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## LECTURE

Delnerrd bepore the Catholic institute, Jan. 8tir, 1851, dy Rev. J. W. Curamisgs, D. D., ATphe Stuyvisant Institute, Bhoadwar
New Yoris, yor the Beneft of the Iors of Protection under the care of the Sisters of Mency.
(From lle Neco York Frreman's Journal.)
Ladies and Gentlemen,-Civilisation is one of those important terms which are frequently used, generally understood, and yet rarely deninec. Wieunderstands it without furtler explanation, or so rague that every oue can take it in his own sense, it Tou what civilisation is. It is most conmonly taken in the sense of national prospyerily. To this the American mind would protiabyly ald a in idea and style it, not only national prosperity, but, "national progress." What I hare to say this creniug about true
civilisation will appear clearer from my division of the subject, than from its definition. That we may
know, howerer, what we are talking about, I will know, however, what we are talking about, I mill
give ny notion of cirilisation in a few plain words. Civilisalion is the oxlerly and harpyy cxistence of the indicidual, the family, und society engaged in, obtaining the chd for evhich they verce createcl.
Thiis definition, you observe, makes the normal stanc of society and its parts consist in their " orderly and of society and its parts consist in ilheir "orderly and
bappy existence." The word orderly slows the necessity of laws and magistrates, the term lappyy, the cessity of laws and magistrates, hie tenn hap, the means of subsistence. The actirity of society, as is recoonised only as it seeks the cads for whieh God created inan and established society ; ony other activity would be destructive, and the civilisation depending upon it would be counterfeit and of short duration. necessary for the existence of a civilised nation. Finaily, the last part of the definition covers any waat ol' order and happiuess in particular cases, as they may not be destructive of the life of socicty so long as it ean gain the end for which it was instituted Where there is no order and no happingsss-but where thcir opposites, unlappiness and disorder are univer-
sal-wre can recognise no truc civilisation except in sal -we can recognise no truc civilisation except in
its fragments and fraditions. For the sake of the sulject which is of the rery greatest importance, I hope you will not sct me down
as dry and tiresome agaiust my wonted plan, if 1 inas dry and tiresome against my wonted plan, it 1 in in
rite you to analyse cirilisation no longer in its definrite you to analyse cirilisation no longer in its derind
tion, but as it works practically. Civilisation addresses itself of course to the whole man, and to the whole person of sociefy. Yet nations, like indivipredominate in certiain parts, and be languid in othars. Cirilisation may succeed particularly wilh the mind of a nation, with its body, with its will. Thus we hare intellcectual civisisation, moral civilisation, plyysical cirilisation. The basis of intellcctual civilisation is science, the hasis of moral civilisation is religion, the
lasis of physsical cirilisation is labor. The thighest grail of those mentioned is undoultedly moral civilisation, the lowest, plysical civilisation. Intellectual civilisation is a middlle grade, and it may subserry either of the other tiro. In Indy intellectual sulbserves moral civitisation, for there science is madd
mosily the handmaid of religion. In the United States intellectual subserves plyysical civilisation; that is to say, science in this country is mainly esteened as it inlluences labor, as it produces machinerf, advinees coninerec, sinp
available previous inventions, Sc.
avaiable previous inventions, sc.
It strikes me that there is a great deal of light in this mapping out of the world under the heads of noral, intencectala, ana mical something of all thesc three branches. There is refigion, there is science, therc is labor, just as there is matillect, will, and plysical power. But we will most enaggerate the real or prectended interests of some one of these clurec at the expense of the others ; or othervise one of the threc remains perfect, and the other two, or one of them, is allowed to die out. Bearing this in mind, it is easy to form a notion of a country's excellence withoutt confusion. Look at
Inly which we have named. Here we find numberless instiduions of learning; schools, and printin ofices, ideas and books abound. The intellect of the country is in a state of culture decidedy. We ex amine the morals of the country, we find sound principles, we find religion, and eren anong bad men plenty of faith. But then we see no steam maclines to speak of, no railroads of any importance, no ex-
tensive utilitarian improvements on the external features of the country. Physical civilisation is, com-
$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { paratively spenking, at a low ebly. Lnok at the state } \\ & \text { of Ireland at the other end of Europe ; it is anjust to }\end{aligned}\right.$ of Treland at the other end of Europe ; it is unjust to say that with so much misery, and such sta in hact to say that with somuch misery, and such stagnation in
every department it is a lighly civilised one. But erery departmont it is a highy civilised one. But
with the method we lave explained we can call Ireland a country with no physical civilisation worth mentioning, wilh only partial intellectual civilisation,
and then knowing the purity of its wowen, the faill and hen enowing the purity of its women, the yailh
of its men, the unsliaken fidelity of all classcs of Trish people under unspeakable trials, I would have no hesitition to sy that mncrally speaking it is hle most higlly civilised country in Europo. In Germany we
see many admirable institutions of lcarning a poople see many admirable institutions of learning, a people
generally well instructed, much activity of mind ; but ittle inplyovencont, and, as a general thing, less decency. We condude that intelicctual civilisation is prosperous, moral and physical cirilisation dying, or
just tion, at all events weak. In Spain and Portujust lorn, at all events weak. In Spain and Portu-
gal civil war anl frecmasonry made the nation drunk gal civil war annl frecmasonry made the nation drunk, and set it to sleep afterwards. Therc is less of the physical improvecment than there might be, yct morally and intellectually speaking, those countries are sound and will oue day ise argan to the estate from whith
they hare fallen. In Ingland physical civilisation gw of the mide coss the hislest ordens ber 10 busy, and the lower orders too beastly to give it any thouglt, France las the three orders of civilisation though all three imperfectly, yet nearly on a par. I selieve it would not be hard till sense, is the wos civilisel nation on carth.
To speak now of our own country: we may notice he fact that the gencrality of Americans very ino that can so much as begin to compare with our great country in any respect. Jinglisismen generally at tribute this sutional propensity to puerite and foolish Fanity. It is not wholly just to judge us so. There in no people in the world, escept the Frenchl, mor
ogical than the Americans. Tbey are emiunntly a logical people. They will carry out their principles,
good or bad, to their furthest length. They mar yood or bad, to their furthest length. They may
lave bad premiscs, but they go the whole figure. If late bad dremiscs, but they go the whole figure.
hien an American boasts of this country as the greaest under the sun, depeaid upon it he lias a plifilosohical dean of greatuess at the lack of such a bons to which the country cones up. Inprovement
material civilisation, labor extended, and rewarded parts organised rapidly to obtain a groeater result parts orgnised rapidy to obtain a giteater result
licse are the - llings hic adnires. These lie call, progress, and places in them the essence of civilisaion. There is a well-Lnown anecdote related of ankee traveller at the Falls of Niagaa, whici He stood on the favorite spot of poctic and religious sublinity, and gave vent to his entlusiosm ande tho noise and rush of the multitude of waters by litting up both arms and exclaiming, "Almighty river! go In this In this point of riciv cortainly this young republic reat country. Some years ago it mighlt lave beel ecessary to prove llis ; nov we take it for granted or the whole world aumits it, and England fears it nut moral civilisation is inferior to its physical civilisation? and again, is the intellect of this country, is
the sill of this country as hieplyy disciplined and imthe will of this country as higlly disciplined and improved by science and religion as its body is by Inprovements upon aboor? Two inport ant questions, briefly strive, to ansserer. A country camot be truly great, it cannot be called hiphly civilised, if scienti-
fically and morally its vigor is dormant. Thecre may be outward improvement to an extent not witnessed eretofore by the world, and yet science and moralify may not leep pace with the advance of labor towards
perfection. Look at the glory of England some cars ago; while France sought renown upon forcigy carts ago; While France sought renown opon forigg ame wlich, though of domestic origin, was of world wide influence. The light of her glory did not flas iron, fired and put in motion by modern im imovement The noise of continental activity was elicited from the tramping legion, and the park of artillery; that of England from the clank and the rumble of machinery, the buzz and the roar of steam. We hare
seen paintings of the military onnus of France with seen paintings of the military genius of France with
trumpet in lee land and lanrels on lier hrow Could not some one sculptare for us the manufactur ing genius of England, with two steamboat pipes for its leas, a steam-boiler for its helly, and red hot coals
encircling its iron coronet? What was the result of the manufacturing era, and its rarious commercia attendants, banks, rail ways, and dry docks, when al but exclusively pursucd? Whis, starration of thou-
samds, brutisl ignorance of tens of thousands, discon
tent and unhappiness of millions. The whole world says that England is on the brink of ruin, and what
thic whole world says is rarely falsc. Civilisation the whole world says is ravely false. Civilisation
must be sought after in all its three parts; if exclusust be songht after in all its three parts; if excluSociety is a moral person, it has a mind, a will, body ; culitivate the boly exclusively, derote no time cullinate mind or will, and a man will hecour strong in the body as a lion, and just as sarare-and a nation.
Do you not belicere that these outrard iniprovements cultivate only the body, and clerate, or rather that mind only scrocs matter in this state of fliners t makes possible to one some outtward pood tha united thousinds could hardly obtain before, and it multiplies for thousands what was only enjored by onc. You or I can make a pin in an liour; a Yankee patent sieam pin machine will striks of ten thousand in a minute, heand and all. To me the telegraph is a steel pen, whlose point is prolonged dirough the air and made to write at a thousand miles off. 'The steam engine is a horse of iron, with breath of flane, vho pullis aud pants like a horse proper, but runts fister. Thu leathern strap of a fly whecl and the cobs
of the little wheels are substitutes for sinews, and linors and turn ligger loads quicker. The whice gers and turn bigger loads quicker. The whect
which propels a stcanboat is nothine but the padtle of the Indian canoe, whose strokes are multiplied b a hundred per minule. Science comes onfy: as it hedps this simpliication of labor, otherwise it, if not
cared for in the community where physicul civilisation cared for in the
takes the lead.
This brings us to the second question asked: is tha mind of dis country and its will civilised as its body in other words, is seience aud morality here on a pau
with material improvement? Tro answer this question as far as science is concerned, let us frist ques that we all know hove is concerned, tet us inst agre us to cypler ; so far so gnod. But letters and figures arc oulty the tools of science; how do we use tithem fat es: $a$ use them in relation to thic mathematical sciences practically applied, to engincering, surveying, clemistry, narigation, pronerty of stean, meclinnical improvements, merely utilitarian advantages in short-all the acecivity of science belong to physica
ivilisation. What stanl we look to then? civilisation. What stanll we look to, then? theology ilat belongs to moral civilisation, and we must speak
of it in that conncxion. What is the condition of hilosophy in this country? It is weak, rotten, o nididel, or all three torether. There are books of philosophy studied by your clildren eren in pulblic
scliools, and in the free academy of this city, such as chioois, and in the free acaucmy of hisis city, such as dasces. What other brancl for general interest prevails? there is one branch outstripping all other utilitarian ititerature of nemspapers-that we have disposed of already; but the works of the imagiof the mory are deciuedly on the increase. Yoctry theism of the transcendentalist to the socialistic predestrianism of blacksmitis, tailors, and printers, turncd rlymsters ; from the refinct lasciviousness of the day palper-chis is the science that is in great vogue and on the ever inercasc. T'o these add your novels, your spick-ant-span literature in yellow and blac corers, whether their contents were poured out from the heathen mind and polluted heart of a native cormpter of youlla, or whecher drawn from the pestiferwery good book that is printed humdreds of such coinc out daily, and for every good book that is reau ally doses through a rolume or two of the first nd ; of the latter mililions make their daily intellec tual repast. 'The kind of science that is promoted by and corruption, a forerunner of destruction; it made Eingland a brothel under Charles II., and France a hell under Louis XV. and XVI. What do our uniersitics and colleges, if we leave out the Catholic rature? Wlat philiosoplly fans been derived from hem you nay sec in the so-callec divines preacling iiuss dercandivg reben the pulpits, and he the politiAs to literature, unless such as I have mentioned, pcak? There gained py the edacacaion on American cducated in this country by $\Delta$ mericans, who can spoak Latin; not five probably who can write a
Latin essay or poem which srould pass muster as dccent in : the Jesuit College at Rome. There ar probably not a half a dozen perfect Greek scloolars in Massacluscetss; and as to Hebrew, why, we neve car its accent except in regions devoted to the sal of ord clothes. So much for languares, which in
European universities and colleges are of every day
use. The branclese of laur and melecine are studied all orer; what sort of training to the greater part of
graduatcs in both show whicn they get out of school? graduates in both sloos when they get out of school?
If you do not know it courself, unay the Lord deliver If you do not know it yourself, uay the Lord deliver
rou from ever learning it by experience. We have you from ever learning it by experience. We have
examined now breelly whether we stand high as a sciexamined now briclly whecher we stand nigh as a sci-
entific Intion, except in uilitarian pursuits. For my entific mation, excent in uibitarian pursuits. For my boasts of our being gore cultivated than Europeans boasts of our being more cultivated dian Europeans
in the higher walls of knowledre, nakes a fool of liinself and a laugling-stock of lisis country.
But we asked another quastion, and it was whether. this country stands in point of moral civilisation as it does in plyysical civilisation? Jelore answering that question I have to state a proposition whinch is tepwhich I wish all the citizens of this happy republic vould write upon the tablets of their mennory. It is this, "No nation can be truly great, unless it is truly virtuous."
Neither science, nor outward improvement and happiness will last long, if virtuc, if morality is gone. he principles of morality have, as we have seen, for heir province, to guide the will and the power of a ation. Science and improrement may strengetha with arlditional energy the will, and the power wiedled by it, but widhout virtuous principles to control it, this energy will be only a new source of injustice and whose virt Fistory has doleful records of nations whose virtuons prineiples were publicly recognised,
and their practice insisted unon, but where ther afterwards fell into disrepute, derision, and finally into pllivion. Who was stronger as a people than ancieat Rome? Ain inspired author makes honorable mention of the justice, the fortitule, the wisdon, the patrintism of the 120 nans. (I Mac. 3, 1.) fi their parmiesabroad were victorious, it was not that their sinews were more rugged, or their armor more impenetroble wisclom, the gravity, andt the prudence of the Senate and the magistrates at lome was the reason of the conquests chicectod by the legions of lione in foreign parts. Jater, theil lnowledge increased and their virtucs dininithed. Read the listory of the era when Augustus reigned Emperor of Thome; such was he state of science, arts, and literature, that his tims in the chronolory of the Nepublic of Letters is known sthe golden age. But under that very reigu a Romans that led to the decay of the Eignise the Romans that led to the decay of the Linpire, and North. France was virluous barian conquerors ol the anid hosts of enemies, though once during the Cry ades all or enemies, thongh once during the Cruin Palcstine, and her king St Louis a captive in the mands of a Moslem chiel. But when anter in the publicly abandoned the principles of honor, integrity and religion, her copital was insecure, thangh encouaged by the presence of an emperor, surrounded by poils from erery city, and by armed followers frow every village in Europe.
We have passed some remarks already upon science Whis country; let us now answer the question prois on a par with their physical prosperity. I unluesintingly affrm that it is not. . . . . It is a universal expression among us that the country is in danger; I inmly belicve ibat it is so, and I hope to show the real grounds of this danger. Far be it from me to tre people of this country ; let that be the privilerg If English tourists, and of simpletons amonr oursclves, wo think they will become original by initating their ways. But at the saine lime, i, for one, despise the onduct of men who, when their lellow citizens accord hem a hearing, and they stand up to speak, dare not five utterance to the truth, and seek to please by Such the ears and the passions of their audiences. English scribblers, your Bulwers and your Joment who seek to whecdle us Americums by anmes. orations, wherein one think le cau cichle our vanit by calling us children of Enutand very much vanits ike our edifying papa; and ule nther, by a theed, ectures belore female and other institutes a tissue of patch-work of old orthodos history, pilfered frow rarious nuthors, with a modern infidel coloring, is rolled out to astonish and please a gaping audience. Let us examine the moral standing of a few clases of socicty anong us, with reference to their influence young ; what is the tone of morals among them? andearoring to become men before their time ther put on the vices of manhood as the badges of its honor. Impiety, blasphemy, excess, and crimiual indulgence, of the worst kind, stare youleverywhere in the face. The medical statistics of this community rould slow thousands upon thousands of dollars pait annually on account of the carly commission of crime

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

on the same account, as their filthy adrertisements, with which every newspaper teems, may certify, and as the thousands of books upon such , which are yearly
sold, may confirm. Thie statistics of the criminal courts of Ner York, show a frightful increase in javenile idicness, boidness, and delinquency, most nght of sing A Look cenathe ontwan appearance of young America, see the stern hook most youthful faces among us, where heallh and tion of inword lapines and worth Compre the rising generation in cities with that of the country, and mark the difference. It is daily repented that the race of Knickerbockers is vanishing. Yet were whose voices werc roumd and mellow, whose laugh was volumnious, whose appetite good, and whose our State, though they have no blarney rock sacred memory, the most estimable race of men who
led tle march to America, though, indeed, not descendants of Englishmen. Like Ulie fine old Catholic gentiemen of times gone by, they have a jolly fat parriarch for their patron, and in venerating good St. Nicholas, who was a Romau Cathonc Bishop, hey kcep up the tradition of ages from which their ances-
tors sprung. Alas for the old Knickerbockers, the lrue American gentlcmen; are they to have no
reprresentatives but the thin, long-legrged youths who throng Broadway of an afternoon, Jooking as though hey had sprung up since the last slower, and speaking in a grating vaice, more like that of an overgrown
scliool girl, than of the manly heirs of the lords of the sciol? Holy St. Nicholas pray for them
Before concluding these allusions to the depraved state of manly and moral tone anong the youth o this country, one peculiarity ought to be noticed
which forcibly impresses every foreigner who cones to our shores. It is the want of respect in the young society and berore the law, but equality in the family, is a levelling of the worst description. A community whiere a stripling of thirteen will teat ins betters a tion of youth is in a frighlfful condition. Ovill, the Homan Poet, speaks of this want of reverence for and Horace had obscrved it before him. I am proni to sec among my aulience this erening, some heads which the snows of appronching age lave silvered
over with the proofs of a virtuous and well-splent life. over with the proofs of a virtuous and well-spent life. among the youth of to-day, that their grey hairs are
$a$ badge of honor; whether fouth will rise, out of respect at their reproach, and Jisten with modesty to the admonitions which the wisdom of experience may
breatle from their lips. Woe be to the routhful breathe from their lips. Woe be to the youthful
society whose conduct enbitters the heart of the old bociety whose conduct embitters the heart of the
man, and renders itseff unvorthy of lis blessing! Another class of immense influence in the country may be examined, in testing its morality : I mean that
of professional men. $I_{n}$ speaking of the class who of professional men. In speaking of the class who
are usually comprelended under the name of Divincs, independent of the Catholic Church, I need not tell a Cathotic audience, that they are powerless in keeping
right the conscience of the nation. They are not right the conscience of the nation. They are not
able to speak with authority, for their mission is not legitimate. But let ns see, practically, whether the various ministers of reformed denominations-a bod of men comprising a vast amount of intelligence, in-
fluence, riclics, amiability, and natural virtues-can ilucnce, riclics, aniabinty, and natural virtues-can
be said to give us an assurnace that the priniples of morality will be preserved in this nation. Ther cannot preserre those principles. It is impossible for boldly to their learers. Thicy may tell them how Pagans and Papists are going to perdition, but they They dare not tell them the place they are coing to It would cost then the brad of their life. But dence in them as teachers, no admiration for them as exaniples. How
eagerly the multitule will purchase vile prints where the shame of some member of the ministerial bolly, is painted in some scandalous colors, and exult over the It is an infany and a disgrace to the community lic can rejo circoumstance takes phace, and no Cathoin can rejoice to see any body of men abused, from
the rain argunent that some of its members have proved recreant. But still the circunstance proves Bibles, missions, institutes, and societies, has lost its hold on the mind and heart of the American people, and that some other agency must save the country,
The Leegal profession has sradullly become a joct of latred and ridicule, and in many instances our the body of laymen who, were their public life what it ouglit to be, could oppose a stronger front to bau prineiples and practice. The Jurisconsuls and Pub one of the strongest powers that saved ancient when the other lad fallen to mo modern civilisation, among us, levelling in the legal profession goes on ing to Blackstone, professional men turn politicicins, turn speculators, turn contractors, turn newspaper scribbless, and, , ike other venerable bodics, are beset with ten quacks for every regular. It is not a trifing
sign of the drift popular principle is taking, when lav-sign of the drift popular principle is taking, when law-
yers are at work, every once in a while, to tinker the Judges are elected by the people to office, and when asstematic and perscevering efforts are made to bring
public opinion to bear upon the jury box and the

Bench. Hearen preserve the integrity of the Judge
who is placed in the dilemma of Jlanging an lionest who is placed in the dilcmma of lianging an honest
man, or acquitting a rogue, to satisfy the clamor of a rutal mob, or else of cloing justice, and becoming the ictim of tir fiecest vengence.
Let us turn to anotlier profession, and examine its influence upon the preservation of a hentthy moral
tone in the country. We lave the Medical profestone in the country. We have he Mentical profes-
sion. Thlat the influence of its members is very great, and higllyly inportant, no one can deny. The unlimited, and when there is every disposition to rebosom of the fanily, and to the minds and hearts, as well as to the bocies of his patients. $\overline{13 u t}$ of all Folessions in the world, none abounds more with on lerant and hicartless quacks, whose influence, were
it lent only to purposes of private cmolument, might be considered merely as an abuse, but is a curse to the country when, as it does anongst is, it murders
the booly by mismnanagement and audacity, and the soul by pan ing worse than heathenish malpractices, and hy
cillusing, under the name of cleap and familiar instructions in the lhealing art, works explaining secrets of the most poisonous and destructive nature.
Far be it from me, however, to cast obloguy upon those plysicians who, being properly trained, exerciso dheir bencficent calling as men of integrity and
wistom should do. There is probably no hoody of wistom shound do. There is probably no hody ond as those of whom I speak, and, I may add, perliaps nobody can, with a better grace, do justice to the when others are reposing in their loome, to meet in garret and cellar, in the midst of winter, and thic
darkness of night, by the bedside of the poor and the friendless. We of the clergy can testify how frequently the good plyssician in New York may be is certain that no cartuly recompense will be foumd we know how often, alter long and anxious service is rendered by the doctor to the rich, his just demands
arc treated with ncolect gainsaid by the yery objects who owe their life to
lis skill and fidelity. If the people will forsake those who are worthy of their respect and confidence, and place thair lives at the mercy of the miscrable dabblor in washes and mixtures, they alone are to blame, not
the honorable and learned medical profession. TThe manuer in which the doctors are treated in a country,
is an index of the state of its enlightenment and ivilisation. Where these exist in a state of ligh culture, the regular professors of the noble medical science will command not only the respect and the
confidence, but the gratitude and the atfection of conidenee, but the
heir fellow citizens.
Let us pass, however, from these classes, to ex-
amine other tests of moral civilisation. Among these amine other tests of moral civilisation. Among these,
onc of the most alarning is the spirit of anarchy onc of the most alarning is the spirit of anarchy,
which is heard breathing from so many diferent which is heard breathing from so many difierent
quarters, in deliance of law and order. It has manifested itself, especially since two years ago, in refer nee to foreign countries. Wherever a banner was
nised, and people collected around it, we never stopped to inquire further than if authority was was, we learrahed for cerery thing clese. We made ools of oursolres, and rendered the public sympathy cheered and clapped our lands and threw uy our caps or the Pope, and then we checred, and clapped the Pope. We checerel on the villainons robberies of Swiss and Moman bandits, and we hurrahed ior the che native race of Hungary, rising to clain equal
ighls. We have gone for ecery sliade of revelion, ron the blood-red to the cram-colored. We , who claim to be so cool in our judgment, so just in our decluded, hoth as to justice of cause and probability of success. We, who pretend to be so gencrous to down-trodden Sclavonians, againt the Pope driven nto exile, against old General Haynau, an aged man,
a stranger, and alone, - cudgelled and bruised by a stranger, and alone, cundgelled and brused by a Anericans could be deceived, but I nerer thought, mitil late examples, tlat they would attack the
weaker party, much less that they would help to kick mar
Wise men feared all this sympathy, and were alarmed at the toue of the press, and of public speak-
crs siting ererywhere with rebellion. They feared that the contempt expressed by us so velienently
against government of every kind abroad, and the gigainst government of every kind abroad, and the
right asserted to disobey it, might gralually shape owards our own governunent, and leal us to asser
the right to disobey it. Their fears were not vain. Ultruism was sympathiscd wilh in Europe, and ultra-
smn soon reared its snaky head to be inn soon reared its snalky head to be sympaliused
with hlere. A distinguishited whig Senator proclaimed himself the apostic of a law highor than the Constituion he hatd sworn to obey. He did no more than discovered a law higher than the laws of Austria and elbels, down. Radiealism and Socialism do not seck in resighte indication in the demonstratione sen hay jour neymen at their meetings in the Park and elsewhere and in the various labor movements of sinilar clayacter, that the seeds of discontent exist here too at the
very foundation of socicty. Mlen will not be wautin to cultirate those baneful seeds until they are deveobey the laws of the country and the authorities
which they recognise becomes the fixed spirit and
principle of our people, what will be the result when
the Thailors' highier law, and the Cobblers', and Black sin Tailors' higher law, and the Cobblers', and Black-
smiths', aud Carpenters' ligher law, and all the tradesmen's and workiingmen's higher law tells them to make a grand rush at their employers and seize keeping company with European radicals, by conffusing liberty withy licentiousness, yovernment with despotism, authority with tyranny, and rebelion with right. Moral civilisation is already attacked wien
law and order begin to be resisted, and contemued even in words alone.
The inordinate love of gain among the men, the introduction of aristocratic luxury among the women,
is quoted by ancient writers as having led to the is quoted by ancient writers as having led to the
dowufall of the republics of Greece and Rome, and later of Florence, Venice, and Genoa. Are chese creasc in this country? Those who know best may answer. Merclants and men of business commonly tell you they do not believe there are many honest men woing. Honesty is the best Policy was the pro-
reit in old times. Now it would seem with the modern injprovements to read more to the purrjose back-wards-"Policy is the best Honesty
the wisdom of our forefathers who put the FIead o Liberty on one side of our coin, and wrote the value on the other. It might have tayght the man who
handled it to keep half his heart at least free from ararice, and reminded him that there is something rorthl living for beyond money-making. Old Ame-
rica nearly worslipped the side where Liberty was Young America does not care about that side, but worships the other side where-she reals the name of
her favorite Deity, the Almiglty Dollar. But this lore of gain in individuals would not be of such cri imptut were our nation not to sanction it. But un-
fortunately our' American Eagle, who when he was young was surch a sweet interesting little bird, now that lis bealk and talons have grown, begins to evince the foudness for visiling neigliboring barn-yards that is characteristic of most birds of prey. It is singular to split upon the same rock, agaiust which the fate of al apoublices should have wanned her. It is singu arc less in need of room. Of Rome, gorged and Hoated with the spoils of conquest, it was said
"mole sua ruit." She fell by her own weight. The burden of the old world was too heavy for lier. Shail wases without an a tempt on the part of Americans to annce, which is sale, something that does not belong to tried Canada, we annexed Texas, we occupicd Mresico, we appropriated California, though it nearly cost
the dissolution of the Union. The public voice of the country has generally sanctioned tle anti-Cuban movements, and now is theatened the occupation of
Lower California. All this in the name of Liberty. It justifies the exclamation of the French writer"Oh! Libcrty, how many crimes lave been conmit-
ted in thy name." One of our Pocts, I beliere Mr. Willis, in some verses which he made, supposed to be sung to the American Eagle by the Swedish Night-
ingale on the occasion of her presentin lee bin to him, says that the Eagle will go on with annexation hin, says hat dic Eagice will go on with annexation
until he auncrates all the earth, and more, until the stars of henren shall become stars of the American the. purpose had the sweet lititle northern mololist told the proud cagle, that unless be stopped lis outrageous propensity for stealing he would find hinsolf nough contry annexed to a certain kingdonn far notgh down from the stars, whose hicry king dnes
not accept bad poctry as an excuse for wors: be-
.
There is no passion more cruel in its origin, more accursed in its progress, morc horrid in its consum-
mation, than the tlirst of conguest. War, rapine and darkest crime are all united in this wlolesale courge. The man who seizes by force upon the sters of the lav to the court, the jail, the scaffold. When a nation robs a sister nation is there no bar before which it ean be arraigned, no punishment by which it will be visited? The car of conquest may lites, butitike the car of the accursed Juorernnaut of he cast, it crushes hecatombs of hearis in its hellishl cours.. The pathway of military heroes is white
with the bones, and red with the blood of their fel-low-men. Alexander, Cressr;, Napoleon, may triumph Greece, Rome, France, may exult in their high fes-
tival. But there are registering angels in heaven who record the sigh of the unknown widow mourning perlaps in the hour of triumpi for her son, her ony
hope, whose corpse lies a prey to wofi and raven upon the field of the conqueror's gilory. Persia, Assyria, the greedy idol of annexation. Where are now the monuments of their triumph which cost rivers of human tears, and mourtains of human stuuls? There lancloly ruins, and a name of departed gitory left as a warning to the nations which imitate their reckless annition. Ah! has this brave young repulbic, so of nations, las she then no mission but to punish the crimes of her neighbors, to be punished herself in her
turn? Is she, like the sanmuinary Attia, to become the scourge of an arenging Deity? Oh! may her future career avert such an omen. May it be oue of
love and peace, may slic be a daughter of joy, wielding not the terrible rod of vengeance, but the beneficent wand of mercy. The rod of vengeance when it the hand of Eternal Justice which gave it io the world, but the wand of mercy, like that of Aaron, is
placed in the ark of the tabernacle to bring forth
buds and blossoms before the face of the H Ioly of Holies.

We have examined from several sources the civilisation, physical, intellectun, and moral, of this coun-
try. We have cheerfully granted its unequalled prosperity in the first respect, we have given it quali proofs of in the second, in the hirr a ducing man course. From the nature of presents cirteriorating our treatment of the subject proposed viz "T rue Civilisation"" las turned mainly upon the third drue Civisisation, has turned maily up on hie dirr diri-
sion we made-moral civilisation. This is the point the country should study well, and frequently explat to lis listeners.
I think I can sum up to your satisfaction, the Incme of what is wanting in the moral civilisation explain my sulject. First of all, the reflection roposed, are not Utopian. They do not eslort yo They take man as they find lium. being applied more or less perfectly. I do not predict danger, therefore, from the fact that individuals, ood when levelling begins to affect the hoonor, the faith, the unwritten law of the whole people, and erea ritten code Public ontenion is sanost powerfi arbiter of things in the United States. It is willing and strong enough to conciliale eilierences, to solve
doults, to prescribe tlic course to be followed, after doubts, to prescribe the course to be followed, after
its own fashion. Moral civilisation requires dhat, its own assinon. Moral civilisation requities that,
back of this pullic opinion, there slould be a public The worling of the pubi casienco will guide and correct pulbic opinion, and repair the make of its lasty and heated ancesions. It wil theory even thoull it sould viohte both in It will call things by their right names. A community that calls things by their righlt names, is safe in its principles, and can survire bad practices. If an
 eople who, lise prevarication. But, wo be to th Beophe "ho, the the wicked men mentioned in the call good evil, and cril good. As an instance in und plunder Mcrico, let us at all erents acknowledgo our roguery, and not pretead to appease conscience, crying out against our evil deed with sickly cant of Montercy, Buena Vista, and Churubususco. When Pilate is swayed by the Jers, in lis julliment of the Innocent One, we late him; ; but, when he attempts to wash the guilt from lis lands, we are positively
sickened hy the man's base and reckless hypocrisy. Let the nation not have recourse to Plifate's basin of water. If is an emblem of extreme villany, of rice not satisied with being vice, but precending to be
virtue. The sinner who docs cvil and is aslamed of t, may be ancondect. Buyt, if he boasts and brags of shens over the misclitief he has done, 1 ice gocs that length, that he is harlened, and was nation, however, as an individual, does not grow extremely wickell all at once. It does so by a gradual process. It is a process which precisely marks dictates of the public conscience will live by tradition, nin in a cious communty, and as long as they are It is a faculty, whose ofice is to keep in view and apply the principles of the moral common sense of humanif, the maxims whicl. God engraved upon the called a "small still voice." It is a Divine roice like that which spoke to the Prophet, not in the rushing wind, not in the gaticering storm, not in the roaring dlane, but in the slubdured whisper of the
gentle brecze. It is no Papleisic spirit, but it is Jchovah limself, not addressing man from on high, in the rolling thunker-woice of Sinai, but bending to whisper in his ear a fond parent's adwisdom. It speaks when mann rocs to do a tling and says merely, "You do right,", "o "You do wrong,
It speaks after" his action, and sars merely, "You have done right," or "Youl hare done wrong," an he fecls and Linows its truth. In the first case, it is Warniug; in the second, it is that bilter word ence to others, which can and ought to assist in main taining the dignity, aund the authority of the public congreater influence to than the American press. Tho press is called the miglty engine of public opinion It is more than that, it is the lord and master of pub lic opinion, and holds public opinion in as perfect subThe press, were it to attain to the standard it might reach, did not human passions control it like all othe human institutions, slould be the exponent of public conscience to pubsic opinion. Some body has said
that were St. Paul to come into the world now, be would speak through the pross. I would ald, respectiny, hat just as surely as he did peppered for it the next morning.
what I Ine reason
stated, that the press allows itself to be sway ed by public opinion, by poppular tumult, and popular
wickedness. It fears to give offence by saying what the people do not hold to themselves, and of courso the people hold often to what is pleasant against what is good. Onc who wields such a powerful weepon as immense good, or inmmense evil. He will be greatly rewarded or greatly nuuisled herenfter, according to

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

the course he has taken. He will soar lighl, or sink lom.-There is no purgatory for editors.
The subject, ladies and genilemen, which at the reauest of our riends of the Cathlolic Institite, I Indits end. It consider it a fair trefice to to tise lectures that will follow, for I Ititle reflection will shouv that $I$ hare led you to the trestold of the Churcl.
but she cua be a trust-worthy guide and guard but ste can be a trust-worthy guide and guarlian of public-conscience, public opinion, public morals, and
the public press? She is the only Divine institution the public press? She is the only Divine institution
on earth, the only infallible teacher of true civilisaon orrtlithor me to conclutere by hopping that what I
 remember whirere it can be practicilly apprifod, and must be said by somelody and may as well be by me-you will coutteously forgive.

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS. (From the Toronto NIITror.)
We noticed some time ago the elevation of the Rer. Mr. Kirwan of London, (C. W.) to the dignity
of Rural Dean. It will be seen by the following; which we hare great pleasure in publishing, that the Catholics of St. Thomas shave presented the Very
Rev. gentleman with a congratulatory Address on thic touching Reply:-
to the rev. dean kirwan. Dear and Beloved Pastor,- Under the guidance and intluence of Almighty God, we lail you as peace aud equanimity which is so essential to the welfare and liappiness of Clrist's Clurch on earth Your unostentatious piety, Beloved. Father!-your
untiring exertions in establisling and ercecting cliurches untiring exertions in establishling and crecting elurchec,
for us in several sections of this Mission, where it hath pleased our excellent 13ishop, Dr. DeCharbonncl, to confer on you the lignity of Dean, is a suficient proof that you have been called to fulfil that arduous portion of the Catholics of liis Diocese.

We are gratefull to our brethren of Loondon and the adjacent neighborloood, who have so far enlisted the gift from his Lordship of having you once more nigst us.
Beloved Pastor, when your worthy coadjutor, th are cognisant, first whos piety and fervent yeal wa through the medium of his Lordship's letter, every
member of the Catholic Church of St Thonas hailed such an adrent as the percursor of happic tidings, and more thorough and substantial beneifits to the Catholics of this Mision, to whom joun have preached that divine ss stem of love and clarity that should ever claracterise the limanan fanily.
In conclusion, we feel ourselres bound by the most endearing ties of gratitule to present you our warnest amongst und wlich will toll of your hare len you shall lare entered on a slorious immortality Wishing you many happy returis of the season, an praying God
sacred office,

Dear and Very Rer. Pastor
Signed on
St. Thiomas.
alf of the Catholic congrecgation of
Williar Caset, Chairman January 1st, 1851 .

To MIessrs. Casay and Cunningham, and others composings.
Thomus.
Gentlemen,-However repugnant to my feelings, that the reward exiented to me by our illustrious Bishop by confirming the title Deanery to the mission the shapic of a reply to your kind aud cougrulation address on my clevation to the dignity of Rural Dean, yet, emanating from so respectable a body as
the congregation of St. Thomas, I. deem it my duty thus openly to acknowledge it with thanks. You presence here to-day, after coning the distance of
nineteen miles to present tlis address, is more than : sufficicint testimony of the estecm and aniection you bear towards your Pastor. If this mission be
specially honored by the mark of esteem and approbation of my labors bestowed by his Lordship, to yo
 singularly co-operated in advancing the good wol
with a zeal, energy, and disinterestedness worthy the Christians of the primitive age of the Church.

To my gencrous congregation of London a de serving tribute of graituad sian ever be paid by me ansiety for my return once more anongst tliem they transmitted to our venerable and dignilied Bishoy No greater mark of esteem and respect could his Lordstiyp bectow on them than by yieldige to their
anxious desire in allowing me, you unrorthy Pastor, anxious desire in allowing me, your unvorthy Pastor,
to returu anongst you, and bring to a fual consummation what you and I have already commenced Nor can I communicate to you and all under my charge, the paternal anxicty of our belored Bishop,
who like another St. Patrick from the classic land of who like another St. Patrick from the classic land of Gaul, hastened to the feet of Pius the IX., to reccire in the ferror of lis zeal he has come to impart to the desolate children of the Diocese of Toronto, than by reading a portion of a lecter which $I$ had the honor of receiving on the 28 th ult. :- "Please tell your
people that with the renewal of the year I bless then
an, parents and clituren, mastors and servants, rich
and poor, with all the heart of a Bishop altogelher devoted to their welfare.
and pious coadjutor, the Rev. Mr. Ryan, does hoono and pious coaljutor, the Rev. Mr. Ryan, does honor to you; and while it is ny highest gratiucation to be
able to confirm the testinony you lave given of his encrgetic and zealous labors, allow me to assure you hat thave taken the opportunity of acknowledging it publicly in the clurch of London, and slating the
same in mily comnumication to lis Lordshin, concluding sanne in illy communumication to hils Lordship, concluding
with the prayer that $I$ lhope the day would arrive withe the prayer unat illope the day woild arrive
when this Diocese would be blessed will more of the Alumni of the venerable and learned howse of St. Sulpice, whose children both my zealous coadjutor and I have the honor of locing.
The beautiful and chaste edifice, which is the pricle Thomas is the congrecgation and the will Thomas, is the ofsspring of your zeal, and will speal
to posterity like the vencrable monuments of our native land, which, alas! now crumbling into dust and manted with iry, prochain the living Gailh that ani13e assured
Be assured, my dear clindren, that my duty slall men, and beg the grace of a mercifill God for all without the aid of which man cim accomplish nothing hat is good. Nivsi Dominzes ectificarerrib clomumb In conclusion, allow me to cedifictent eum.
In conclusion, allow me to exyress to you my lasting gratitude for this tribute of your respect and estecm,
and to assure you that I slanif ever enticrtain tle liveiest recollection of the save.

THADFUS T. KIRWAN,
Rural Dcun of St. Gregory.
Morr Conversions.-Mr. Sergeant Bellasis las been reccived at the Catholic Communion by the
Rev. Faller Brownbill, at the Clurch of the Innmacuce Conception.-Catholic Standaru.
Baron Constantine de schetzeer, son of one he primeipal wankers of nugsburg, has just embrace Holy Orders.
iscount Campden, eldest son of the Earl of Gains orongh, and grandson of the Jarl of Roden, is the Hieth member of the University of Cambridge It is stated, also, that the Rer. Sir Frederick Onseis stated, also, that the Rev. Sir Frederick Onse
ley, Bart., and Sir J. Farrington, both of Ozford have seceded from the Establisiled Chureh.
Temporary Chapels are being prepared by order of Cardinal iseman, ive the ac
during the Grcat Exthibition.

## FOREIGN IMTELLIGENCE

 FRANCE.The French Assembly seems bent upon asserting its paramount sovereignty orer all the powers of the rrested for a debt of a thousand franes, in riftuc of jutlgment pronounced by the tribumal of commerce, anuary 7, 184.5. On the point of being conmitted to pison, lie demanied to be conducted before the president Debcileyme. This finctionary referred the inyrisonment into effect, upon the ground tiat the constitulion of $18+S$ accorded no imnuunty 10 repre-
sentatives relatire to inmprisonment for civil or comnercial matters. M. de Lirroche-jacquelin broughit Orward the case in the $\Lambda$ ssembly, and it was decided in opposition to the Ministry, that M. Manguin
should be at once released. Yet another check ina shoud be a one released. Yet anolher rheck inas
been giren to the execulive power. Last autumn a police informer, naned Allais, induced M. Yon, the poinmissary of the $A$ ssembly poliece, to beliere in the
pol xistence of a conspiracy for the assassination of
tried for perjury, and sentenced to a yen's imprisonnent. The (Government at once demanded that in. On should be dismissed, but on Sunday the Bureau -xecutive Committe of the Assembly rejected the nissary has since reseignced, and on Tuesday the Presilent auld Members of the Assembly were recoivel at the Elyse. M. Dupin headed the deputa-
ion. The President, in his answer, made exilent diusion to the bickerings between the Governmen and the Assembly. Among, other things, when replying to MI. Dupin, who had stated "ihat nill the
acts of the $\Delta$ ssembly, as well as those of its bureau, were inspired by a profound attachment for the perso good understanding between the two powers of the good understandins between the two powers of the it Monsieur le President, since you tell ne so. You and $I$, each within the limits of our attributions, ought to attach ourselves to making the laws of the countr Ind the authority given us by the constitution re do not cre ahout the provation of my powers but I am anxious when I deliver up to the people the power which $I$ lare received from it to return intact and respected. My conviction is that Franc csires peace and order, and it: will consider that of hie two powers which should attack the other as in the wrong." M. Dupin: "It has always been so in our country. You may rely upon the sentiments Republic: "It is fortunate that there are epochs Which separate, as it were, the past from the future. One era has just finished-another comnences. Let M. Cher
 o the gorecnor of the prison of Clichal thatice otends to prored of tue prison or Clichy that he intenis co proceed against him.for the loss
by the illegally setting his debtor at liberty.

THE DRESDEN CONFERENCES. It must be pretty apparent to all parties by this period, that a good understanding las for some time ecretly existed between the Austrian and Prussian rending lis Cluistmas holididys at Bertin, and on the 2Sth, was present at a grand dimer given by lis
Majesty! On the 30 th, lic lelt for Vienna. On the 7 th ult. the Congress at Dresten was divided into ive conmmittess on the fimendancontal laws of the (ierbberate ou the ors. The irst committee win do Board and the extent of the Federal territory. ain Tedenate, and probaidy nollify, sercn artieles of the duding a dand fre atricles of the vienna Con ang Act. Anstria will preside in this committee esplee of ection of the chief Tode ho race on
 and the individual States. Prussia will presile The thirel conmuittee will sit on commercial alfars such as trade, custons, navigation, and internal conmumication, according to articles 6 and 19 of the ederal Act, and itticle 66 of the Closing $A c t$,
Bararia will have the presilency, aud Austria, prut a, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtenlery, Baden, Colourg Hamburgh, and Oldenburgh, take part in this conTelcral Court of Arbitration win Cebate weside The firthe committee will be oecupied will the prolocols. hesse cassel.-merunn of the ELECTOR.
The Elector has returned to his capital, sulphorted by Federal troops, through silent and threatening trumpecters who preceded lim. II. Hassenpllay and coneral Haynau lare also arrire, "Cassel, "attend refused to modify the measures of the $\Lambda$ usstrian commission, aud as aiz example of his petty spile, we may nention that he has guartered five-and-twenty Bararia soldiers on the mayor of the city. Collisions have ere unimportant in thensedves, but show the animus
 some cases in one house
Thic last decrees of Count Leciningen flreaten martial procecedings against all those who shall low
found making a disturbance in the streets, as well as gainst those who assemble in a crowd, no mathe places of common resort must be closed to the pullic at nine o'clock in the exeniug.
SHLESWIGGOLSTENN APPROACIING INVASION OF THE MEDERAL TROOPS During the late visit of Prinee Schwartzenhurg io
Bertin, "an energetic course of action" is sail hare been decided on will regard to Sclleswigg Hoisten. The Peleral tropps hare cummencel he Prussian territorics. Julging firon the cuthusiasn Which reigns amping the tronps, and of the cnterpisisdesperate resistace on the part of the Holstcin

## IRISH INTELLIGEXCE.



 Mr. OContell) to call him to :ma account : but reat leng hil upun the No-Popery movemen, the Call conded to the question of the "1ntidel Colleges," $m$ m written pampthet, from the pen of that gificd and illus rious Prelate, the Most Rev. Panl, Archbishop
immagh-(chicers)-Unt Preate whom llis Holines
 cople of Ireland.", (Cheers.) He next proceeded
 Callioiic clergynuer. Hece warned tho Gorernmen Slianst encouragine hen, and shid, in iney were nit masters of France, Iliat even the Infidel Guvernment hey became "the worst enemies of order, property Republicanism, roblery, violence, and murder." H old the Government here illey were playing wilh He next pening, unless care was taken to stop it in time and to get a Concordat from the pope, anid said Ire
and would never consent and would never consent to: 12 Concordal. (Choers. fler some further remarks, the hon, and leanned gen coman concluded, amidst loud cheers, by saying ihe grant the full measure of civil and religrous liberty. The Clare Journal announces Mr. Sergeanl O'Prien brother to Mr. John $\mathrm{O}^{1} 3 \mathrm{Brien}, \mathrm{M}$. P., as a candidate for
he representation of Ennis, the first opportunity. Th Le representition of Ennis, the first opport
The Aitorney-Gencral has appointed Thomas Jncob, Esq., to be Crown Solicior for the Queen's County.
On the application of Mr. OFlaherty, M. P., Gal Way has been relieved from the Crime and Outrage
sct, under which ban it was phaced by Lord Clarenon, for "suspicion of treasonable designs and prac
Bricotry Amd the League. - We are deciddedly of giid hold of by the landlords of Ieeland and the bistot England to create divisions and sow the secds (istrust in the raulks or the Tenant Right agitators.Tenaut League as much at heart as the Papana agyressions. He sav a rare union of all creeds and partios,
anil d determined stand made by the poorr against the
rich, ath, in the exigency of the moment, thought of
the old, long-tried, and hereditary policy of his predeeessors in otfice since time immermorial-"divide cite alam, sow dissensivins among Canholics and Procstants, put them in a tighting allitude egainst one We hope and trust every frientil of justice and lueer of
 see and plpset this polity. For the honor of Jrelaud
be it said, sle is jel unmored. No riolous meetings he it said, she is sel mimovect. No riolous meetings,
no larsh epithels, having yut been heird of; and if the insolent iund ungeneroisis attieck of Rusself on the back wiill scorn duecr, no word hists ceserped Cithlolie lips dergatitory of iny portion or their fellow countrymen. Let, ihen,
the demunciations of hle Irishl Cutholics So directed


 makeney, or som char maguincent minitiry putentate, prohibibing the



 sight meatsure will be introduced it the popening of the susion to let Lorid John's letter downt; Jut it will have ship's Protestant twatiness-Lorit Iraro being the only

 Sanley takes his stamd on the inteome tax renewa






 aswawiw $\pm=2$
 $\pm$ Naw waw 4 being promjsed hne sum of onec pemuya monh for heit And the property will, of course, imipove vastly mider
such a system.-A Sulion Correspondent Joh Howe, charged with hendent.
Nr. Ardur of the lato
 Aebahan Outreger in The Nohth.-Some tima since, we copied from the Northern Whig the particn-
lats of a murder commitued it it place called Carr
 witier whter a man named Girvian, who held a firrat
onn which the former vecupier had been cjected. Wo noluer man was fred at near the same piblace, agro bat Girvan has voluntarily given up his ham under
and the stite triak of 1844 , and sor of Falher गiemey
 duet--Limericle Rlepurte
pondent writes to inturm us that a meadford correshouses were levelled ont Fridhy last, wishin at mile of
he town of Headford, on the estate of R. J. M. M. Si George, esq., ind that the unlurtuate people are now
lying mader watles thown up against hle gables of herling terms to the severity of the weather on the diay out which they were tumed out. Facts of the
foregoing description will add len-fold power to the anse of the गemant Learne. - Tuam Herald. ExTmamation IN Roscommon-A correspondent mination is going on rapidly in this locality, as, on this very day, a strong party of military and police, ac-
compunied by the sherill of this county and his offiaials, from here 10 Trainboy, he property of Colonel Tewell, there to do
he work of desolation and destruction, by dirowing Christmas festival, and in the very eve of the great forty families, unountiug to at least wo houndred midid up in full. Oh! good and merciful Cod, what
is to becom of those unfortunta wretehes. ong are such acts of cruelty and to be tyranny toleratGin a Ciristian country ? ? cefore the Packet Station Committec says: 7th Query-In making a voyage from America, in which of those ports would you prefer running for in the winter season?
Answel-1 would prefer running for Galway in the winter senson to any of the other poits.
8ih Query-State your reasons
8th Query-Siate your reasons sor giving the prefer-
ence to the port above mentioned? ence to the port above mentioned?
Answer- ine reasons why I would prefer Galway,
are, that it a very large inlet, and the best lard fall,
with excellent lights, easily discemed, with a large safe bay, and a good roadstead for ships of any size. what port would you steer? a run from America for Answer-For Galway, as being the nearest and
safest, and without any manner of doubt; and under any circumstantes, I would profer for safoty to steer any circumstantes, I would profer for safoly to
for Arran Islands in the centre of Galway Bay.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONIELE

At thc Ofice, No. 3, Mctill Street.


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## THETRUE WITNESS

## CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 31, 1851.

There are tro objects, which, above all others attract the attention of the sight-loving visitors of the fair city of Boston-Bunker's Hill and Mount Benedict. Of the first, and of the memories which it recalls, American citizens may well be proud, for it tells of gailant deceds, of tyranny manfully resisted, and of indenendence nobly won. Nor has the stranger from a far-off Eastern isle, cause to bush, whilst listening to the history of a well-fought field. He may regret the folly and incapacity of Britain's rulers, without being ashamed of the conduct of Britan's raliant soldiers. But from Bunker's Fiill to Mount Benedict, is but a step, and Bunker's Hill is not the only spot in Charlestown, of which history will have to speak. It will tell how, on the night of the 11th August, 1834, the Protestants of Boston, excited by the inllammatory barangues of a rulfian-gang, who, calling themselve ministers of the gospel, bring disgrace upon Cliristianitf, and render the very name of religion odious aud contemptible, came gallantly "to the rescue" of the Conrent of the Ursulines. They had been told, by their spiritual adrisers, as we were told the other night by the Rev. W. Taylor, that withis, the Convent, young and tender women were corcible
detained, and cruelly treated. They were called apon to "come to the rescue," even as the Rev. W. Taylor eailed upon his auditory to "come to the rescue," and they came with a vengeance. It is
well that Catholics should know what this phrase means. Here is the story.
Some years ago, a fews ladies formed themselves into a community for the double purpose of imparting the blessings of education to the young, and of worshipping their Father ard their God, as the grent majority of Cbristians, for more than 1800 years, lave worslipped. Here, in the retirement of the cloister, they mainly hoped that they might be permitted to end their days in peace. Injuring and giviag cause of offence to none, they were simple enough to think that, in a nominally Christian country, nonc would be found brutal enough to offend or injure drem. Drellers in a land which boasts of its civilisation, they could not deem it possible thatt enough to assault a woman. They were much mistaken. They were resilents in an eminently Protestant country-in a land of religious liberty, and gospel privileges; and so, they found out to their cost. On a sudden, they were driven lalf-naked into of their paceful home, the desol orer che destructio and the profanation of the lored remains of their departed sisters, torn, by Protestant hands, from the repose of the tomb, where they had been laid in hopes of a jopful resurrection, but now exposed to the
of "coming to the rescue" progressed merrily
Even the soul of the Rev. W. Taylor would hav been satisfied, could lie have witnessed the scene which then tork place. Those walls which, till then, had heard no sounds, save the praises of the Lord, and the songs with which God's saints upon carth sing the glories of the Lamb, were now vocal with curses, and resounded with the slouts of blasphemy. The tabernacle was torn fron its place, and the Blessed Sacrament cast out into the fields. Soon the flames spread in every direction. Priests' vestments, the sacred vessels of Christian worship, andas if in mockery of God, as well as of man-the Bible, were cast into the blazing heap; nor did the man's redemption, was wrenchelf from its pestest cast, with shouts of exultation, into the flames, the appropriate finule of this fiend-like, or, rather, truly Protestant exploit, which, while the glories of Bunker's Frill are lad in reaicmbrance, should never be forgotten.
And is it to rener scenes like these, that reverend mountebanks, and erangelical Jacl-puddings meet together upon platforms, anc, with the name of God upon their lips, but the malice of the Devil in their hearts, revile tle persons and the religion of Catholies? Is it that the sky may be red with the thames of the Grey Numery, whilst lis soul may rejoice in the work of havoc, that the Rev. Mr. Thaylor calls upon lis aulitory to "come to the rescue" of captive Nuns therein confined, and cxposed to cruel tortures? Why, the men must be mad. Are they
foolish enough to think that the Catholics of foolish enough to think that the Catholics of
Montreal will staud tamely by, like whipt curs, to see the Convents pillaged, and their inmates outraged? Or do they imagine that, when the torch of the reverend incendiary stall have applied the spark, the flames
will cease at their bidding? Yet, wo are thankful to these gentry-they hare given us fair warning of their intentions, and we shall know to whom, in case accidents, we ought to return our thanks.
But, perlaps we may be told, that Mr. Taylor exhorted lis audience to keep the peace-" don't use
violence." But of what arail are these exhortations after the previous appeal to their passions. We wonder if the Rev. W. Taylor crer heard tell of the Trish gentleman's address to a lot of Tipperary boys, who had just caught an obnoxious baiifif-" Is there a pump in the backyard boys?" "Yes, your
Honor." "Then, don't duck him." Had we nothing better than the Rev. W. Taylor's exhortations to keep the peace, to depend upon, we might tremble for the results ; but we thank God, that we are a lot of Tipperary boys in Montreal, as the "rescuers of captive Nuns" will find out to thei: their worthy minister's adrice into execution.
But the most singular, and certainly the most musing circumstance connected with this ebullition of Protestant bile, is to be found in the fact, that all these invectives against the Catholic religion, all these incentives to violence against the Nuus, are represented as emanating from an ardent zeal for the glory of God, and an earnest desire to rescue souls, ready to perish. This little touch of crangelical hypocrisy, is all that was needed to make the picture complete. Hardy has brother Tadger resumed his
seat, than up gets brother Stiggins to follow suit whining out-c" Oh, how we love the souls of those poor papists; those immortal souls ready to perish for lack of fool"! and a strange way they have of sbowing their love. If they call that loving their friends, why, a plague on such loving, say we. They seem to follow the adrice Dogberry gives to ncighbor Seacoal, with respect to his literary accomplisiments, and do then mostly manifest their love for immortal souls "when there is no need for such vanity;" but when there is a demand upon then, the sayigg is verified, "that the love of many waxes cold." We refer especially to that sad year, when the rictims of British Protestantism fled in thousands from their ative country, finding a grape where they fondly oped to firad shelter, and a home. Then, when lyplus ferer was daily carrying of its lundreds of victims, when the pestilence was hurrying those minortal, yet papistically idolatrous, souls into the resence of an Almighty Judge, then, surely, was the time of all others, when one would expect this great ove would have been displayed;-then was the time, when one might have expected to see these undaunted, tender-hearted, soul-loring ministers, day
after day, exhorting the sick, and nerer failing in after day, exhorting the sick, aud nerer failing in aloud, and sparing not ; yea, pleading earnestly with the departing sinuer, "that he would renounce the errors of popery," "that le would come out of Babylon, that he might not be a pariaker of her plagues." Alas! alas ! for the inconsistency of manan nature- It is one thing to be bold upo
very different allair, when real danger has to be
encountered. Alas! for these men of God!-these holy professors !-their love, like the courage of Bob Aeres, oozed away, as it were, out of the very palms of their hands. Amidst the scenes of death, at which the boldest might well tremble, were to be
seen, some of the Clergymen of the Church of Engseen, some of the Clergymen of the Church of Eng
land-the Bishops and Priests of the Catholic Church: there, too, might be seen the unsearied Nun, the, humble Sister of Clarity, who ceased not from her labor of love, until such time as she leard the voice of her Hearenly Master, bilding her be of good cheer, and calling upon her to enter in unto the joy of her Lord. But where then, were our Evangelical denouncers of Popery; these tender lovers of immortal souls? Why tarricd the wheels of their clariots? -They were busy with their farins and their merchandise.-One had bought a piece of land, and must needs go and see it, -another ha married a wife, so he could not come,--and a third lid not see of what use he could possibly be" It indeed whispered, that the recollection of the striking contrast, between the heroic devotion of a fery feeble women, and the pusillanimous behavior of the grea majority of the evangelical canters, upon the occasion of the great fever in 18:17, is one of the cause which excites the latter to such unseemly extibition of hatred, as were afforded by the speakers at the F . C. M. Society meeting, on Thurshay week. Wo know what their lose to souls is worth, by their conduct then. The less they speak about it, the better for themselves. Well-informed Protestants will but laugh at their hypocritical pretensions; and Cathod.

We had the pieastre, last Tuesday erening, of assisting at the festival given by the young men of the St. Patrick's Association, in aid of the new Orphan Asylum, and we can only hope that the gay company whom we met there, enjoyed the crening a leartily as ourselycs.
The magnificent hall in the new building of Mr Corse, was prepared for the occasion, by being well warmed, lightied, and decorated with a great number of banners and flags. Opposite the door on entering ve saw the noble figurc of the Patron Saint upon tanner, surrounted by a wreath of the "inmortia Shamrock." Nor was the " harp of Erin" forgotten among the symbols. The Patron Saint of onee Catholic England, was also there ; and we were glad to recognise the drapeau of the "Societs St. Jean Baptiste;" while, as a testimony that the Irislman never loses sight of his cherished faith, the Holy Cross was conspicuously emblazoned upon another banner.
The number of those present was about 300 ; and we were pleased to see a goodly number of Franco Canadians, embracing some of our first ladies, anong the assembly.
Who is Chriss?-Two discourses, as to the nature of Christ, have lately made their appearance one from the pen of the Rer. Mr. Wilkes; the other from the Rey. Mr. Cordner, minister of the congre gation of Unitarian Protestants in Montreal. Whilst our cars are still ringing with the silly cry of the Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible the appearance of these two pamphlets is singularl opportune, as proving the utter insufficiency of the Bible alone, to make men wise unto salvation. Fron thie Bible alone, it seems that Protestants cannot pet after three hundred years disputing, decide whethe Clarist be Gou or no-whether He be indeed that Great Being, from whom it is damnable infidelity to withlold the bornage of supreme worship; or mere creature, to whom it would be idolatry, no les damnable, to renier it. Dangerous, as opponent like the Rer. Mr. Cordner are likely to prove, to the ranks of those who style themselves Orthodos Pro testants; Catholics behold in these controversies, only a signal proof of the necessity of some infallible guide, on whose teaching they may rely with a ciilld-lik confidence, and learn to thank God that He has
in-IIs mercy afforded them such a guide in the Holy Catholic and Aposiolic Church.

We see by the 'Catholic Herald, that Dr Brownson has beca lecturing with great success at Pliladelphia. Crowds of attentive listeners focked to hear bim every evening, and returned highly gratified and instructed. We hope that the learned yentlemar may be induced to favor the Catholics of Montreal with another visit.

We learn from the Melanges Religicux, that the ev. Mr. Chevigny las been appointed to the Cur St. Henry de Mascouche ; Rev. L. H. J Brunelle; to. the Vicariate of St. Gqpeviêpe; Rer
C. A. Loranger, to the Vicariate of St. Hugues Rev. L. J. Martel, to the Vicariate of St. ustacle ; Rer. O. Desorcy, to the Vicariate of ongueuil ; Rev. U. Duprat, to the Vicariate of St Aime ; and Rev. F. A. Jacques Duhaut, to be sut Director of Chambly College.

No nows as yet of the missing steamer, which sailed on the 28th ult. We copy the following ist of her passengers from the N. X. Freeman' Jou_nal:-
W. A. Wheeler and lady, A. Lawrence, Jr., Boston, W.E. Yorke and lady, N.Y. Mr. Schlieman, W.E. Case and lady, N.Y.
I. H. Eastler, Baltimore,
R. H. Harris,
L. Pollinger,
C.C.Hateh and lady N.

Mr. Klaener,
W. Benjamin, Jr., N. X

McKenzie,
C.C.Haleh and lady, N.Y.

Mr. Alexander and servant
Mr. Wadsworth and servan
Mr. Wadsworth and servant, M. Goldstein,
G. A. Curtis,
J. J. Loring.

## E. H. Griffin, <br> E. H. Griffi

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the True Winess and Catholic Chronide. Dear Sir,-I take up my pen in extreme trepida sceing myself in print this week. Now "t do tell of can your Catholic Clironicle withstand the blast fro the Wesleyan conventicle, blowing all last week hourh it meant to blow heaven and earth away a vell as Popery. Surely the hour is come when Your journal is to give way to the gales of truth-when tha lippery foundation on which you stand is to mon wray from beneath your feet-why, Mr. Editor! can go no farthe in that direction-the dange impending over the True Witness is so terrific that I am quite nerrous all of a sudden, and my mind is haunted with a chaotic vision of broken ink jars smashed printing presses, and all the varicel ruins of newspaper ofice, amid which I see in bold relief cer tain wicked sprites in colporteur guise, puffing out with distended checks the gales aforessid-the grale which hare blown you to pieces. Oh horror! what a scene! Do try and keep your journal alloat this one week, till I give those who were your readers mall specimen of " erangelical truth," (so-called!) But, then, where to begin is the question-which Anniversary deserves the precedence? -whether lall I give the pas to the Auriliary Bible Socicty or to your old farorite, the French Canadian Mission ary society, or to the Tract Sociely or Sunday eparately-let me rother class is in taking then great head-t me Anti-Popery tumbug Sonder on reat head-the Anti-Popery Humbug Society, re olving itself into the various branches above men synopsis of the whole alfair, I shall confine ered to the most prominent amongst the conine nemself made last week clonueut, and the gemmen who Wesleyan place of meeting vocal, with the No Popery cry, intonated in every key, and in every pitch of voice, from the deep, guttural double bass of some of the reverend humbugs, to the shimill, mincin reble of certain others who affect the beau in air and Fearing.
First there was the report of the Bible societics home and forcign, and a' stating in good round
numbers the amount of Bibles and New Testament numbers the amount of Bibles and New Testaments
distributed-that is to say, made array with. Lor! distributed-that is to say, made array with. Lor. what a cackling was there over the great numerical
guantity of Bibles and so forth sent alloat. Really guantity of Bibles and so forth sent anloat. Really to hear the grave spouters, young and old, who took occasion to glorify themselves on elis announcement,
read by the Rev. Dr: Spruce, you would think they read by the Rev. Dr: Spruce, fou would think they
had gained some great point. Bless their dear had gained some great point. Bless their dear hearts! how they do go it, thinking in their simplicity Bibles they send any attention to the number of Bibles they send out. If they hare nothing better o exult in than their millions of Bibles sent abroad, as haly the cffect her moutas shat, for the taun an ong the of making Catholics laugh heartily tiling expense. All fier pungs and bla, and only reminds us of the feat comperan in anly reminds us of the feat commemorated in an el The ling of Trance with
The king of France with thirty thousand men,
They all march'd up the hill, to kill-a poor old Black amoor!
Of equal ralue is the result of our humbug society's mighty labors-vide reports on the Sandwich Islands, the only thoroughly evangelised nations we know of. The report being liapuily ended, the Rer. Mr. Somebody related a most moving anecdote of an old woman (name, deponent sayoth not) who wept-as verilywept because of the ungodly liard-beartedness of her relations, who loved not to see her read the Bible, whereupon the pious old dame requested to be allowed to read her Bible in the reverend's own room, whereupon the latter was deeply touched, and escorted ber to the room aforesaid, and did humble himself exceed-
ingly before 1hat righteous woman. Oh Taurus ! oh ingly before that righteous woman. Oh Taurus! oh Gemini! I wonder did he cry too, and go down on is marrow-bones be.ore .the duae, as his humility would suggest? Another story did he tell of a man. Wo got the leaf of a Bible round some butter be had a-propos, " a-propos,
reading which, said man first cried, and then laugbed, and then praised-lack-a-day! I should think the laugiter made him cry, and probably be found the utter deserving of praise.
The retailer of these precious anecdotes was folmeeting that in an cyangelical career of thirts yeare
or thereabouts, he had never seen a more numerous or theeting ; and though he said it, that should n'nt say it, he had a right to puta fair estimation on suci assemblies, tor be had mel-yea, on the place of evangeli Mr. Editor, who is he?) and that man who won immortality for himself and his pen by inditing the
bife of Leifl Richmond-said Leigh being as arrant bife of Leigh Richmond-said Leigh being as arran an evangeiteal as ever ascended a barrel or cart trif
spout forth heresy-only he might have liad a trife spout forth heresy-only he might have had a trife
more sincerity than have these. Did you ever happon more sincerity than have these. Did you ever happcin
on lis missionary peregrinations in the Hebrides? if on bis missionary peregrinations in the Hebrides? in apreciate the greatness of his biographer. Th appreciate the greatness of his biograp spelled with exultation as he spoke of the twenty-four millions of Bibles pource world by the Britstsh and Fors Mr. Elitor supposing that all tlose Bibles had been read, (as of conrse intended) and that by the unlettered millions, liovs many souls might have been thereby lost from weresting the Scriptures to their own destruction! And whether the harm was done or not, the Society has the same account to render, in its collective and chat the charchecs of Chlrist in tlis city are to take more active measures for spreading the Bible. What can they, the cllurches aloressaid, do more than they are doing? Comical rogues are these spouters, tallking of the churcitcs of Clirist as coolly as though Ciniss Almighty power, more than one church.
The Rev. Dr. Bramble said that there could be no compromise effected with Popery, for that Popery
would take all that was offered it, nad still look for would take all that was offered it, and still look for
more, and the worthy doctor was rightit for once in his Life. Betwcen truth and crror there can be no com-promisc-no alliance. The Catholic Church has cu
 cut off they are and slaill remain, both in time and in cternity. Another preacher inlormed the meeting loved Popish people, but hated Popery. How arlless! atection of those who thate Popery. But this hater of Popery made the grand Popery. Hith dis linter of popery made the grand involved the distribution of the Bible. Dear me! that were so, and if the aposiles took it in that light they were yery remiss-very-ill seling about pre
paring it when they suffered so many long years to clanse after the ascension of our Lord beiore they pu pen to paper. We do not find an account of any of hem presening the Scriplures as the means of con-
version; but we know, on the contrary that the preached to the people, and then baptised, and thei confirmed them-all wilhout eren an allusion to an written documents. But reason is llirown amay withe mimistepresenters
But I must hasten to notice the addresses of two his brother in-what-the reverend Dr. Pompous Mr. Editor, what will the Catholics of Canada say to what $I$ am about to relate? The first-mentioned of these two-who secms to be the doer of dirly worls
for the Humbug Society-liad the bare-faced aunhacity to stand up and say that the zoorship of the Virgin Mary !- Mother of all the failhful!- type of purity and loliness!-thon who dilst bear in thy pure wonl
the God of all sanctity! -Mary, rhon ali pencraion are to call blessed! did you not avert by your prazers die bolt of divinc justice launcled against the foul mouthed ranter whio dared to couple your spolless name with that of the fillthy Cyprian godesss-the embodinent of levedness and inpurity? How dared inortal Lonnue speaks so of MITry, the Myothcr of offer unto her, who is truly the Cause of Our Jons, This same man, as befitting his part, dilated on the horrors of Monastic institutions, and really did hil best to stir up his liearers against them. True to thic carnal imstincts of his nature and his religion, bo dwelt upon the crime of inmuring young and lovels girls in nunneries, and uncquivocally called upon the ladizes and gentlemen piresent to come to the rescule Much obliged, Dr. Spruce! but you will find that the nuns do not want to be rescued- - oo and look into their mind, happy-looking laces, and you will see tha do they wish to return to the world, and they will hotd ap their lands in horror, assuring you that eren if they were not plediged for life, they would not lirro themselyes out of the ark of peace to enter again on
the raging sea of woridly life. Will these ranters
 within the convent walls, if it exist on carth? But, seriously, it is well for the Montreal mumnerics that Catiolics are here the people, or they wight share the
fate of Mount Benedict. Worthy Dr. Spruce would "go the whate hog" if he dared, and in lis evangelical Quisotism recscue the "young and 1 .
by applying the torch to their dwellings.
Then his hopefiul brother, Dr. Pompous, paid his respects to the French Church, and in a finely-rounde years the Anniversary Meetings shoulld be held in that nobbe fane, and the platform on which be then stood, substituted for the bigh Altar. Very modest, indeed and very complimentary to the Church of Noire
Dame! Poor man! -poor Dr. Pompous, before any such deflement could take place, the whole eart must pass awny-casier would it be for him, as a
member of the F . C. M. Society and B. and T. Society, to take the world on his shoulders, as Atlas is said to have done, laan to sweep Catliolicity from any land. Catholicity being the grain of mazstard
. seed, can never be extirpated where once sown, but
will eventually spring into a mighty trec. But now
the crusade against them nunneries? Ah! I know What they think and fecl too-I know their deep, deep derotion to those holy sisterhoods who keep the their secluded dwellings, watch ever and pray for the great body of the faithrul, still struggling with the ard ihe suffering, and appear to us brightest when contagion and pestilence stalk abroad tlrough the in Mo Aye! if there were none but Inens Catholic part arould the wouries an impent wise ranpouters would not durc assail Itt them only mest the slightest attempt to disturb the peace of any one of the convents, and they would evolec a storm whic talking, we lespise it and them all too much to do other than laugh it, and for their moral fore a applied to the $r$ rescuc of nuns, whiy let them direct on the gates of any of our convents till their eyes ache and their noses tingle-llet them "go a-head" with their moral force, until they come plump on some Tipperary man, or a "son of Fingal," with a stout blackthorn in lis lina, before whose antics the rescuers might possibly choose to fall back. In other
words, let thein take care of carrying their moral force too fir.
Before I close this long letter, I cannot help expressing my admiration of one of the rererend humburs, who commenced his exordium by announcing hinself to hare been (as a facetious friend of min cribing hiunsolf as having "roam'd thro' many lands" -like the Irish maide in the sona-but had come here to be delighted beyond all his previous delight It seeured to him that there was something heavenly the air of that place-to wit the Wesleyan conThis was the sentimental alkect of the assembly Tis was the sentimental talker of the evening, and end the roung ladies home to dream of the soft swe melody of tio No-Popery shout wherevilh this Mr . Sigh-a-way declared himself stuffed full-like an air-cuslion, I suppose. Oh! he was full of nelodyand he loved the word Bible-with whose derivation e favored us-and de described the meeting as being a sort of solar system, wherein the ministe Bible! A very good idea that, too, Mr. Editor, each one whipping on the other, and all, pushing on into Mir. Sigh-a-may, the travelled Mr. Sigh-a-way, for
his apt illustration of the conventiclers and their rarious systems.
I almost fear that yon will send this orer-stretched could fill half-a-dozen shay do not blane me. I novements of "the planets" who rerolved last veek in the Wesleran Methodist Louse-ilhe soul-loving,
but Popery-hating planets!-I am, Mr. Editor, ant Popery-dating planets!-I am, Mr. Editor,
Yours truly,
AN Irish Cathonc.
Montreal, Jan. 28, 1551.
To the Editor of the True Fitness and Cathalic Chroncle.
Dear Misther Ebiton,-I'm very loncsome ince iny brother Padruigh ment aray. He used to hat he scribbled for raum tor ae the lethers sure, only for shame of iny bad spellin', I would try to divart my loneliness long ago, by writin' to you. dhrame that came into my head tother night. Fiunre it was a very odd thrame; for I thought that all the grate praichers of the little Exither Hall, that made such a tarible noise in Great St. James' Stree nost bothered me, aur about me, shoutin' the they ou the truth, ther Church. And troth, to tell mensy for a minit, until I hard the raisons; and rould you believe it? One of the greatest raisons of heir exultation was, that the Romish Clergy took some notice of such mannikins as themselves, and is I hard these words, I felt some little things stirtin' in my hair, an it med me think that the Priests Cared thim mannikin saints, jist as much as I fearu hat little familiar insect in my head, ouly that jist as the same litie animal is neither cinl dor dacent company, so our good Bishops and Priests think that lacent connon boast openly, that wid the help of God, ther assaults agin our Church would succeed, $O$, by Gorrha, siz I that bates the story of the ox and the frogs, in Esop choly stale over mc, an stre enough I had great pity for the deluded saints, secin' the doom that awatid en, for I knew ther foolerics came from ther gnorance. $A n^{\prime}$ now this is the doom that my
dhrune showed me must come on them, bekase in ther vanity they pritind to make ther mane little conventicle, as great and respectable as the Catholic Church. They say that whin, on a sartin day, the wonld nale fitself as noble looking as the big ox, only by pufiin' itself; but faiks, better the frog and'nt such presumption, for, by dint of pulfin', he
burst, and whin the inside was turned out, it looked rery ugly; an so it ud be betther for the saints to curb ther vanity, for if not, they will meet the fate of the frog, and if that comes, I'w very much afeard, from the little sample we're got, that the whole
inside bcin' turned out, your great city will be stided.
For I see no differ between a pharisec now, and a
whiteswashed sepulchres, full inside with dead min's
bones, ana all filthiness. $I$ intind to tell the rest of my durame in my next.

I am, dear' Sir, yer humble sarvint,
Grilintown, Jany. 26 th , 185 s .
ALARMING INCREASE OF CRIME IN NEW

## (From the New Yorld Herald.)

In looking over some statistics which we carefully
onipiled for the Herald of New Year's day hast, w, conpiled for the Herald of New Year's day last, we
have been strick with the enormous and alarming increase of crime which has thalen place in this cith
within a number of yents, audl especially since 1840 We sec in marching vill a stride perfectly aston ishing, not wiflistanding the number of our charcthes and min-
siters of the gospel, and not withstanding the numerows isters or the gospel, and notwinstanding the nimmerous
bible and trinct socicties in our milst. Thlis incrous is apparont from the fillowing figures, whichs inere taisen
from offician suntces, and are, consequenily; werlhy of from official son
every credit:-


How in this increase of convictions to having a better system of police from the wact of or hat inferred from these figures, but that convictions have We fear not-we fear the truth to be, that the con-
viclions have kept pace with the increase of erime, viclions have kept pace with the increase of erine,
and dhat there has been as great an incrense of atter as the table exhibits. We are very much disand tract institutions-do not perform as much grood as is represented; that the boncfis which it is asserted chey confer, in the main, are imaginary, and that tha good is inferred from the quantity of tracts distribute all countries, and in all ages, poverly has been a forr
ful source of crime. Starwalion will avercome meral feeling, and hunger drives thousands into the commi sion of crime. The noor are the prine piphl recipient
of tracts and bibles ; but what gool does giving is se of tracts and bibles; but what gool does giving it se
mon or a copy of the scriptures do to min who per haps has three or four hungry child
hina for breal, which be has
In innumerable instances, as testified by the colporteurs themselves, the tender of tracts is roftised, and the remark made that a loaf of breald would be
nore acceptable. And who douhts it? Wihh hunger gonwing his vitals, and those of his unforturate wifo
and elifdren, is a man in a condition to jisten on religions exlortation, or to forget the cravings of nature
for the neessary nuriment? $1 t$ is undemathe that there is a vast amount of poveryy and misory in this
great netropolis, as there is in all large citics. hapoportion to the pupulation, as nuch nisery exists here York amost of the same revoliting character as those
n the British metropolis, which have been so truth nescribel by the ci Londion Chinnicle." We question if
dany of those refuges for the poor and nuformate are any of those refuges for the poor and minortunate are
worse thian what the Old lirewery at the Five Points, phaces in that neisliborhood are at the present lour. their unfortunate immates, or will a copy of the scrip-
 Now, if these societies were to incorporate into their
systen of operations the dispensing of food to the
 with cach icstanent, a a onf of bread, ache recipipient
would be in a fitter mond to read and ponder on its would be in a fitter mood to read and ponder on its peased. What is to prevent his from bere uapy done?
Hundreds of thousnonds of dollars are thrown in printing tracts, bibles, and reports, and the only
return at the end of the year is a few doublful cony sions, and an assertion that there is hope to believe a
vast deal of grood will be accomplished through tha vast deal of grood will be accomplished through the
labors of the next year, if the sinews. or war are
liberally supplied. Now, suppose a society, with an licerally supphec. Now, suppose a sociely, with an
income of say twenty thousand dollars a-year, were, at this incleynent season of the year to expend tent
thousand of it in purchasing and giving bread to the poor, and the other ten in prining tracts and bibles? bise, can it be denied that they wonld excrcise a much gefortunates than they do, and prevent crime from maling such rapid strides as the above table oxhibits
it docs in chis city of churches and benevolent instituit does in this city of churches and benevolent institu-
tions? We think not, and true Christianity, in our opinion, dictates such a policy

CANADA NEWS
The preparations for the ercection of the wing of the Parlianent Building in this city are progressing daily. masonry of the foundations have been made for some weeks past, and a large quantity of building materials still, the stone-culters have made their appearance on
the ground, and have boen hard at work for the last en days. Quebec Mercury.
By an elitorial article in thence of the Courier, and learn that the Imperial Government has at last abandoned to Provincial authority, the Post Office department, thet we shall hare the intended reduction of postage without delay. The Recorder, we perceive, postage without delay. The Recorder, we perceive,
advocates the union of the Telegraph and Post Office, Departments-the telegraph in Nova Scotia being a
branch of the public service. It occurs to us, that it should be as the Recorder suggests, but there is one
drawback-in the event of any Monirealling the drawback-in the event of any Montrealling, the go-
vernment misht take possession of the wires Accinent. At about half past eight o'clock last night, and daring the heizht of the snove storn, a pri-
vate soldier namod Nicholson of the 79 th Hirglanders, vate soldier namod Nicholson of the 79 th Highlanders,
fell from the top of the cliff at Cape Diamond into a: yard belonging to Mr. Luke Brothers, Champlain
street. The breaking in of a window, large quantity of snow from the rock at the same time,
bronght Mr. Brothers and some other the house, wheners hand some other persons out of
and the poor fellow was at once discove in the snow, and the poor fellow was at onco discovered and taken
out seaseless and covered with cuts and bruises

Brothers lost no time in triving up to the Citadel 10 intorm his comrades and obliain medical nidi The
 Quetcec Chrvinide
Destaucruse Vine.-The Thentre Royal, Kingston, was completely destroyed by firc on Wednesday evening the 16 th inst., with the exception of two frame buildings, belonging to Mr . Butler, proprietor of the
Theare, and a sinaill house, belonging to Mr. Bertrand, which have been considerably ingured - no other hamage has been donc. We
buidhings insurances are oflected
On the Th instant a man named Whitey committed
shicide, in the township of Neloul - Colvinist.

Toronto is not destitute of rowdies or owdisnis. The latest illustration of the fact, oecurred Dr. Seaman, of the 23 rd Fusiliers, now stationed at Loudon, C. W., was wontonly assaulted on his way
from the Clab-house to Beard's hotel. Without notioe or provocation, he was assailed by a small party of injories inficted. We understiand that the wound upon his sice are severe; whelher they were julicted
by a grisis butle or haife, or by a ring upon thic hand of one of his assaikunt, is by no means certain. The
ruffams ran ofl inmediately, and though the police at once commoneed at search, no race of hedelinguents
has been obtained. Dr. Seaman was conveyod to his tas been obtimed. Dr. Seaman was eonvayod on his
hotel in a calb. Several similir assults, liave been

NEWS BY THE "ARCTIC."
England.-The Board of Trade returas for the mnnte Heing Dec. sth, show an increase in the exports over Litri,000.
The tial of tha monster Slome is pnstponed. This InELAND.-It is have fled the commtry way railway will open for thavel on the first of done.
D'roperty to the amount of $£ 30,000$ was destroyed by Property to the amount of 430,000 was destroyed by
ire in Dublin on the 4th. It broke oul in the suath hill. Pembing resignation of Be Ge Minister of Cornmence ssumed a arvater probability.-The policy of protoc-
 lae month. The commissioners to arrange the diffieulties be-
weem the Duclies, lad arrivel at Rendsburg, nath at Whe latest date lad siren the anthorities three days to
consider whar coursi 1ley would pursuc. Meantime ansider Whar cousid 1 ley would pursic. Mentime
he Goverment and the perphe's representatives it catinernbage the
 filially be enacted in hat small territory
 vaca Cabinet, which this time was cunsed by the Trunseript.

Birtl
In this city, on Monday, the e27th inst., the wife of
I. Huden, lisil, of a daurther 2817 inst., the wile of

In this city, on the $24 i \operatorname{lin}$ inst., the Lady of Charten At loceanconn, on the 19 h inst., the lady of Angue
McDonald, Esq., of twim-daughters. Died.
In this city, on the $25 h_{h}$ inst, Mary Ann, daughter
of Mr. Menry Harlin, itred 14 mouns
montreal marker plices.
Thurgday, Jan. 30, 1851


INDIRECT AND DIRECT INFLUENCE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCE. (From the Tablet.)
As the past year has been closing in, the fury our Protestant brethiren seems for the present to have nearly exiausted itself. There is at last a pause
in the storm, and words of peace, which awhile ago would love been useless, may here and there find an car when the madness of the peonle is abated. It
occurs, therefore, that we may just notice the dispute in some aspects which have been little regarded, but which surely deserve, even from Protestants, not be entirely overlooked. The whole multitude
those who have spolien on that side-Bishops in the clarges-dukes and carls, and squires of highl degree, on the hustings, where they are supreme-Dissenting
Ministers in their chapels-the tag-rag-and-loo-tail breaking the windows of Catholic chapels-all alike have viewed this husiness of the Hierarchy as the
work of crafty and designing men, a silly old Pope, work of crafty and designing men, a silly old Pope,
(strange they should feal liim so much, if lie is so silly !) an ambitions Carcinal, heading a set sacerdotal conspirators. A plan had been laid to
subjugate England onec more; it was all a connected scheme, begimning with Catholic Emancipation ; sowing the secds of Puseyism, and fostering its manifold development; making good first a step in Ireland,
then a step in the Colonics; letting slip no opportuthen a step in the Colonics; letting slip no opportua grand attack; condescending even (so the Rector of Rugby thinks) to interest itself that Popish lettercarriers sliould be appointed to earn seven shilings a-
week lyy ten miles walking a-day. In short, they week by ten miles walking a-day, In sbort, they
consider a grand conspiracy is organised, which has achieved certain definite t
human policy and foresight.
$W_{c}$, on the contrary, who live behind the scenss, perceive, equally with the Protestants, that the progress of the Catholic Clurch has been great; but
we difier from them as to the means by which that progress has been bronght about. It is not so great as they suppose in their blind fear; yet, it is, no
donbt, remarkable enoughl for us to thank God, and donbt, remarkable enough for us to thank God, and
to confess how wonderfuly His wisclom has ordered it. But how, then, has it heen effected? By the Priests, perhaps, he Protestants will say. Alas !
there are in all England but 700 Catholic Priests, and they are liearing confessions from morning till night. They have no time to devise conspiracies, if that was the way to win England to the Faith. They are
generally oit of the way of the disputes of Anglicanism, which arose quite independently of them, an lumanely spoaking, was an unforsecen accident in the either by force or subtlety, the lhuge Establishment, defended by its sixteen thousand State Clergymen, is seally and truly not the work that the great majo by Providence. You think too much of yourselves my lords and gentemen, when you suppose it. You paroxysms of fear are, in truth, in a great measur
the emotions of pride. We shall tell you presently in what way you really have been, and are, decply
and ansiously thought about; but it is not in the say that you suppose. The Catholic Priests are reall engaged in very homely work, sitting for long hour shut up in confessional boxes, in an atmosphere at
once close, cold, and pestilential, trying to beat down the dominion of Satan amongst the wretched and the ignorant, on clec risiting the poorest of the poor-
bringing the Nost $H$ IIly to abodes more humble aud lowly than the mangur of hetheliem-courts and provoked to cmulation by hearing of a zeal, no Chatural.
But while we declare that the action of the Catholic Church and her 700 or 800 Wimisters on the cumstances, rather indirect than direct, one point of Protestants, in which her action, though unseen, has been direct and immediate. Have our Protestant Catholics lave been ancessantly praying for the conversion? Do they Linow that for many ycars past sands of charitable souls in France, in thaty, Belgium-yes, from multitudes of, we will not say merely charitable, but heroic souls in poor oppressed
Jreland, prayers have ascended to heaven that England once more might become Catholic?

## the papal aggression

## (From the Lonlon Enguir тнa nem

What is to be done ?" Granting all that has been said about the dangers of Popery, what are the pracreligion which is unfortunately professed by at leas one-third of the inlabitants of the United Kingdom? Tlis is now the question which, as men find it more and mote necessary to ask themscl ves, they also find
it more and more dificult to answer. "Something it more and more dificult to answer. "Somecthing
must be done," men say, according to the formula usual in cases of utter perplexity; but as usual it is not the wisest who are nost.ready will specific pre-
scriptions. Lord Winchelsca would have us make war upon the Pope, others would repeal the Roman prepared for either of thicse bold enterprises. Thic Queen, in the answers which she gave this weck to the addresses of the Corpioration and the Universities, principles of religious liberty; and disis is of and the the deciermination of the Cibinet. But then course the excited feelings of the nation to be satisfied?
necessary to prerent the agitation from becoming a a
object of general ridicule. Here becomes manifest the shadowy and deceptive nature of the whole controversy.. The new Catholic hierarcliy has no tenporal possessions, or legal privilege upon which the
law can take loold. Ill:cir jower, real, extensive and dangerous as it may be, inasmuch as it depends upon voluntary obedience, is beyond the grasp of Par-
liament. But the titles- the tervitorial titles-mar liament. But the titles-the tervitorial titles-may
be prolibited. Yes, it las positivey come to thisthat a law against the titles is likely to be the great
end for which the whe comporion ha whole enpire has put itserf ime commotion. The new ry riand and impregnable bun wark
of our Protestantism is to be an act probibiting Dr: Wiseman and lis collcagues not from calling thenBishops of cilies or tocens in Great Britain. This surcly will be a mountain bringing forth a mouse
A conclusion of this kinad would indeed be supremely riticulous, but its absurdity would only concern its
supporters. We slould also object to it ground that, in spite of its triviality, it might produce new mischief. Whenever an act intrinsically harmless, or which is properly amenable only to conscience, is made a crime, therc is always a danger of enlisting the honest courictions of a portion of the people against the law. A penal statute toucling religion is precisely one of those ellge-tools, in the lhaudiling of which a Legislature is always likely to cut its fingers. Lerial suppose a law to be passed against the terrtorial citles. It is truce that it might be like the
clans against fitles in the Emancipation Act-a sila:m-a dead letter-which no Goverument would
think of enforcing ; but in the present state of the public mind this is not probable. A bona fule attempt would be made to establish the principle in some practical way. The result would then wholly depend
upon Dr. Wiseman. If he thought it lis duty to riedd implicit obedience to the statute, he mighth take credit for his loyalty, and push his religious plans as vigorously as ever; ; but if he should think himself
still bound by the Papal Rescript, he would have no choice but to submit to the prenalties. Now, let any one cooly consider all the consequences of bringing
Dr. Wiseman into the Quean's Bench him from thence to Newgate, for calling himself by what he declares to be a purcly spiritual title, conis true that he might go to prison amidst the hootings of the mob, and draw down upon limself the more weighty condemnation of the educated majority of checked, or Prote ; but how woult Popery be thereby of the resentinent likcly to be produced by such a proceeding in the minds of nine millions of British and Trish Catholics; but looking only to its effects upon Protestants, and considering how readily sympathy is
called forth by any acts which sarors no matier hos slightity, of oppression, we think Dr. Wriseman hour be found more dangerous as a prisoner, than he ever could have been simply as a prelate. We apprehend
therefore that a slatute against the new titles, while it will add nothing to the strength of Protestantisn, may be the beginning of interminable enbarrassments
There are some, lovever, who, upon grounds of nolitical policy, think it absolutely neecssary that the
Roman Calholic Church slould, here as elsevhere, be subjected to some legal restraint. They say that in Clis aristocratic country nothing but an aristocratic Classes-that mor those classes as well as for the mass of the poor and the ignorant, Popery lins many antractious-that Dissent, except during intervals of that the existing Establishment requires to be jealously upheld and protected, in all its dignities, as our only hinerv to be against Catholic domination. The intst nothing at all to the power of religious truth. It obriously assumes that, where Protestantism and system will prevail. But such an assumption appears to us inconsistent, not only with a firm Protestant faith, but with the most notorious results of experience. all under the poiver of the Pope or indecd, tlat there is proof to be found anywhere of a renuarkable
progress of Popery at the enysent progress of Popery at the present time, except in the
bosom of that very Church which we are told to look oo as the bulwark of Protestant freedom. We cannot, therefore, Ior a moment, admit that the security
of Seriptural Christianity in England depeads upon of Seriptural Ciristianity in England depends upon
the tempuralities or dignities of her Dstallishment;
bit erel if but eren if it were granted that it did-that Protestantism liad no inherent strength, and could not be sustained bur by force of ayv- the political suyperters
of the Clureh of England would d still find it dificult o sloory in what way our laws can be made to place The propriety of doing so las been urged repeatedly and with the greatest force, by two chasses of states
nen - namely, those who strenuoult concession of political power to Roman Cathery and those who desired to see them both included and would their hierarchy. We need not at present arcuc with those who, as they consistently opposed the EmanciWise or unwise, that was a deed which cannot be undone. The alternative remaius to nerotiate with he Pope. Strange as it may seem, there are men who think that this course is still open, that Roman Cationic Bishopls might, in some way, be brought British . infuence or a British Cabinet, and that a British minister mighit be found to stake lis political ment. We should certainly not think this schangement. We should certainly not think this scheme
desirable eren if it were practicable, but we really
do not think that anything less praetically was inamained
amongst the projects of Laputa. If there be a single point estaibished by the present agitation, it is tion between Popery and the State. The House of Commons is much more likely to be driven to repeal the Maynooth Bill than to sanction a Concordat. The very idea of a negotiation with Rome woult
instantly crush any Cabinet that was suspected of it. We conclude, therefore, that the present is not a case for statesmanship to deal wilh at all. The protection of national Protestantism by law is a notion as vain and delusive as the protection of national industry If our religion be not a truth which can stand alone, no parlianentary ingenuity will avail to prop it up.
the frenzy of thei state churche
(From a Correspontent of the Tablet.)
To the cool, moral, aud reflecting mind, contermplating the present position of Eingland, what
humiliating scenes must present thenselves! There is that something in the English character for which it is dificult to account. Give the English a leader in accoriance wian their prejuices, and onward they
rush, reckless of the consequences. Right and rush, reckless of the consequences. Right ani
wrong, reason and justice, must equally yiedd to their mpetuosity; and then only do they see tlie injury thlicted upon their country, their neighbors, and before them the direful effects of their Jawless ebullitions. How long on the seale of reason must their present conduct reduce them in the estimation of foreign nations! Has not England but too much cause to blush for the undignified, inconsistent, and unprincipled conduct of her Prime Minister, and other cading authonities-the Minister of a moral and gracious Sovercign, who, if not misguided by the render equal justice to crery class of her subjects. requirc-before they come to the Exsibition 1851-a security from the English Crovernment that they shall not be insulted on account of their re
supplies a sufficient intex to their sentiments.

## ENGLAND

The Anctic Expedition.-Accounts from the Sandwich Islands, dated Oct. 19 ith, announce he arrival
of H.M.S. "Herald" Captain Kellet, on the 16ith, of H.M.S. "Herala," Captain Kellet, on we 6 th,
from Behring's Straits, affer n vain seareh for the
expedition expedition no tidings of Sir John Frauklin; and as the seasco was fist closing, it is in be feared that tor
some time to come we must look to the porthern some time to come we must look to the norther!n coast
of the Norths Anoricnn continent in the Canadian routc, and to Dr. Rae's and Lieutenant Noulen"s
exertions for further tidings. Lord shrowsbury is sated by the Univers to have Russell:s lette:, his conriction that every Calholic
ought to withdraw his support from the Whigs. ought to withdraw his support from the Whigs.
In the courso of an article on "1he Poetry of pope,"
recently dellivered by the Barl of Curlisle to the Merecently delivered by the Darl of Carlisle io the Me-
chanics 'nstinae of Leeds, the IHorning Chronide
makes the remarks: - Everything wo
 very strungly disapproves of Lord John Rassell's sum-
nons to ine "war ecclesiastic;' yet it may be conti-
dontly predicted that de will leare the duty of rating dently predicted that lie will
he Premier to Lord Grey."
neighbourhood were nearbe - When peace and good their worships the magistrates exested anmusity anew
by arresting five or six persons for the rial nenty by arrestitg hye of sis persons for the siot neady a
monulh arfo. A respectable slopkeeper was arrested
amongt the rest. Their ase was adiournel from the Petty Sessions en Mondary, to the Petty Sessions in Chester on Thurstay
Dr. Wiseman is the tenth English Cardinal that has been created since the death of Wolsey, in 1530. The
first was IHisher, in 1533 ; the second, Pole, in 1536 , Peyton and Allen received the hat in 1557 and 1558 . years, after occurred whin interval of about one hundred was created Cardinal. In 1830, Doctors Erskine, Yorlk, and Weld wore created
Caruinals; in 1842, Dr. Acton, and in 1850, Dr. Wiseman.
Sale of a Wife.-The Stockport Mercury tells a
strange tale of a sale which is alleged strange tale of a sale which is alleged to have recently
taken place at the New lnu, Horwich End, in the gentleman in the neighlibourhood, and Elisha G., cathe wife, for the sum of $x 51 \mathrm{~s}$, which was the the more readily agreed to in consequence of the purchaser
being a widower, and very desirons to obtain so fiar a partner for so trifiling a sum. Alter some consultation
it was arranged between them that the purchaser should go to claim his purclase on the pollowing
Monday, when lie did acoordingly, on enteling the
house he mado known to Mrs.C. the purport of his house he made known to Mrs.C. Ahe purport of his
visit. The unfortunate wife Free vent to a flood of
tears at being thus shamefully disposed of
Protestant Chapel at Rome.- The London Daily last week stated that the Pope had determined to colose the Protestant American Chapol in that City. It now apperrs, on the authority of tho same Correspondent,
that there was no foundation for the statement, and that there was no foundation for the slatement, and
that there is no interference with the privilege granted by the Holy See to American Protestants. The same previospondent ocasion, hand " permitted the existence of a
Prussian Protestant Previous occasion, hand "per,
A resolntion unanimously adopted by a Coroner's
Jury, at Walworth, April, 1850 , bears very notable testimony to the purity of'England. Resolved : "That A consequence of the great and incrensing number of condition of their mothers, the dreadful and unnatural and that, with a view to finprove the morals of the poople, it is the opiniou of this jury, that Government ought to provide a suitable Nation
A Moner King !-A letter from Hamburgh, dated latest news from Cupenhagen is of the Ist instant. latest news from Copenhagen is of the lst instant.
According to the rumor circulating in the capital at
hat date, there is reason for believing the King of Denmark had resolved to separate from Madame Ras-
mussen, the mistress whom he Jately married and ennobled. The motives which may have led to this alized, Madame Rasmussen will make the third legitimate wife from whom the King will have separaled within a few years. The first was daughter of the
late King, his uncle, Frederick YI.; the second Mecklenburgh princess ;-third, as every one second,
was one of the ballet corps at the Copenhagen As the price of this matrimonial rupture, the Countes Rasmussen is to receive an amnuity of 12,000 dollars besides apanages.

## UNITED STATES.

Lond and His Lectures.-It appears that the no-
torious Lord has been recently holding forth in his usual style at Newport, R. I. His reception we are
rejoiced to hear, was not by any means dattering, which rejoiced to hear, was not by any means initering, which
speaks well for the common sense of the cornmunity A correspondent of the American Cclt gives the follow ing account of his visit 10 Newport:- 6 A week or two
ayo, the people of uhis place were edified and conlight ened by a Lecture from an itinerant Preacher, nlamed
Lord, on St. Bernard and the Monastic Ster editor of the Newport News, who hans on State.'- The ciasion shown limself to be a lover of truh and Rev. Rigmarole was not muel addicted to truth in th stories of the Monks, plainly told him and the pablio
so in lis paper next day. Next, Mr. Lord tried his hand at ' Gustavus Adolphus, King of. Sweden, or the
20 years Wirr, and the editor of the News shewed the public the reverse side of the pieture aymin. Finally, and last evening on 'St. Igratius and the Jesuite', but being apprised, doubtless, that his preceptor was also
well versed in the history of that illustrious order, ha concludeli to take himself off to some more congenial quarter, without fulfilling his engagement. I really for the excellent historic lessons he has given him.
We are freguently reviled by the press thour We are frequently reviled by the press through this
country, the magnanimous condluct of the editor of the Neus is ns refreshing as an oasis in the desert to
weury traveller. His kinduess shall not be forgoten." Famea Matuew, writing from Pensacola, gives
cheering aceount of his late Temperance labors in the cheering account of his ate Temperance labors in the
Southwest. He purposes, in the spring, visiting Southwest. He purposes, in the spring, visiting
Nashville, Ionisvile, Cincinnati, \&e., and arriving
in Now York in August. He will relurn to Ireland in A frightrul accident took place in Twenty-first street, between Fifih and Sixth Avenues, Wednesday after-
noon at half-past one oclock. Six new five story
houses belonging to ive story injuing more or less severely many others. Accitents
of this kind are now of frecuent occurrence, and yet rascally contrictors, and greedy speculators are allow-
ed to proceed in their carcer of villainy without any man's Journal, Jan. 18 .
Distressing Cajamity.-The Convent of the Lanhlrown down by a hurricante on the 27 m of November last. By this severe visitation the pions community
las been deprived of a home, and hleil works of chat rity interripted. They now, and their works of chat
the public to cuable than eharity of Bishop, of this diecese athorizes us to say, that he
will cheerfuly transmit the ollerings of the charitable which maty be spoutaneously sent to Lim for this pur-

The pastage bill has passed the Honse of Represen-
atives, by 130 to 75 . Its provisions are elicely as con ench letter, weighing over half an ounce, three compensation to postmasters be diminisleoll, in consequence of this act-on printed matter of no greater
weiglit than two ounces, one cent ; bound bookn weighing not over thirty ounces to be deemed mail-
able natter-newspapers delivered in the state whers printel, chargeable with only half of foregoing ratesWe county where printed, or within thity miles-fift
per cent. to be deducted from postage of magazine whent pre-paid-three cent pieces, three-fourths silver
one-fourth copper, to be coinedprovided and sold at post ollices, the forgery of them oo be panished by fine and imprisonment-million and nue-letters uncalled for, for the period of two weeks,
to be published once only- Tosit Master General to establish suitable places of deposite for letters in citiea
and towns, to be collected and delivered by carriers at and towns, to be collected and delivered by carriers at
onc or two cents each. Shizune of the Bmitish Sthatera "Niagara." was seized:-"On the sixth day of Jumuary, in the year of our Lord 1851 , certai grods, wares, and
merchandize, to wit: fifty packages of silks, fifty packages of satins, and fifty packiages of hace, being
of the valne of $\$ 5000$, and bing sulject to duty in
beine Slates, were imported and brought in the said Steamboat from a foreign port or place into the United States,
to wit: into olic Port of 30 oston and Charlestown ; and that there afterwards, on the same sixth diy of
January, the said goods, wares, and merehandize, January, the said goods, wares, and merehandize United States, to Charlestown, aforesaid, without a permit from tho
Cullector, or Naval Officer, or any other competent Cullector, or Navill Officer, or any other competent
officer of the Customs, at our said port."-Anerican Cell.
On the 1st instant, our community was convulsed by one of those violent excilements, before which cua-
tomary barriers gave way. A horrible murder was foliowed by a summary aud terrible punishment. The delails of the traigely, as accurately as we can
ascertin are these :-Abont 2 o'clock, P. M., of Wednesday, a negro, accompanied by a whie man, calle at the mayors office. The object of the negro was to have a paper purporting to be acertificale of his free
dom froin the county clerk of Liucoln county, counter signed by:the mayor and recorder, in order that he might travel up the river. Recorder Chester at
once discovered the certificate was forged, and doncended into the streets to have the negre arrested; bo
of a police othicer to trke the nerro into custody. Not fanding one, Mr. C. relurned. He iold dhe negro to go
up into the Mayor's office. Mr. Chester then turned to deliver a paper to Waldren, Esq. when immedintely the negro drew a pistol and fired it at him; the ball
entered his head on the left side below the ear. Mr. Chester fell at once, and lived only five minutes, with-
Mr. Fraer and Mr. Brady sut speaking. Mr. Fra\%er and Mr. Brady promptly clinched wilh the negro, who atternpted to use his
pistol arain. Mr. Frazer wrested the pistol from him, and fincling that he could not discharge it again, cliastised the negro severely. Ant excited crowd at once
rushed in. Whortly Mr. Chester's son, a lad of seveneen, came in, crazed with his terrible mislortune was furnished with a pistol, and fired three slugs into he negroe's back. hurried off to the callaboose. orowd, excited to fremyy by the spectacle of the dead callaboose keys, dragged out the nergro, and in the view of an imnense crowd, swung him up to the nex The Louisville Joumal of Thursday, the 91h inst says:-
a A private letter to a gentleman in Nashville states
thite man has been committed to jail as an ccomplice of the murderer, it being supposid that hie pistol was furnished by him. It was with grea im also, the city guard having been doubled ait the city prison.
Phinantmory and Misanthrody.-We nolice an nclination in the Catholic periodicals, and in Catholic ith contempt, the assumption of that very equivocal ninistering angel, philanthropy. As its tille is one of ent in our age, it should be made to show its napers efore admitted into Catholic language. If it is applicd to true benevolence charity is a sweeter und holier word; it' not, it should de shown up at once. hifanthropy ineans love for men, misanthropy hatred hropy really means misanthropy. Its object is to lead destruction those it professes to benelit and save. is plan is like that of the monkey in the fable, who aw some fine potulues roasting in the kitchen fire, and aizing upon the cat who was dozing on the herrth ad hot cmders. Whenever those pious looking mers who hove somewhere pose pious looking cus "Friends and Fathers," lay hold in seeming kindness a victim, what they proless is philanthropy, what they are really actuated by, misanthrony; the object ine flavorous esculent roasting at the kitelen fire; they are the malicious monkey, and the victim the
foolish cat sleeping, when it ought to have watched with the
fournul.

IRELAND.
The Mayor of Limerick has munificently dispensed 100 guineas to the local charities, from his prival parse.-Limerick Chronich.
We understand that a sealed order was issued on dians, who have made themselves infamous by thei reatmert of the poor, aud whose conduct, purticularly droppul dead while journeying from one workhouse They are now justly deprived on unersal exancerations which They are now justly deprived of he functions which
they shamefully abused.
To tine Editor of time Fbebran.-Sl, Augustine's, Rumsgalc, Dec. $18 i h, 1850$. Sm-I regret exceedingyou tobsorve that in some late number of your joumal dikely to net in the same unworthy manner as Lord Beammit and the Duke of Norfolls. Whe Earl is now Ear distant from England, but, as a long-tried and
faithful servant of his lordship, and one who is well faithful servant of his lordship, and one who is well
auquained with his principles, and his uncompromisauquaned withesion to the Catholic Cailh, I cannot remains
ing ual
silent and I therefore most solemanly dectare my firm conriction that the Earl of Shrewsbury would raller loose
orery acre of his broad liends, and sulfer oven death selif, than be guilty of any netion that was inconsis ent with the duty of a fiithful son of the Catholic give publicity to uis letter, I remain your humble gervant.
Notes and Qucries says-" Thare is a curtent belief in deand that the fannily of Mapolher, in Rostommon, is doscemed from Queen Elizabeth; and there are arily received opinion as to her inviolate chastity discussion of the mater might discover the founda-

Mr. H. B. Ker, in writing to Surgeon Wild his opi-
nions formed during it recent visit in Ireland saysnions formed churing it recent visit in Ireland snystor maniged than these of Glasnevin and of Belfastwone where so mueh is done at so small a cost-none the persons laving their management. I thirik Bel fast Botanic Garden may vie with-naj, I sincerely England, and certainly cilasuevin, in uilitity at leust carnasses Kew , though I slionld suppose the means at the disposal of Kow are more than ten times what are the support of Glasnevin."

The eccentric Sidney Smith, in spenking of the
prosy nature of most sermons, said:-" They were *riten as if sin were to bo taken out of man, like Ero out of Adam, by punting lim to sleep."
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sation between an Father and son, Is.
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sistance to those Orphans will be thank of rendery receive Montreal, Jam. 20゙, 1551.

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No. 33 St. Lewis Street, in roar of Donegana's Hotel A LL kinds of STAINS, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, FULLY IEXTRACTED.

## Montreal, Sept. 20, 1850.

GROCERIES, \&c. Wholesale and Retail.

THiE Undersigned respectfully informs his friends Corner of PIICGILI and WILLIAM STREETS, where he has constantly on hand a general and woclwhere he has constantly on hand a general and wocl-
selectel assortment of GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS, consisting in part of:-
SUGARS-Refined Crushed and Muscorado
TEAS-Oid and Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Hyson, Twankay and Twankay on
marious grades, Souchong, Pouchong and WINES-Maderia, Port and Sherry, of different qua-LIQUORS-Martel's and Hennessy's Brandies, DeKuyper's Gin, in wood and cases, Old Jamaica Rum, Scotch and Montreal Whiskey London Porter and Leith Ale
FLOUR-Fine and supe
SALI-Fine and Coarse, in bags HERRINGS-Arichat, No. 1, and Newfoundiand Cassia, Cloves, Allspice, Nutmegs, Indigo, Cop-
peras, Blue, Sturch, Mustard, Maisins, Maccaroni, aud peras, Blue
Vermicelli
All of which will be disposed of cheap, for Cash.
August 16, 1850 JUIIN FITZPATRICK.

## PATTON \& MAHER,

Dealers in Second-hand Clothes Books, $\boldsymbol{\oint} c$., St. ann's market, montreal.
R. TRUDEAU,

APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST, No. 111 SAINTT PAUL STREET, moftreal:
IAS constantly on hand a general supply of MEDI August 15,1850

EDWARD FEGAN,


Boot and Shoe Maker, 232 Saint paud street,
opposite the eastern hotel :
$\mathrm{B}_{\text {EGS leave to the Pum his sincere thanks to his Friends }}$ since his commencement in business, and also assures them that nothing will be wanting on his part, that business can effect, to merit their continued support. 0 On hand, a large and complete assortment, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Aug. 15, 1850 . Low, for Cash
THOMAS BELL,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent, 179 NOTRE DAIKE STREET, MONTREAL.
ETENING SALES OF DRY GOODS, BOOKS, gc.

THE WORKS FOR THE AGE JUST recived at SADLIER'S CHEAP CASH BOOK Potestantism and Catholicitit Compared in ihairi EIfifects.



 muslin, price 2 s . 6 d . singly, or $\$ 4$ the dozen. Religion in Society; or, The Solution of Great $P$ roblems ; placed within the reach of every mind
Translated from the French of the Abbe Martinet with an Introduction, by ilhe Rt. Rev. Dr. Haghes with an Introduction, by ite Rt. Rev. Dr. Hughes,
Arehbishop of New York. 2 vols. 12 moo., hand somely bound in muslin, price rits. 6 d .
This is a new and corrected edition of
This is a new and corrected edition of one of the most poppular controversial works of the day. The fact of jts being recommended by such meat its Archits favor.
Choice of a State of Life, by Father Rossignol, S.J.,
translated from the French, price ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~s}$. 6 d . transiated from the Frenchl, price 2 s . 6 d .
Archbishop Hughos' Lecture on the Deche antism, price 4d
antism, price 4d. Salumb Kille's Sayings, Moral and Prophetic,
extracted from
extracted from Irish parchments, and translate
from the Irish, by Rev. Mr. Taafe, price 7 d .
Duffy's Irish Magazine, bound, 15 s .
Prayer Books in every varicty of binding, and o
prices from 7ad. to $25 s$, and by the prives from 7hd. to 25 s ., and by the dozen, from 5 s upwards.
D. \& J. SADLIER

Montreal, Dec. 12, $1850 .{ }^{179 \text { Notre Dame Street. }}$

## ATTENTION:I

Cheap Dry Goods fr Groceries.
FRANCOIS BRAIS
WOULD respectfulty inform lis Friends and the large and well-assorted STOCK of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which he will ctispose of at a moderate rice, for Cash. He also continues his

EVENING AUCTION SALES,
Corner of St. PAUL \& BONSECOURS STREETS, opposite the bonsecours church. 23rd Aug., 1850.

## DRY GOODS.

«TO SAVE IS TO GAIN." W. McMANAMY,

No. 204, Notre Dame Street, near m'gini strbet,
$R^{\text {ESPECTFULLY begs leave to intorm the Citizens }}$ or Monitreal aud surrounding Conntry, that he has on sale a cheap and well-selected Stock of DRY
GOODS, stitable for the present and coniury seasons which he is determined will be sold at the lowest renunerating price for Cash.

GENTLLEMENS' SHIRTS,
GEYS'SHIRTS,
CHILDREN'S DRESSES, (quis,
(enem styles.)
Cash purchases, at auction, feels warranted in stating that he can sell his goods twenty per cent. below the ordinary prices.
N. B.-No Goods sold for anything but what they Montreal, 20th August, 1850.

## AMERICAN MART,

UPPER TOWN MARKET PLACE, QUEBEC
THIS Establishment is extensively assorted with
wooi, corton, sILK, straw , wnda, and other
 manufactured
soriment of every article in in the sTAPLE AND FANCY siny goods InNe.
india rubber manufactured boots, shoes, and Clothing, iRish linens,
tabbinets, and fricze clothes,
american domestic goods,
of the most turalle description for wear, and econo
Mical in price. Parties purchasing at this house once, are sure to
ecome Customers for the fulure. ecome Customers for the fulure.
Having every facility, with experienced Agents, buying in the cheapest markets of Eurge and Ame-
rica, with a thorough knowledge of the Goods suitable rica, with a thorough knowledge of the Goods suitable
for Canada, llis Establishment offers great and saving for Canada, ilhis Establishment offa
inducements to CASH BUYELIS.
The rule of-Quick sales and Small Profitstrictiy adhered to.
EVERY ARTICLE SOLD FOR WHAT IT REALLY IS. Orders from partics at a distance carefully attended Bank Notes of all the solvent Banks of the United States, Gold and Silver Coins of all Countries, taken at the AMERICAN MART. Quebec, 1850.
T. CASEY.

## L. P. BOIVIN,

Corner of Notre Dame and St. Vincent Streets, opposite the old Court-House,
$\mathrm{H}^{A \text { on consandy on hand LAREF ASSORTMENT, }}$


## BOARDING SCHOOL

YOUNG LADIES,
(conducted by the sisters of charity, BYTOWN.
THE SISTERS OF CHARITY beg leave to inform 1 the inhabitants of Bytown and its vicinity, that they will instruct Young Ladies placed under their care, in every branch becoming to their sex. The
Sisters engage, that every thing in their power bisters engage, that every thing in their power wild
be done to contribute to the domestic comfort and health of their pupils; as well ats their sporitual and heaith of their pupils; as well as their spinitual wol-
farey will likewise be taught good order, cleanli ness, and how to appear with modesty in public. The position of the lown of Bytown will srive the pupils a double facility to learn the Englishtend F rench anguages. As it stands unrivalled for the beauty ana for the preservation and promotion of the health of the pupils. The diet will be good, wholesome and abun-

## TUITION.

The branches taught are, Reading, Writing, Arith ncient and modern. Mrench and English; History, Geography, in English and French; Use of the Giuben, ing, Plain and Fancy Needle Work, Embroidery, Kis ting, plain
Lessons in Music, Drawing and Painting, will bo given; and, if desired, the pupils will learn how to ransfer on glass or wood. Thuy will also be taught
how to imitate Flowers and lruit, on wax: but thus how to imitate Flowers and liruit, on wax: but those
different lessons will form an extra charge. terms.
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Hoard, } \\ \text { Half-board, } \\ \text { Quarter-board, } \\ \text { Music, } \\ \text { M. }\end{array}\right.$.

Postage, Doctor's Fees, Books, Paper, Pens, aro harged to the Parents.
No deduction will be made for a pupil withdrawn before the expiration of the month, except for cogest dress and furniture.
No particular dress is required for every day, but on sundays and thursdays, in summer, the young Ladies whin dress atternately in sky-blue or white. in winentering, every one must bring, besides the uniform dresses,-
Six changes of linen,
white Dress and a sky
A ne silk Yeit,
A ne! Vent,
A summer and
Bummer and a winter
Bonnet,
A Green Veil,
largupers and a Quilt
large enough to cover th
feet of the Baudet,
A Mattrass and Straw-bed,
Pillow and threeCovers, A pewter Goblet,
Remarks.-Each Pupil's Clothes must be marked. The dresses and veils are to be made conformably to
the custom of the institution. Parents are to cousult hie custom of the institution. Parents are to consult
the teachers before making the dresses. All the young Ladies in tho Establisliment are re-
quired to conform to the public order of the House ; but to undue influence is exercised over their religious principles.
In order
In order to avoid interruption in the classes, visits are conlined to Thursdays, and can only be made to
pupils, by their Fathors, Mothers, Brollones, Sisters, Uncles, Aunts, and such others as are formally anshorised by the parents.
There will be a yearly vacation of four weeks, which
the pupils may spend either with their parents or in the pupils may spend either with their parents or in
the lustitution.
All letters directed to the Pupils, must be post-paid. 22nd Oct., 1850.

## JOHN PHELAN'S

CHOICE TEA, SUGAR, AND COFFEE STORE, No. I St. PAOL STREET,
Near Dalhousic Square

## MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY,

THE Proprictor of this Establishment, takey this North American ? Provinces, Printers of the British nufacture and has constantly on hand all things necessary to furnish a Printing Office in the very bess style. The great improvements lately introduced into this nable him to in workmanship and materiaks, will may favor him wilh their orders.
Printers will find, in the Specimens just issued, a selection of Book Letter, Fancy Type, and Ornaments, suitable to the Canada Trade. Should their fancy the most extensive manufactories in the United States, cmables him, at a short notice; to supply their wants: while the Agency in Thoronto, undor the management
of Mr. Frenan, gives the Printers of Canada West of Mr. Fberan, gives the Printers of Canada west
every facility, a general assortment being kept there, for their convenience.
Old Type taken in exchange for nem, without deduction, at fivepence per 1 l . Twenty per cent.
advance is added on Ametican Imports, to cover duties and charges.

CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE,
Corner of St. Helen and Lemoine Streeta.
14th Angust, 1850.
Printed by Join Gillies, for the Proprietors.-Gizorom

