitated to inherit, having forfeited their civil rights, and being struck with civil death like malefactors.—*Cor. of Montreal Witness*.

It is ascertained at Copenhagen that Sweden has positively entered into a secret treaty with Russia by which an absolute enactment, forbidding more than four ships at once to enter a harbor has been restricted, and the same extended to Norway.

PRUSSIA.

The news from Berlin is more favorable, and has produced a good effect on the Bourse. The King sees that he must declare, either for the Allies, or against them. In the latter case a French army would soon be across the Rhine.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes on the 15th ult:—"There is no good reason for believing that the foreign policy of Austria has undergone any change during the last three or four days, but the political atmosphere is certainly heavier than it was a short time ago. The middle classes are well aware that the great bulk of the aristocracy is hostile to the western powers, and apprehensions again prevail that the Russian party will eventually shake the Emperor's confidence in his official advisers.

TURKEY.

A misunderstanding between Lord Redcliffe and Baron Bruck is said to have arisen at Constantinople. Abdul-Medshid finds it difficult to overcome the modesty with which his Anglo-French allies shrink from the honors of the war. Even Baraguay D'Hilliers, the French military envoy in the East, has been at last forced to declare "that if the Allied Governments desire to avoid the occurrence of another Sinope on land, their armies and commanders must arrive on the scene of action with all possible speed. Prince Gortschakoff advancing from Bucharest to the Danube, along the whole line of which, incessant outbreaks of religious fanaticism and national antipathy are preparing his way; General Luders and the main body of the Moscovite army, slowly but steadily wading through the morasses of the Dobrudzja to Silistria, and Trajan's Wall, where it will require all Omar Pacha's capacity to keep them in check; twenty-thousand Greeks in Constantinople so disaffected as to require expulsion from the Ottoman territory, and ready to join the insurrection now openly fomented by King Otho:—While the Ottoman Empire has been menaced by contingencies like these, Prince George of Cambridge, and Prince Jerome Bonaparte, have been enjoying imperial banquets at the Elysée and making "significant speeches" in Marseilles. It is only this week that they have departed for the East: and we perceive that Prince George has selected the route through Vienna, where, of course, he will be still further delayed by fraternal

conferences with the Emperor of Austria and the Prince of Prussia.—*Nation*.

JEALOUSY OF THE TURKS.—The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times*, writing on April 7th, gives rather a discouraging account of the state of feeling among the Turks towards their allies. "The Franks are here," says one, "to set the Rayahs over our heads." "They will dethrone the Padischah and divide the empire," says another. As to the French, it has been agreed that if they establish themselves in the country they will never leave it. Not a few have reasoned that the provinces have been long virtually independent, that their subjection to Russia would be no material loss to the Ottoman state, and that if the empty and unproductive sovereignty over these regions is to be bought by the overthrow of all that the Mussulman holds dear—the domination of his race, the sanctity of his faith and the supremacy of his Sultan—it would be better to leave them to their faith, and acquiesce in the loss of a part in order to retain the rest in its old integrity. The protection of the Greeks asked for by Prince Menschikoff would be nothing to the absolute equality of the Rayah, which they fear the allies are determined to demand. On this subject they have made a fable "Menschikoff," says they, "came to Constantinople and asked for the Koran. He looked at the book, marked several passages, and said, 'Erase these.' The English and French then came and asked also for the Koran. After reading, they said 'Throw this book into the Bosphorus.'" Something of this kind has been the feeling throughout among the great body of the Turks, but the declaration of war has somewhat increased the confidence, and disarmed their suspicions.

THE GREEK INSURRECTION.—The Greeks expelled from Constantinople will, it is expected, join the insurgents as soon as they get out of the Ottoman territory; but the presence of 20,000 or 25,000 in the capital is a serious consideration, and fears are entertained that some insurrectionary movement will be attempted before their departure. It would be easy for a band of organised conspirators to burn down Constantinople.

APRIL 9.—Well armed Greek volunteers are passing through Missolonghi to join the insurgents. Thousands of Thessalian families have fled to Greece.

Prince Daniel of Montenegro publishes a proclamation calling upon the people to take up arms. Athens is in a state of feverish agitation, which the Russian officers and the young Priests of the Greek Church who come from Bulgaria do all in their power to sustain, by making brilliant promises, by working on the ignorance and fanaticism of the people, and by a plentiful distribution of the portraits of the Czar Nicholas. They have hitherto, however, not furnished the leaders of the insurgents with either money or ammunition, both of which the latter have been urgently claiming, but in vain, ever since the insurrection broke out. It is currently reported in respectable circles in Manchester that the Greek mercantile houses there, and in London and Liverpool, have subscribed largely to promote the insurrection in Turkey. The Manchester fund alone is said to have reached £10,000.—*Daily News*.

THE BLACK SEA.—One of the St. Petersburg journals, the *Invalide Russe*, relates a daring exploit achieved by the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, where we were led to believe that the Czar had been altogether paralyzed by the Allies. Since the termination of the last Turkish war Russia had found it her interest to maintain a series of isolated posts on the Eastern coast of the Black Sea, between Ghelendjik and Gagri—ostensibly for the purpose of stopping communication between Turkey and the Caucasus. The present rupture having rendered these fortresses untenable, Prince Menschikoff received instructions to withdraw their garrisons and raze them to the ground. In the vicinity of the French and English fleets, this might have been considered almost an impossible task; but the Russian General appears to have accomplished it with complete success, though with obviously inadequate means. "Prince Menschikoff has accomplished this service," observes the official journal, "with the success which accompanies all the operations of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea." With only twelve ships of various descriptions he started on the expedition on the 2nd of March: and in a few days he had carried off in safety 5,000 soldiers, the workmen, their families, and the stores of the Crown, and laid the fortifications in ruins. "Our military resources," remarks the *Invalide Russe*, "have thus been augmented by an important body of picked troops, accustomed to war by long service in the centre of an unsubdued country." To complete the humiliation of the Allies, an English and a French ship met the expedition on its homeward voyage, and thus became tacit witnesses of the victory.

"What" indignantly asks the English Press "what is our Black Sea squadron about?"

MARTYRDOM OF A PRIEST IN COCHIN CHINA.—We deeply regret to learn that the persecution of the French and native Missionaries in Cochin China and their flocks has been actively renewed, and that one of the first victims on this occasion has been a Cochin Chinese Priest, trained at the Pinang College, and long a zealous and unflinching propagator of Christianity in his native country. The heroism and devotion which this Cochin Chinese displayed to the last confirm the high estimation in which the character of his race is held by the French Missionaries, compared with that of the neighboring races. We understand that there are about eighty thousand Christians in Annam and two hundred thousand in Tonquin, the latter being the most flourishing of the Eastern missions. In some parts of the country whole villages are Christians, and the rites of the Catholic Church openly celebrated.—*Pinang Gazette*.

OPENING OF JAPAN.—The visit of Commodore

Perry in July last has, no doubt, hastened the event, which his return would probably have accomplished; but the actual achievement is due to the Russians, not to the Americans. According to the information we have received from an authentic source, some time after the Russian Admiral had intimated his presence and objects at Nangasaki, two high officers arrived, and, after entertaining him at a feast on shore, entered upon the objects of the visit in a friendly and even cordial manner. In substance they stated very candidly that the Japanese Government, seeing the earnest desire of foreign nations to hold intercourse with them, and their own people being anxious to trade, it had been resolved to open the commerce of Japan to all nations. With regard to commercial intercourse, the Japanese officers stated, that after centuries of seclusion some preparations were necessary, and a year must therefore elapse before any treaty of privileges or trade could come into operation. We have no doubt as to the accuracy of this information, and are further inclined to believe that a similar result might have been effected long ago by Great Britain, if she had ever been fortunate enough to intrust her interests in this part of the globe to any one who did not look steadily and exclusively to his own fortunes, and how to obtain honors without deserving them.—*China Mail*.

STRENGTH OF THE BALTIC FLEET.

The fleet that left the Downs for the Baltic on the 6th of March was composed of 18 ships, of 1048 guns, 10,170 men, and 7,870 horse-power. The reinforcements that have been despatched since that date to join the powerful force amount to so large a number that it will be interesting to the public to read the following corrected list of the increased and increasing fleet. It is as follows:—

SHIPS OF THE LINE.—Duke of Wellington, 131; Royal George, 120; St. Jean d'Acre, 101; Princess Royal, 91; Cusary, 90; James Watt, 91; Cressy, 80; Blenheim, 60; Hogue, 60; Ajax, 60; Edinburgh, 60; Neptune, 120; Prince Regent, 90; Monarch, 84; Boscawen, 70; Cumberland, 70.

FRIGATES, SLOOP, &c.—Imperieuse, 51; Euryalus, 51; Arrogant, 47; Amphion, 34; Tribune, 31; Dauntless, 24; Conflict, 8; Desperate, 8; Archer, 16; Cruiser, 17; Leopard, 18; Valorous, 16; Odin, 16; Magicienne, 16; Dragon, 6; Bulldog, 6; Vulture, 6; Hecla, 6; Gorgon, 6; Rosamond, 6; Driver, 6; Basilisk, 6; Lightning, 3; Alban, 4.

The above may be considered as the force directly under the orders of Sir Charles Napier, and actually in the Baltic. All, perhaps, with the exception of two, and they are very near the flower of the Vice-Admiral's flag. It will be seen that the total of the above force is:—Ships of the line, 16—1378 guns;—frigates, sloops, &c., 24—408 guns. But we have also the following, fully manned, and engaged in various duties connected with the Baltic fleet:—Horatio, 22; Miranda, 18; Janus, 2; Prometheus, 5; Tartarus, 4; Medea, 6. Add these, and the force will be increased to 36 ships, 1840 guns, and 18,833 men. Moreover, we have the following powerful squadron now ready for reinforcing the Baltic fleet:—St. George, 120; Nile, 90; Majestic, 80; Penelope, 18; Stromboli, 6. Most of the above ships will be off to the Baltic in a few days. They will all be ready as soon as they are fully manned. Add, therefore, this list to the former, and we may put down the available force at present as—41 ships, 2154 guns, and 21,953 men.—Of these 41 ships, 19 are liners. We have yet another addition to take into account in analysing the Baltic or home force. We have also the following ships at the ports fitting:—Waterloo, 120; Royal William, 120; St. Vincent, 101; Hannibal, 91; Algiers, 91; Wellington, 72; Eurydice, 26; Gladiator, 6; Harpy, 3. Including the whole of the above ships in our lists, it will be found that there are no less than 50 ships of all classes and sizes, mounting 2,784 guns, with steam-power equal to 18,838 horses, and, when fully manned, the aggregate number of officers, seamen, marines, and boys, will be no less than 27,598. Half of this force of 50 vessels, comprises line-of-battle ships, and of the 25 liners no less than 15 have screw machinery.

It appears to be very generally understood that Kioze Bay will, for the present at least, be a kind of head-quarters for the fleet, or until some decided course of operation is entered upon. This is close to Copenhagen.—*Morning Herald*.

It is necessary, in estimating the destructive ability of this monster fleet, to demonstrate its resistless force by some other means than a bare enumeration of ships, men, and guns. The new agent which it carries gives an unknown, but at least a terrible efficiency to its thousands of "hearts of oak," as well as its thousands of heavy guns. The evolutions of this squadron should not be compared with the performances of any previous fleet, as it is not dependent upon the caprice of the winds. Admiral Napier will be enabled to assert his own free will and control over the motions of his ships. He is now monarch of the deep, and really "rules the waves." His ascendancy over the elements gives him the power of offering battle to his human foe or declining to fight, as he thinks most expedient: and a victory over the Russian in his canvas fleet seems a necessary consequence. For he can plant, wherever a ship can float, when he likes and how he likes, any number of his tremendous batteries.

Imagine the effect of the broadside of the "Iron Duke," throwing its ton of metal into another ship of war under canvas. Let us say, for instance, that the great three-decker can throw six broadsides in four minutes, or, in other words, that she can hurl six tons of iron shot in four minutes upon a given point in that brief space of time. It is evident that, if flesh and blood can be found to stand this sort of smashing, we know of no frames of wood and iron that can; and, as the "screw" can worm herself into any position most favorable for attack, every shot would tell, and the work of destruction must be done in a few minutes. There will be, as there always has been, great scope for personal daring, and much will depend upon physical superiority and courage; but the days of the old tacticians are past, and weight of metal and good gunnery will, for the future, be the real agents to a sharper and more decisive conclusion.

The power of bringing an enemy to close quarters, and avoiding long chases, is one of the greatest advantages a "screw" fleet possesses, and is, moreover, well adapted to our peculiar bull-dog mode of fighting. Long shots and long chases are "Jack's" abomina-

tion; he is at home when the fight is warm, sharp, and severe. But while estimating the probable consequences of the next naval encounter, we must not blind ourselves to the fact that our "screws" are, up to this time, not only a novelty in war, but an experiment; they have not yet earned their "spurs." But that steam will prove itself a giant in war, as it has done in peace, no one doubts, and that rapidly, too, for the strides of this colossus bring within the compass of a life the most startling contrasts. Only 47 years ago a crowd of gaping idlers met upon the quay at New York to jest and ridicule the madcap who had wasted his time and capital in constructing an engine to propel a vessel against the current of the Hudson. It was considered a great marvel that the little craft moved away from the quay, and contempt was changed into astonishment when the New Yorkers beheld the first trembling steps of the infant giant upon their waters. Since then, under the fostering care of science, steam has all but deprived the ocean of its perils, and now the dearest interests of Western civilization are intrusted to the efficacy this motive power has given to our line-of-battle ships.

Without being alarmists, nay, in the full confidence and belief of certain triumph, we must not overlook the possible mischance that the first severe sea fight may demonstrate the weakness of our "screws," as at present constructed. It has not escaped the sagacity of naval engineers, that their stems are much weakened by the loss of the "dead-wood" taken away to allow for the working of the fan, and that an unlucky shot in this tender part may lay one of these bulwarks, a mere hulk, at the mercy of the foe; and that the machinery which has been found to be out of order and "whimsical" when being tested in the calm waters of the "measured mile" in Stokes Bay, may be as liable to fail us in the shock of battle and in the hurry of the chase or retreat. It is quite as well, then, that the second division of the Baltic fleet will add a few sturdy liners, depending upon canvas alone, under the flutter of which our gallant tars have been accustomed to conquer.

But the comparative efficacy of the two classes of ships, "screws" and "canvas," will very soon be put to the test, for the admiral who commands the Baltic fleet is as ready at coming to blows as most men. In the confined sea in which the Russians lurk the squadrons must soon furnish us with the terrible statistics of the game of war, played out with 68-pounders. Let us hope, for the sake of peace, that the foe will give us an early opportunity of convincing him, as well as our own Doves, that the money expended upon our "screws" has been judiciously invested.

An "old man-of-war's-man's" parting salute to the fleet would be imperfect without an allusion to the difference between the tonnage and armament of our "screws" and the best ships of the last war. The art of destruction has kept pace with the rest of the sciences. It was the first to blossom of all the branches of the tree of knowledge, and whether we recognise its fruit as sprouting from the club of Cain or in the desolating havoc of "grape, canister, and shell," it is still teaching us a significant lesson. If we compare two ships, the one built in 1800, of 104 guns, and the other in 1850, of 91 guns—the first a three-decker, and the last a two-decker—we shall find that the schoolmaster has been abroad in our dock-yards and foundries, and that the heaviest shot we won our sovereignty of the seas with are mere toys compared with those now in use.

A British ship of 104 guns of the year 1805 was armed as follows:—"28 long 32-pounders on the lower deck; 30 18-pounders on the middle deck; 30 12-pounders on the main deck; 8 12-pounders on the quarter deck; 2 12-pounders on the fore-castle; and 6 18-pounder carronades on the poop—broadside force, 1,012 lb.

Contrast this ship's power (and she played a most conspicuous part at Trafalgar) with any of our modern "screws." Take the *Agamemnon*, 91 guns, as a familiar example. Her armament consists of 30 68-pounders, and 59 32-pounders, besides 1 10-inch pivot gun, and 1 8-inch ditto on her upper deck. Both of these pivot guns throw 68-pounder ball. This ship's force can be known to an ounce, and, as she is one of a numerous class now in the navy, we may congratulate the nation in having at this period such a fleet of "persuaders" as these fine vessels must prove to be, whenever their weighty arguments are brought to bear upon the Eastern or any other vexed question. Thus her 32 68-pounders, which include her two pivot guns, will throw 2,176 lb. of shot, and her 59 32-pounders will throw 1,888 lb., making a grand total of 4,064 lb. for her entire armament, or 2,032 lb., or nearly one ton of metal as her broadside force. These figures may not be exactly correct, as 68-pound shot are "cored," or partially hollow; but the loss in weight is more than compensated as a destructive missile by the extra size of the ball. So that, after making an allowance, we find that our "screws" are no niggards with their shot, but that they throw an excess of 1,000 lb. of iron at every broadside over one of Nelson's best ships of 104 guns. When, in addition to this startling disparity in the destructive forces of the ships of the two epochs, it is remembered that the modern ninety possesses a motive power in the screw that renders her terrific batteries doubly effective, we can form a rough idea of the resistless power no concentrated in ships of war of the *Agamemnon* class.

The work cut out for Sir Charles Napier is said to comprehend an attack upon Riga. The capture of the "frozen up" Russian ships at Revel—the bombardment of Sweaborg—and even the destruction of the "submarine" fortress of Cronstadt is hinted at, but these are all conjectures, and it is better to let events speak for themselves. We must not forget that the ports in the Baltic are most of them "bar" harbors, over which heavy ships cannot pass; consequently the duty our blue jackets will have to perform assumes a different aspect when this fact is known. No one doubts the determined gallantry of Admirals Napier, Corry, and Chads; wherever their ships can go, they will take them; but if the Russians skulk under their guns at Cronstadt, it must be left to the judgment of the Admiral to determine the propriety of attacking them under such circumstances.

With respect to the foe he will have to contend with in the tideless waters of the Baltic, very little is known. The Russian fleet is numerous, and said to be a "hot-bed" of the Emperor. Hitherto its enterprises have been confined to making voyages of discovery of Riga and Revel, and an occasional cruise to the waters of Copenhagen. The tactics learnt in a short summer's cruise in an internal tideless sea cannot be equal to those acquired in the broad oceans navigated by our mariners. The Baltic has its own peculiar dangers, no doubt; one of which is ice, hitherto the most for-

midable enemy the Russian fleet has had to contend with. It will now have to stand the fire of the united navies of the two greatest Powers in the world. By letters from the Baltic fleet, we learn that it has been ascertained the Russian forces afloat in those waters amounts to 30 sail of the line, and a corresponding number of frigates, steamers, and smaller craft, whose crews are well trained and have been together six or seven years, also 800 gunboats.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

THE WAR IN ENGLAND.—Military authorities begin to whisper that we shall see the Dog-days before the English Army can strike a blow. The first contingent are still sunning themselves on the pleasant shores of Malta, waiting for their other arm—to wit, that Cavalry, whose mode of transit is still under debate at Charing Cross. Throughout France it is considered hardly safe to send them—a lively memory still lingering there of their last march to Paris, which might lead to untoward results. Meantime, the other branch of the service is not covering itself with glory. The fleet in the Black Sea is as tame and tranquil as the fleet at Spithead. They hold the key of the Bosphorus, indeed; but it only serves to lock the Russian inside his own domain; a very tolerable sort of imprisonment, and he is making himself useful at home. A Petersburg journal details the services of the Russian fleet in that sea; visiting posts and relieving garrisons with as much regularity and success as if Dundas were still recreating himself in the smoking room of the Reform Club. The *Times* has growled a savage complaint at the delay of the Cavalry; and Punch who is almost as faithful an exponent of English opinion rebukes the admiral at Varna, to the air of "Charlie is my darling."

"Dundas keeps never caring, caring, caring— Dundas keeps never caring, at Belicos all the year." At the seat of war there are interminable skirmishes, but no great battle. Nicholas fights by intrigue—the Greek population of Constantinople, to the number of twenty thousand, have, under his inspiration, become so dangerous to the public peace that the Sultan has come to the desperate resolution of banishing them—a coup which will result in swelling the insurrectionary movement in Epirus! English impatience is beginning to exhibit itself before an English soldier has fired a shot, and exactly when it is too late to retreat. When Charley Napier breaks his knees over the snark rocks at Cronstadt, wont there be a howl in London?—*Nation.*

THE WORST ENEMY OF THE SOLDIER.—Civilians think that shot kills most soldiers. What says that best of authorities, Colonel Leach, of the old 95th Rifles, as to the Peninsular war?—40,000 were killed or died of wounds, 120,000 of disease, and 120,000 were by disease unfitted for service. During the first years the French were in Algiers their annual loss averaged about 5,000 by shot and 15,000 by disease; but when they brought into use the "tentés à l'abri," or sack tents, the loss by disease was much diminished. The British authorities might have adopted these "sack tents," and our brave fellows in coming to a bivouac might have found themselves as well cared for as their French allies. But no change has taken place. The sack tents weigh 2 lbs., and cost 2s 6d. The price of the soldier is, say £130; this 2s 6d being no great extravagance to preserve his health, as it is a hot sun on a halt by day, and the dew by night, which fill the hospitals.—*Sir Charles Shaw.*

UNITED STATES.

The effects of the storms of the 29th ult., were most serious in many parts of the United States. The *N. Y. Herald* says:—"The rain storm of last week was terrific. It extended over miles of territory, devastating the country all around us. We have not yet heard of one-half of the damage done to railroads, bridges, farms, and factories by this overwhelming flood. Millions—perhaps over two millions of dollars in property have been destroyed by this sudden melting of the snows, and the great fall of rain in the last few days."

The New York Crystal Palace was re-opened on the 4th inst. There were upwards of 10,000 persons present. The aspect of the Palace is said to be more beautiful than at the first opening.

We learn from the *Catholic Telegraph* that on Sunday, the 23rd ult., the Rt. Rev. Dr. Young was consecrated Bishop of Erie. The Most Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati was the officiating Prelate.

We read in the same journal of the conversion of Mrs. E. Bennet to the Catholic Faith: Mrs. Bennet was originally of the sect of the Baptists.

The *N. Y. Freeman* contains the following letter from his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, acknowledging the receipt of the American subscription in aid of the funds of the Achill mission:—

ST. JARLATH'S TUAM, March, 27, 1854.
My Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your very kind letter inclosing the generous contribution of fifty-one friends, for which I beg to offer you and the good Catholics of your congregation my most sincere thanks. Of such persons falling away from the faith there ought to be no apprehension, when they exhibit such generous sympathy with those who are suffering persecution for the faith in Ireland. We cannot adequately express our deep gratitude to our friends in America, who not content with their noble efforts to rescue our people from the jaws of famine, now again come forward to sustain them in their struggle for the preservation of the faith. It will be a great consolation to you and to your congregation to hear that the efforts of our enemies have proved entirely harmless; nay, in no period of our history have our people been more remarkable for a faith illustrated by the frequenting of the Sacraments and other good works, than they have been in these latter days. I will not fail to make a grateful public acknowledgement of this benefaction of your flock to our poor people, who will offer their fervent prayers in your behalf. I remain, Reverend dear Sir,
Your much obliged and faithful servant,
JOHN MACHALE,
Archbishop of Tuam.

Rev. Patrick McKenna, Pastor.

THE MAINE LAW.—The extreme stringency and severity of the anti-Liquor Laws passed and attempted to be passed in the neighboring States, is alienating many of the staunch friends of the Temperance cause. After all, we think it will hardly be denied, that the evils of temperance can only be effectually rooted out by genuine Christianity (not the name merely, but the spirit). No Christian can be a drunkard, nor can any

drunkard be a Christian. If all were Christians there would be no drunkards.—The following resolution was passed by a Temperance Association recently held in Woodstock, Vermont:—"Resolved.—That we believe the cause of Temperance has declined since the enactment of the present stringent laws for its support; and that to recover the ground already lost by ill legislation upon that subject, it is necessary to drive the question altogether from the political arena, and to return to the good old way of convincing men of the error of their ways by the powers of reason.—*Bedford Courier.*

A correspondent of a Protestant paper in the United States, gives the following as a reason why there is little dread from the invasion of Catholicity in the United States:—"With native Americans it is with religion as with business of any kind—if it won't pay, they abandon it. They are utilitarians in every sense; and what does not make a fair and satisfactory return for time and exertion expended, is thrown aside as useless. In this they act wisely; and for this reason Catholics will never make any great advance upon the American population."

We are a mixed Protestant, Infidel, and Catholic people. The non-Catholic element, however, predominates, and owing to our vast extent of cheap and fertile lands, we are free from the material evils of older countries. But, in real well-being, in the refinements of life, in the culture of the soul, in the higher civilization or in true national or individual virtue and happiness, we are far below the lowest Catholic state. Our literature is not worth naming, our newspapers, for the most part, are a public nuisance, our common schools amount to little, and cannot be named with those of Austria; we have not a respectable library or university in the country; and the liberty we boast is merely the liberty of the mob, to govern as it pleases. There is, perhaps, no people on the earth that has less moral and mental independence, or less individual freedom or manliness. We are slaves of committees, associations, caucusses, and a public opinion formed by an ignorant and fanatical and lying lecturers, preachers newspapers, and demagogues. A man can be a free man here, and speak and act as a true man, conscious of his individuality, only at the expense of becoming a Pariah—an outcast.—*Brownson's Review.*

The *N. Y. Herald* thus complains of the "unrestrained licentiousness" for which the great cities of the United States are notorious:—"It seems as though we were destined to serve as an example of the dangers of popular sovereignty to all ages to come. The exuberant freedom of the people of New York has reached a licentious pitch which will soon render the existence of any government precarious. We have a regular Corporation, with Mayor, Aldermen, and Councilmen; but they can neither make laws nor execute them. We have a separate bureau, fully organized and paid, for the purpose of cleaning the streets; but the only street that is cleaned is Broadway, which Mr. Genin cleans at the expense of the householders. We have laws against throwing garbage into the streets, laws against blocking up the sidewalks with boxes and bales, laws against fighting and disturbances in thoroughfares, and men paid to secure the execution of these laws; yet they are hourly violated, and no one is ever punished. We have a thousand policemen, more or less, paid, uniformed; and armed to keep the peace; yet, the peace is constantly broken with impunity, individuals molested, houses robbed, and the police, alone out of the whole population, seem ignorant of the fact. An attempt has recently been made by Mr. Mustell to secure some sort of efficiency among the captains by drilling them but this most salutary precaution is resisted as a tyrannical innovation, degrading to the independence of American freemen. We shall next hear that the independence of American freemen cannot tolerate any sort of restraint whatever; and that in the whole machine by which we are governed none shall have authority over another. It is high time, we think, with these facts before us, to inquire whether this vaunted independence may not be carried to such a point as to become a public nuisance. In our search after popular freedom we have overshot the mark and struck on the rock of anarchy. Blind to the wise restriction by which the Roman legislator's definition of liberty was limited, we have forgotten that freedom—to be worthy of the name—must be freedom for all, for the rich as well as the poor, for the sober as well as the drunken, for the honest as well as the depraved."

We find in *Hunt's Merchant's Magazine* for May, the following enumeration of "moving accidents by flood and field"—that is, by steamboats and railroads that have occurred in the United States between the 1st January, 1853, and the 30th March, 1854:—

	Accidents.	Killed.	Wounded.
Steamboats,.....	48	691	225
Railroads,.....	190	262	624

AN ORLEANS FIRM.—An Orleans paper says—It requires three persons to start a business firm here; one to die with yellow fever, one to get killed in a duel, and the third to wind up the partnership business.

The following receipt for making a modern republic, which we find in a recent California paper, is not a bad hit:—Take half a hundred seedy vagabonds, with nothing but a life piece to lose, a bag of bread and bacon, one "caved in" lawyer, pistols and whiskey, *ad libitum*, one strong minded woman, two yards of red and white bunting, to be well shaken in the interior of a small fishing smack for ten days, from whence eject upon the shores of a howling wilderness. Season with decrees of bombast and fustian, proclamations and balderdash, and the article will be found to be a genuine, though a preparation hard to swallow.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The conditions on which the Duke of Newcastle, as Colonial Minister, has consented to the establishment of responsible government in Newfoundland are—the indemnification of holders of offices which will be rendered liable to be vacated at the will of the majority of the Legislature—a considerable increase of the members of the House of Assembly (30 is suggested as a proper number)—the payment of election expenses by the members and not by colonial Treasury—and a local assessment (instead of payment from the colonial Treasury) of the amount paid to members for their expense and attendance. If these measures are taken by the Legislature of Newfoundland, the Duke has stated that the home Government will proceed to separate the Executive from the Legislative Council, and to provide by instructions from Her Majesty that the latter shall consist of not less than 10 nor more than 15 members nominated by the Crown.

DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.
This great medicine has supplanted all others for the cure of diseases of the Liver. Its effects are so salutary and speedy, and at the same time so perfectly safe, that it is not surprising it should supersede all others. Invented by a very distinguished physician of Virginia, who practiced in a region of country in which Hepatic, or Liver Complaint, is peculiarly formidable and common, and who had spent years in discovering the ingredients and proportioning their quantities, these Pills are peculiarly adapted to every form of the disease, and never fail to alleviate the most obstinate cases of that terrible complaint.—They have justly become celebrated; and the researches of Dr. McLane have placed his name among the benefactors of mankind. No one having symptoms of this formidable complaint, should be without these invaluable Pills. Have you a pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, which increases with pressure—unable to lie with ease on the left side—with occasional, sometimes constant, pain under the shoulder-blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder? Rely upon it, that although the latter pains are sometimes taken for rheumatic, they all arise from disease of the Liver; and if you would have relief, go instantly and buy a box of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

WM. LYMAN & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal. 40

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N.B.—Remember the "North American Clothes Warehouse," 42 MCGILL STREET.
Give us a call. Examine Price and quality of Goods, as we intend to make it an object for Purchasers to buy.
PATTON & Co.
Montreal, May 10, 1854.

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A YOUNG MAN who has received an excellent Mathematical and Mercantile Education, is desirous of obtaining a Situation under a Steamboat or Railroad Company, or as Assistant Engineer. He has also acquired a practical knowledge of Public Works, and would have no objection to a Situation under a good Contractor. Together with the best testimonials, he will advance to his employer the sum of \$120 as security for diligence and good conduct.
Enquire at this Office, or address by letter, "A. D.," Boucheville, C. E.

WANTED,
500 ABLE-BODIED MEN,
ON the Fourth Division of the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, from Sherbrooke to Island Pond. On and after 15th MAY next, 1,000 men will be employed on the line from Longueuil to Island Pond, Montreal District. Conductors of Trains are authorized to pass the men, free of charge, to the works. Payments made fortnightly.
DUNCAN MACDONALD.
Sherbrooke, 17th April, 1854.

Just Received, and for Sale,
THE TRIALS OF A MIND, IN ITS PROGRESS TO CATHOLICISM.
IN A LETTER TO HIS OLD FRIENDS, BY
L. SULLIMAN IVES, L.L.D.,
Late Bishop of the Protestant Epis. Church, in N. Carolina.
Price, 2s. 6d.
D. & J. SADLER & Co.,
Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets.
Montreal, May 4, 1854.

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THE GRACES OF MARY; or Instructions and Devotions for the MONTH OF MARY. To which is added—Prayers at Mass and Vespers. 32 mo., 504 pages; Muslin, 1s 10d.; 18 mo., fine paper, 2s 6d.; Roan gilt, 5s; extra Mor., 10s; Morocco, clasp, 12s 6d.
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The Evening School (from 7 to 9) will be exclusively devoted to the teaching of Mercantile and Mathematical Branches. N. B.—In order, the more effectively, to advance his Commercial and Mathematical Students, Mr. D. intends keeping but a mere few in his junior class.
Montreal, March 30, 1854.

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