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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. II.

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NO. 26.

THE REV. DR. CAHILL'S LETTER.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

New Year's Day, 1852, Dublin.

My Lord,—It is now upwards of twelve months since I took the liberty of writing my first letter to you. I was urged, at that time, by several friends of mine to open a correspondence with you, in order to oppose some obstacle however weak, to the impetuous torrent of bigotry which you opened against my creed in November, 1850; and I continued to address your lordship in several letters during the course of the past year, in order to contradict the historical mis-statements which the public papers attribute to you in your various speeches in the House of Commons. I can considerably forbear to reproach you with the numerous misrepresentations you have made on those occasions against the doctrine and history of my Church, because I am at present perfectly acquainted with the prejudiced and the slanderous sources of your political education; but there is one great culpable event in your lordship's life, as a senator of 1851, which cannot be palliated by the future historian. You undertook to write to your various ambassadors throughout Europe to learn if bulls from the Pope were received by the different reigning European Catholic monarchs, as binding in their various kingdoms; and you stated, "that, having received their answers, they all declared that no bull from the Pope is received in those countries as binding, without the previous consent of the reigning power." My lord, I feel great pain in being compelled to tell you that you had received no such answers. I have, since that time, read the various replies which you received; and I am forced to tell you, and the entire civilised world, that Lord John Russell did not receive even one such reply; and hence I am reluctantly obliged to reproach you with having, in the House of Commons!—the senate of proud Britain!—stated in your place, as the first minister of the crown the thing which is not the fact—and thus an Irish Priest convicts (on the clearest evidence) Lord John Russell of palpably suppressing the truth, when it suited his views and his purpose to malign the Catholic Church, to misrepresent the Pope, and to belie the constitutional laws of Catholic Europe! I have introduced this significant fact at this opening paragraph of my letter to your lordship, because it will tend to explain the subsequent portions of this communication; and it will serve to prove the degrading subterfuge under which the highest station will shelter itself, to gratify bigoted rancor; and it will demonstrate that a cabinet, however powerful, constructed on the principles of stratagem and trick, must ultimately fall beneath public scorn and universal execration.

I have undertaken, during the past year, to inform your lordship of the universal hostility of Europe to the policy pursued by your cabinet, in reference to your undisguised attempts to uproot Catholicity in five different countries, while encouraging, at the same time a shameful rebellion against your ancient allies. I published the letter referred to on the 4th of November, the anniversary of the day when you gave the command to the people of England to demolish the Catholic Church, to burn the Blessed Virgin, and to spit on the cross; and I foretold that your trusty and fallen associate, Lord Palmerston, could not hold his place for three months in the British pandemonium of 1851. Your hired organs laughed at the audacity of an Irish Priest, for presuming to lecture the leader of that august assembly on the dismissal of one of his companions. I have, therefore, a triumph in the fulfilment of my predictions; and I now appear before your lordship with an additional claim on your reluctant consideration. You need not mistake me, however. I do not presume to bandy political knowledge with you. I own I am no politician; but I can publish the sentiments of men who are at least equal to your lordship in diplomatic experience; and hence, although a mere straw on the angry current of matured foreign opinion, I can point out to those who choose to watch my progress, the rapidity and the direction of the flood. With this brief preliminary, I beg your lordship's calm perusal of the following statements, which I shall, with much respect submit to your official attention.

The dismissal (for such it is) of Lord Palmerston from his position of the office of "Captain Rock of Europe," appears so to bewilder all circles of politicians in this country, that I shall briefly (through you) inform my countrymen of the real state of this clear plain case. Since your lordship formed your cabinet in '46, you seemed to have had only two objects in view in your foreign diplomacy, viz., firstly to revolutionise every nation where the smouldering fire of rebellion could be blown into a flame; and secondly, to uproot the doctrine and to defame the Priesthood of the Catholic Church. By the first section of your plan, you intended to advance your English commerce and influence; and by the second

part of your scheme, you hoped to elevate your Protestantism. In a word, you conceived the new idea of at once suppressing foreign order and foreign trade, for the purpose of extending the products of the English market into disorganised states; and you intended at the same time to suppress all foreign religion and the Pope, in order to supply their places with a modern home-made gospel, manufactured at Bamford Speke, and published to those foreign Christians by some sleek Jumper, ordained by Cromwell, receiving his mission from Jeffries, and commanded by a righteous senate to convert the foreign Papists, by preaching slander in the name of God. In fact, both the gospel and the rebellion were conducted on principles strictly commercial; with this small difference, that both you and your colleague hated the Pope much more than you hated the kings; and therefore you both gratified the inherent, inborn, rancorous, bigotry of your infancy, your youth, and your old age, in the keen and vigorous prosecution of your grand plan for the demolition of the Catholic faith. So little doubt is there on these two points in the mind of every reading man in those Catholic countries referred to, and so public is the testimony to prove this treachery, that no attempt is even made by your bribed press in these kingdoms to write one syllable in contradiction of the universal and indignant public conviction. Your public agents at Berne, Vienna, Rome, Naples, and Paris, have acted in these matters with such arrogant notoriety, that your ambassadors seemed to take a pleasure in the amiable imputation, while your despatches stand forward as a perfect and complete documentary evidence to inculcate Lord John Russell as the prime mover in this English conspiracy. And so far have you carried this insane fanaticism, that you aided English agents during the year 1850, to distribute in France one hundred and twenty-three thousand English Bibles!! And you have published at Florence and in Turin eleven thousand copies of the same parliamentary inspiration!

One should be most unwilling to believe that a Cabinet could descend so low as to become diplomatic Jumpers amongst the French and Italians! But the fact of an envoy of Great Britain signing his name on the cheques of disbursement for circulating English bibles and tracts in Switzerland, can leave no doubt on the mind of any dispassionate man that ministers of state have, within the last few years, in the furious malignity of their apostate hatred to Catholicity and the Pope, forgotten the dignity of their office, the honor of their country, the majesty of their Queen, and even the material interests of England. In fact, Sir, you have been so successful in governing unfortunate Ireland and Canada, and India, by division and bigotry, that you fancied you could rule all Europe on similar principles. But your country will find to her cost, that you have misapplied your old nostrum: that political and Catholic Europe is quite alive to your stratagems; and that you have awakened a spirit of retaliation and of combination, which, before long, threatens to reduce England to a fifth-rate power on the map of nations. You have placed England in a position which she could not maintain without open treachery and perjury to her allies; and from which she is now compelled to retire, with the shame and the dishonor of convicted deceit. You may now change your cabinet as often as you please, but you may rely on the fact, that the mind of the continental powers will remain in immutable hostility to all your future cabinets whether Whig or Tory. You have placed several thrones in imminent danger; you have ranged several peoples in the battles of civil strife; you have glutted the rope and the guillotine with the victims of your conspiracy; and you have left behind you, throughout Europe, a lesson of terror, which may yet be retaliated with a vengeance against your own country.

Europe has, as it were, awoken from a dream; and now plainly and vividly beholds the deep abyss, which you had prepared to engulf her ancient institutions. You are yourself caught in a snare which you spread for her; and the accounting day of England's punishment, or national humiliation, may be much nearer to you than, perhaps, your cabinet can well believe. There is one resolve, on which Europe is perfectly decided, viz.—a united protest against your official interference in their national affairs, and against your unparalleled bigotry and persecution towards Catholicity. The English press, which you have in pay in the various capitals, shall be immediately suppressed; you will no longer be permitted to distribute through your "Jumping" ambassadors, the slanderous and the infidel tracts with which you have deluged all the European capitals. Your young "honorable" will not, in future, be allowed, under the cloak of the gospel, to sap the foundations of religion and constitutional law. The daily and weekly correspondents of your London journals will in future be hunted from every foreign city, as the correspondent of the

Daily News was shuttlecocked from Vienna to Berlin! and from Berlin removed in political quarantine to London, lest his presence might spread abroad the English infection of rebellion and infidelity. I beg your serious attention on this subject to the following extract of a letter received some time since from a person whose station and political experience would bear comparison with any diplomatist in Europe:—

19th, 1851, Paris.

"MONSIEUR LE DOCTEUR ET BIEN DIGNE PERE —On my arrival here from Madrid I found your two letters before me. You cannot too much exaggerate the revolutionary spirit which Protestantism develops in all the Catholic countries, where it is allowed to exhibit its pernicious natural tendencies. It was born in ecclesiastical revolution, has been nursed in opposition to ancient authority, its very essence is unbridled licentiousness. Professing no obedience to any rule, except its own will, it is necessarily selfish, arrogant, and rapacious; and, novelty being its first principle, it stands like the fortress of an enemy in every country, to disturb the order, to overturn the institutions, and to corrupt the faith of society. From a long official residence in ———, I am rather conversant with the feeling of even Englishmen towards it, and I am justified in asserting, from this long observation, that England maintains this onerous incubus, not so much from any conscientious devotion to its moral usefulness, as because its immense revenues make it the outpost to defend the aristocracy and the throne. Whenever an English panic seizes the mind of the working classes, their first thoughts of redress are turned towards the wealth of the English church, and, therefore, the aristocracy and the Queen of Great Britain are perfectly secure from internal revolution, as long as a sous can be taken from the law church. It is, then, the political much more than the religious bulwark of this church, which stands between all invasion of the senate and the throne; and therefore England will maintain it in its entirety for the safety of dearer and higher interests. And this idea leads me to reply to your other inquiries. Our Church throughout Europe is a bulwark too, but one of a different kind from the English garrison—it protects the aristocracy and the throne, not by its material treasures, but by its spiritual supremacy; and it has in every age made a more powerful and effective resistance to the encroachments of the revolutionist by its moral influence than it could have possibly done by golden resources. Therefore, I do say (but not officially) that the Catholic powers will not permit England (without a struggle) to annihilate any portion of this moral bulwark in Europe; they will not allow so dangerous a precedent to pass without a public mark of their indignation; and it is quite certain that Portugal and Spain, and Upper and Lower Italy, and the Pope, and Austria and France will send a united note of remonstrance to England in the event of her attempting to prosecute and crush the freedom and existence of the Irish Catholic branch of the Church. My own impression is, that my Lord Russell will not dare to do it in the face of the insult to all Europe—in fact England has of late assumed a wrong position in politics and religion; and unless she is met by a determined front, there is no knowing the extent of mischief she is capable of producing by encouraging and allying herself with the enemies of order in every country."

From this decided extract it appears, Sir, that the Irish Bishops are not entirely indebted to your kind forbearance in not hanging them, in your English fashion for having dared to obey God in preference to your late New Zealand enactment, which declares that the Papist Bishops of Great Britain and Ireland shall be devoured, consumed, and annihilated for presuming to say that they have noses on their faces, and for daring to assert that the Queen of this country, in her cradle, is not the spiritual head of Christ's Church on earth, the legitimate successor of the Apostles, by direct lineal descent, and the infallible source of all divine truth, through the British geographical area lying within the evangelical limits of thirteen degrees longitude, and extending from the 46th to the 58th degrees (inclusive) of north latitude!! Depend upon it, my lord, you have overbalanced yourself. These are not the times to insult the world by a ferocious and an exploded bigotry. You are certainly caught in your own trap; your own fall is inevitable; and you have ruined your country. And when your place shall have been filled by your official successor, whether Whig or Tory, it is all but certain that he will have heavier work on hands than unrobbing and insulting loyal Catholic Bishops, and that English statesmen will have a larger field for their courage than killing the poor, faithful Irish, writing ferocious articles on the extinction of the Irish race, and burying tens and hundreds of thousands of the subjects of the Queen (the head of Christ's Church) in one common, red, oozing pit,

without shroud or coffin,—thus proving the care with which the head of the church (!) watches over her dying flock. Ah, Sir, if we were not the most loyal people in the world, I ask you, would not your cruelties to us almost force a wish from our oppressed hearts, praying that the day might soon arrive when a foreign foe would take deep and just revenge on your country for your cruel oppression of Ireland. Poor captive Ireland seems never to have any hopes of redress, save in the overthrow of England; and in the language of an Irish orator, now no more,— "She is like an outlaw, bound in chains, on his voyage to Botany Bay, his only hope of escape being the wreck of the ship."

The various political circles in this country seem quite puzzled, endeavoring to explain the cause of Lord Palmerston's expulsion by you from the British cabinet. But the case is so clear, that the facts have only to be stated in order to understand this most necessary act of your strange policy. It cannot be forgotten that Lord Palmerston grossly insulted (during the progress of the Swiss revolution which you caused) the ambassadors of Prussia, Austria, and France.—He enjoined, deceived, and ultimately insulted them. He insulted the Spanish ambassador by taking part with Sir Henry Bulwer in his audacious interference with the internal laws of Spain. He insulted Naples by sending Mr. Gladstone's misstatements to not less than fourteen independent dynasties, in order to brand Naples with cruelty. He insulted the Neapolitan ambassador by refusing to send an official contradiction to these slanders; and he thus doggedly denied to a King, the reparation which, by the rule of social courtesy, is due by one gentleman to another. He insulted Austria by embracing the "Orange" Kossuth, and listening to a deposition which described the Emperor as an assassin and a tyrant. He insulted the Pope by patronising every rebel and infidel who endeavored to overturn the ancient pontifical dynasty. In fact, his official life during the last five years is made up exclusively of a series of political insults; and such is the impression he has produced on the continent, that common civility is never expected in the communications of the evangelical ex-minister. But Austria decided that this state of things should be at once put an end to, and resolved in privy council to resent the insult offered to her in reference to Kossuth; and hence she refused to receive the credentials of the Earl of Westmorland, as your ambassador at the imperial court. From the 8th of last October to the 14th of December, the English earl waited at the hall door of the Emperor, with his official hat in his hand and his official head uncovered! begging to be received. But no—Austria trampled on you and on the earl, and for ten long weeks refused to receive a visit from England, unless an ample and a satisfactory apology should be made jointly by Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston. Some one of the three things should therefore be done, viz., to make an abject apology, to resign your office, or to decline all further relations with Austria. Now "comes the rub." Lord Palmerston, in his right honorable doggedness, refused to make the essential apology; and Austria must not be provoked in the present state of French politics; and Lord John Russell will not resign till turned out the fourth time! and hence Lord John Russell decided at once on one of these three things, viz., to dismiss his former colleague and tool. And thus the Premier-Whig who lately reversed all his former principles, who betrayed Ireland, and who insulted Christianity, has added one more claim to public respect (!) by summarily dismissing (as a necessary act) the very man whom he encouraged, during six years of rampant bigotry, to blaspheme God, and to insult man, through all the nations of the civilised world. The pretext for the dismissal of Lord Palmerston, put forward by the public journals, viz., "that Lord Palmerston differed with you on the late French *coop d'etat*," is a mere sham. You have expelled him, because you dreaded the displeasure of Austria; and because you did not wish to resign your official position. Every one knows that your lordship has kept your place during the last year at the expense of your personal honor; and hence one can easily believe, even without a proof, that the man who can sacrifice principle and reputation to an official position, can much more readily immolate private friendship and collegue-ship to the venal preservation of diplomatic pre-eminence. Lord John Russell is therefore the man who had employed Lord Palmerston during six years, in the work of revolution and bigotry, and the same Lord John Russell is the same man who has dismissed the same servant when it suited his diplomatic taste to get rid of the same hated official instrument. This statement, therefore, settles this question, as far as my countrymen are concerned; and if Lord Palmerston should find it necessary to bring the fact of his dismissal before the ensuing parliament, (which I can hardly believe,) I

THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT—LETTER OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.

To the Editor of the Tablet.

St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Feast of the Epiphany, 1852.

Dear Sir—Will you allow me, with your wonted kindness, publicly to acknowledge my gratitude for the following recent contributions, forwarded for the protection of the Faith of the people against the agents of fraud and violence—the most notorious disturbers of the public peace—under the hypocritical disguise of Evangelical readers? To counteract the mischievous efforts of the mercenary speculators who, more than twenty years ago, bought a farm in Achill, and planted themselves there to drive a lucrative trade on English credulity, Mr. Dan. Lee, of Manchester, had the generosity and zeal to subscribe £10 yearly, of which he forwarded a few weeks since

The second annuity	£10 0 0
Thomas Peat, Esq., Dublin	10 0 0
Wm. Henry, Esq., Bedford square, London	5 0 0
P. M. Elmail, Esq., Paisley	2 0 0
James O'Ferrall, Esq., from Paris	10 0 0
Very Rev. Dr. Flanagan, Dublin	5 0 0

I should insert, too, another very liberal remittance for this, as well as some other dioceses in Ireland, from the Bishop of Nantes, were it not that I deemed it right, in the first instance, to convey our grateful acknowledgments to the good Prelate, through a French channel.

The public, and especially the English portion, from which they derive the wages of their imposture, may judge what credit the Achill questors may take for zeal for education, when it is informed that some of those colonists had violently and illegally seized heaps of stones, which were purchased for the purpose of erecting a monastery and schools for the young, during the coming seasons of spring and summer.—Independently of annoying the Clergy, and illegally depriving one, at least, of the men of his liberty for some time, these emissaries of religious impiety and social discord scrupled not to put us to an amount of expense in vindicating our legal rights, which would have considerably helped to forward those institutions. Their zeal for education is of a piece with their affected charity, carefully selecting prices for the sordid tempting of their soup, and thus refusing to dispense the one or the other, unless on the execrable condition of wounding the consciences of the poor.

And yet, notwithstanding their long residence in the island, and the volumes of lies and calumnies they have circulated, and the heaps, amounting to thousands, of England's mammon which they have received, and the six years of an excruciating famine with which the country has been afflicted, they have made no inroad on the Catholicity of the natives.—Their Missionaries are generally the strange off-scourings of society, who fly thither for refuge from the just forfeit of their misdeeds, and whose lives are an antidote against the blasphemy of their teachings. The scholars of the little colony are imported vagrants—orphans or the orphaned children of negligent parents, whom, like gypsies, they contrive to gather from other quarters, two of whom, interesting female children, we met some years ago in Westport from Kingston, on their way to the colony, and whom one of the Clergy snatched from an incarceration from which they probably never could escape. And thus the Achill colony is a detached and isolated thing of long legal standing amidst a Catholic population, without hold on the hearts of the people or sympathy with their affections; such another concern as the Established Church itself in Ireland—a hostile garrison planted and maintained by fraud and force, and known to the people only by the incessant annoyance of which it is productive.

But is this incessant annoyance from the Establishment a thing to be quietly and slavishly endured by the people of Ireland? Instead of enjoying with gratitude, or at least with a decent quiet, the long immunity from aggression which they have experienced from the people, the monopolisers of the Church property of Ireland appear now so infatuated as to be determined to rush upon their fate by provoking a great and just retribution for having so long oppressed, and for still continuing to oppress, a most forbearing people. The fatuity of this hostile spirit on the part of the parliamentary Establishment, and its too-highly favored functionaries, is now become a subject of the most offensive notoriety. It has nowhere, perhaps, been exhibited more to its discomfiture, and to the ignominy of the aggressors, as well as to the triumph of the Catholic religion and its faithful followers, than in the recent hot and long-continued crusade, which, with the usual kind and indulgent sympathy from higher quarters, has been carried on against the peaceful inhabitants of Tuam. With the same cool determination with which the impostors were here met, inspired by Christian zeal and tempered by Christian prudence, and guided by a constitutional knowledge of the law, not to be violated under provocations the most exasperating, they will be met all over the diocese and the province wherever they think of making a hostile settlement. With the last remnants of the famins are disappearing fast the wretched remnants of the necessitous and transient proselytism of which it was productive; and though the enemy are loud and clamorous in their efforts to seduce, they are beginning to find that as hunger and weakness were the only arguments by which they assailed the Faith of the people, the strength, and courage, and indignant spirit that are fast returning will prove the most effectual arguments by which that sacred treasure is to be defended. The infatuated proprietors who, in an evil hour, made common cause with the establishment, to their own ruin, by driving tenants from their estates who refused the ministry of the Parsons, will, it is to be hoped, open their eyes to the folly into which they have been betrayed. If they but confine themselves to the physical wants of their tenants, enabling them to live, and leaving the care of their souls to their legitimate Pastors, the offenders against the rights of conscience and the quiet of this country must soon desist from their unhalloved and insulting mission; and those who are running such a strange career, to become seized of a larger amount of the Episcopal plunder of the ancient Church, will, doubtless, think themselves fortunate if they can retain what they already possess, against the indignant remonstrances of a whole people, who cannot endure to be first sacrilegiously despoiled of the treasures of a nation's piety, and next to have their Faith continually blasphemed and their Pastors outraged by their despoilers. I remain, your faithful servant,

† JOHN Archbishop of Tuam.

undertake to assert that I have here detailed the facts and circumstances of the whole case.

And now, Sir, since you have (however ignominiously to yourself) dismissed and expelled the ministerial Captain Rock of Europe, I must say that the Queen can have no loss in his expulsion. He never represented either the Queen or your lordship. No; he represented himself. He was neither the minister of the Queen nor of Lord John Russell. No, no; he was his own minister, and merely represented himself. He was perfectly independent. He revolutionised, he un-Catholicised, he infidelised Europe on his own private account. He was responsible to no one, not even the Queen. He was the incarnate personification of a true political Protestant—that is, he respected no law, either human or divine, except as it happened to agree with the unrestricted illegalities of his religious and political notions. He never executed punctually either the will of the Queen or your will. He followed only his own will. He quarrelled with Prussia because he could not agree with Baron de Cormitz. He had a misunderstanding with Austria because he disputed some political question with Prince Metternich, and was defeated. He would sacrifice France, because he envied the talents of Guizot. He would burn Italy, and execute the King of Naples, because he abhors Catholic monarchs and the Pope. In a word, Lord Palmerston substituted his own religious and political likings for his official duties, and he has made the Queen of England endorse all the intolerance, and all the bigotry, which is more the feeling of the individual than of the nation which he happened to represent.—His dismissal, therefore, will tend to appease offended Europe for the political disasters which he has inflicted, and it will, in some measure, be an atonement to injured Catholicity for the libels and the atrocious calumnies which he has ordered to be uttered against our doctrine and our name.

The infidel spirit which has been suppressed throughout Europe within the last year received its most powerful support from your cabinet; and the humiliating position in which England is avowedly placed at this moment has, without any doubt, arisen from her hereditary bigotry and her undying hatred of Catholicity. It is a melancholy reflection to think that the hitherto most powerful nation in the world, so distinguished for the supremacy of the arts and the sciences, should be branded, by common consent at this moment, as the most fanatical and the most intolerant country in the entire civilised world; and it is quite true to state that the hatred which Europe openly bears towards England does not arise so much from the superiority of your commerce, or the unrivalled advance of your triumphant arms, as from the detestation and the abhorrence which all men must feel towards a state professing religious rancor and enacting an exploded persecution. England stands alone in the world at present as the sole advocate of a legal intolerance; and, whatever may be the result of the present indignation of Europe against her, the future historian must admit that her hatred of Catholicity has been the basis of her international policy; and, moreover, that it may happen very soon to turn out, perhaps, the immediate cause of her national ruin. To the close observer of the English character there is one feature which is very remarkable—it is the total difference between the natural feelings of Englishmen and the official sentiments of the cabinet. The feelings of Englishmen, as a nation, are certainly most generous, and honest, and even noble, in reference to the justice of law, its impartial administration, and the equality of liberty amongst the universal subjects of Great Britain. I have never met an Englishman, who, when correctly informed on the cruelty and oppression practised towards Ireland, did not blush for England, and express his manly and generous indignation against the burning wrongs of my country.—Yes, it is not England, as a nation, which stands in degraded intolerance before God and man; no, but the official clique, whose venal heartless policy is built on the ruin of foreign nations; and whose insatiable bigotry must be daily fed by religious persecution.—During the last three hundred years Cabinet after Cabinet has tried this sanguinary policy; and your history, during these three centuries, has but one page—viz., bigotry, persecution, chains, exile, and death. The persecution of Catholicity has been the end and the aim of all your legislation; and the records of the whole world have never produced a parallel of the relentless and unappeasable cruelty of your laws against the ancient religion of our country, and against the descendants of those men who, by their learning and piety, have shed a lustre on the early character of your nation. Bigotry is written on every inch of the soil of ancient England. You can read it in the crumbled churches; you see it in the demolished abbeys; you trace it in the ruins which everywhere meet the traveller's eye; and the reclaimed bogs, the arable hills now attached to such noble mansions as Woburn Abbey, are afflicting evidences of the successful ravages of national plunder and religious spoliation! Churches, colleges, abbeys, hospitals, convent, houses of refuge, orphanages, widows' asylums—all have fallen, beneath the ruthless progress of what your lordship has been taught to call "the Reformation;" and the history of Atila (the scourge of God) was the model which your ancestors in England seemed to copy in their ferocious seizure of the accumulated charities of ages, and in their demoniacal erasure of all the former vestiges of moral and religious perfection. But, alas! what pen can tell the ruin which, like a molten flood of persecution, you have spread from your national furnace over the fair form of invincible but unfortunate Ireland? Ah, Sir, you glutted the axe, you blunted the sword, you flooded the reeking scaffold, and you exhausted the strength of the hangman's rope in the persecution of my Irish ancestors, and in the attempt to annihilate the entire Irish race.—The old oak trees still bear the mark of the English executioner's rope, and the

cross roads are still red with the blood of your victims.—Your laws, your power, your armies, your resources, your entire national strength have been exerted for three centuries for the destruction of Ireland. You changed our family names—you confiscated our properties—you proscribed our religion, our education, our name, our race—you banished us to the woods and to the bogs, and you set a price on our heads, as the head of a wolf; and the wild deer and the fox had a home and a refuge, which you denied to us on the rich soil of our fathers. You cut down the population of centuries—you have made a desert of our country; and you left nothing behind except the soil, and the crimsoned traces of England's remorseless cruelties.

This was the early character of your rule and your laws three hundred years ago towards the Catholic name. And from that hour to this your cruelty is unchanged in every country where you could develop your sanguinary persecution. Whig and Tory is all the same to us when Catholicity is to be proscribed; and although upwards of three hundred years have elapsed since you erected your gibbets against us, your heart is as unchanged in the career of religious rancor as in the first hour of its bloodstained existence. But the hour is come, Sir, when the world will no longer permit your ruthless advance. All nations seem to be confederating and combining against the universal enemy of order and religion; and the voice of indignant mankind demands at this moment, in smothered revenge, the dissolution of your antagonist empire. The name of the English cabinet is written in letters of fire in the history of Portugal and Spain during the last twenty years. Under pretext of aiding by your alliance those two kingdoms, you have, on the contrary, contributed to erect into a number of small and weak republics, their American independencies. You have, by your sole influence, changed the succession to the throne in those two countries. You have called into existence an English party there, which is the advocate of revolution in politics, and of starknaked infidelity in religion. You have demolished their mechanical machinery and ruined their commerce; and, finally, you have in both countries lent money and guaranteed war resources, on condition of being repaid from the confiscation of the Universal Catholic Church property! You developed there your favourite policy, heretofore practised in ancient England and Ireland; and, consequently, in those two fine Catholic countries there is at this moment only one convent standing, and hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling, which went to feed the hungry, and to clothe the naked, and support the orphan have been wrested from their ancient and consecrated objects, and have passed, by England's stratagem, and state deceit, and relentless bigotry, from the hand of charity to repay the services of the very executioners of those countries.—In a word, turn over your entire history all over the world, and the same unbroken narrative exists in all your legislative conduct. Ask India—ask Canada—America—ask Europe—ask universal mankind—ask the most polished as well as the most savage nations, and all, all the world with one voice will exclaim that the annals of Roman tyranny furnish no parallel with English persecution; and that while all the nations of the earth have abandoned this odious policy of the present age, England alone has resumed her instruments of terror, and has alone whetted her national axe for renewed oppression.

But if a European or foreign war should unfold its crimson banners on your shores and threaten your commerce or your national pre-eminence, pray, Sir, what do you think would be the result? Men of as much political wisdom as your lordship gravely say, that in that fatal hour England might disappear from the map of the world. Even the very Duke of Wellington favors that opinion; and others of nearly equal renown venture to say that in that fatal hour you might feel the simultaneous loss of India, Canada, and Ireland. In that hour you will have to meet not only the foreign foe, but still worse, you must conquer the millions in England who will no longer bear further taxation in order to pay for your political blunders, and who will not surrender cheap bread and cheap meat and cheap clothing and cheap light and cheap air, but with their lives. But, Sir, you must not mistake me. I am no rebel or revolutionist; I inherit the dutiful loyalty which belongs to my profession with an unstained pre-eminence through all the countries. No, Sir, I am a pilot on board your state-ship; I am clinging to the helm to "steer clear of the rocks," where your recklessness has placed her; and surely the captain must be mad not to thank me for saving the crew and her passengers. No, Sir, I am no revolutionist: and if on to-morrow the state were threatened, I would be found in the front of the battle, where my duty and the principles of my profession would place me; while you, Sir, in your hereditary treason to your ancient unfortunate kings, would be found to act the part of a true Whig in the battle-field, as you have already done in the senate; that is, to "desert your friends and join the ranks of the enemy."

The present state of Ireland is in exact keeping with your stereotyped legislation; and religion is insulted in all public placards of the cities; a swarm of infamous tracts issue every day from your press to slander our creed; your military commanders, up to a late period, had a hebdomadal quarrel on every Sabbath with the unflinching and uncompromising priest (the real, not the sham minister)—your magistrates on the bench, with the cognisance of the Chancellor, have patronised the reverend journeymen who infest the cabins of the poor starving Catholic, in order to watch his dying moments to kill his soul, and to rob him of his faith, the only valuable remnant he possesses, while struggling in helplessness, in the last agonies of his flickering existence. Those men remind me of the brutal assassins who follow the track of two contending armies; they sharply smell on the tainted air the blood of the wounded; and their keen

sense of slaughter bears on the mournful breeze the lessening groans of the dying; and with the stealthy stop of the assassin's art, they plunge their crimsoned daggers into the hearts of the brave fellows who lie bleeding for their commander in helpless agony; and with a cruelty harder than the edge of their murderous steel, they assassinate the last moments of the life which was devoted to the service of their country. Your lordship knows this state of things better than I do, and I ask, have you given instructions to your chancellor, or your bishops, or your Spanish lieutenant here, to put an end to an insult, which, unless checked, must end in lessening the respect due to the Queen, and in forcing the Irish, more than ever, to regard the administration of law as another name for national injustice and deliberate slander. Being quite convinced, my lord, that you cannot hold your place much longer than a few weeks—perhaps a few days—this letter is likely to conclude my correspondence with you. And hoping that Ireland may never again behold five years of such political deceit and treachery as those which are just passed, I have the honor to be, my lord, your obedient servant,

D. W. CAHILL, D.D.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The regular clergy of the Convent Chapel of St. Francis, in this city, by direction of the General of the Order, have assumed the proper monastic costume of a long steel grey habit and hood, with a white girdle about the waist.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster is being entertained at Dancesfield, Great Marlow, the seat of C. K., Scott Murray, Esq., where a distinguished party have been invited to meet his Eminence.

In all the churches the Feast of the Circumcision was solemnly observed on Tuesday, last. In St. John's, Salford, High Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Dr. Roskill, and Vespers were sung in the evening by a full choir. So it was also at St. Patrick's, where the Rev. Edward Cantwell, the zealous and eloquent Rector, preached a very effective sermon. The Lord Bishop of Salford officiated in Granby-row at his Lordship's private chapel.—*Tablet.*

The Catholic Defence Association of Manchester and Salford has issued an "address" to the Catholic people of these districts.—*Ibid.*

ISLINGTON.—The devotions to the Infant Jesus are performed every evening at Saint John's, Islington, by the different Brothers attached to this church, among whom we are happy to see Mr. Weale again resume his meritorious labors, after his imprisonment for the Faith. We are glad to see that the Rev. Mr. Oakely has recovered from his indisposition, and officiates as usual.—*Cor. of Tablet.*

SOUTHWARK.—The Lord Bishop of Southwark has officiated and preached at his cathedral on all the festivals of this holy season. His Lordship last week visited Gravesend and Woolwich, in which latter place, a few weeks since, he administered Confirmation to eighty-eight persons, many of whom were converts. On the evening of the same day a procession of the Blessed Sacrament took place in the church, the Bishop carrying the Holy of Holies.—*Ib.*

The Very Rev. F. G. Gibara has arrived in Glasgow for the purpose of collecting funds for rebuilding the churches destroyed during the late civil war in Syria. This distinguished Ecclesiastic is furnished with certificates from the Secretary of the Propaganda, Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, and various foreign Prelates, who bear testimony to his personal worthiness, and the meritorious object of his mission.—*Glasgow Free Press.*

NEW BISHOP.—Letters from Rome render it probable that the Rev. John Nepomucene Neumann, Rector of the Church of St. Alphonsus, Baltimore, will be the next Bishop of Philadelphia. The Rev. gentleman is greatly esteemed by all who know him, and is distinguished for his learning, piety, and many estimable qualities. The appointment, we are sure, will give general satisfaction, and from none will he receive a more cordial welcome, than from the present administrator of the diocese.—*Catholic Instructor.*

The Most Rev. Archbishop of Baltimore, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 170 persons, of whom 40 were converts, in St. Matthew's Church, Washington City.

CONVERSION AT ADEN.—The following letter appears in the *Bombay Catholic Examiner*, addressed to the Very Rev. F. Ignatius:—"Very Rev. Sir—By the present opportunity I have the pleasure to inform you that on the 14th instant I received into the bosom of the Catholic Church a gentleman named Henry Johnson, a captain of a ship. He had performed three voyages to Aden from the Mauritius, each time bringing Catholic missionaries free of charge. Through the instrumentality of three priests, seventeen of Captain Johnson's sailors were converted to the faith and baptised. He conveyed to the island of Leichelly a Capuchin, named F. Leone, who, during the time he resided there, that is seventeen days, baptised 3,000 persons, who though they had been Catholics by birth, were totally destitute of any Catholic priest whatsoever for the space of about 60 years.—Captain Johnson was an eye-witness to the persecution to which F. Leone was subjected, and of his charity and resignation to God's will. The captain having again returned to Aden, expressed himself to me in the following terms:—'I can no longer offer resistance; I must become a Catholic.' He was so rejoiced on becoming a Catholic that, listening to a Protestant at my residence boasting of the religion he professed, said to him, 'I also was yesterday a Protestant, but to-day I am a Catholic, and I rejoice at it; and, turning to me, requested that I would not forget to write to Bombay, and to have his conversion recorded in the journals of that place.—I remain, very rev. Sir, yours obediently, LEWIS STUARLA, R.C., chaplain.—Aden, October, 1851."

NORTH-DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the board of guardians of this union was held on Wednesday, in the board-room of the workhouse. The chair was taken by Captain Lindsay.

INTERFERENCE WITH THE RELIGIOUS FAITH OF THE PAUPERS—THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN REQUIRED TO RESIGN.

The Clerk read the following letter from the Poor Law Commissioners:—
"Poor Law Commission Office,
Dublin, 7th Jan., 1852.

"Sir—Adverting to the commissioner's letter of the 23d ult., stating that they had instructed their inspector, Mr. Crawford, to hold an inquiry on oath into the charges preferred against the Protestant chaplain of the workhouse of North Dublin, as requested in the resolution of the board of guardians on the 17th ult., I am directed by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, to state that they have received from Mr. Crawford a copy of the minutes of evidence taken by him on the inquiry, and I am to transmit herewith, for the information of the board of guardians, a copy of a letter which the commissioners have addressed to the Protestant chaplain on the subject.

"I am at the same time to state that a copy of the evidence taken on the inquiry will be furnished to the board of guardians if they wish to see it.

"By order of the Commissioners,
"W. STANLEY, Secretary.

"To the Clerk of the North Dublin Union."

"Poor Law Commissioners' Office,
Dublin, 6th Jan., 1852.

"Rev. Sir—The Commissioners for Administering the Laws for the Relief of the poor in Ireland, have received and considered their inspector's (Mr. Crawford's) report of the inquiry, held by him, under instruction from the commissioners into the complaint made against your conduct as Protestant chaplain of the North Dublin Workhouse, which had been brought under the notice of the commissioners by the minutes of the guardians of that union.

"The evidence laid before the commissioners has been read by them with feelings of great regret, as it shows that you have on several occasions exceeded the proper limits of your official duty, and have performed that duty in an aggressive spirit of controversy, and in such a manner as to shock the religious feelings of inmates of the workhouse not placed under your spiritual care.

"It appears that on Monday, the 29th December last, you visited a poor woman, named Dwyer, a patient in the hospital ward No. 33, who, although registered as a Protestant, there was reason to suppose was likely to become a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, and that you took advantage of your attendance on this person, as Protestant chaplain, to address her in a voice so unnecessarily loud, and so to direct your discourse as to be heard by a considerable number of the Roman Catholic inmates of the same ward, while inveighing in very strong language against the tenets of the Roman Catholic faith.

"Much excitement appears to have been created by this occurrence, and a good deal of indignation expressed by some of the Roman Catholic inmates of the ward; and the commissioners feel bound to declare that the language sworn to have been used by you on that occasion, according to the evidence of the nurse, Kavanagh, was of a nature highly offensive to the feelings of Roman Catholics.

"It further appears, that on a subsequent occasion you visited the same ward, and in a conversation with the nurse, Kavanagh, held in the presence and hearing of several of the Roman Catholic inmates, you justified your previous conduct, again using language calculated to offend the feelings of Roman Catholics.

"The several conversations held by you with a female inmate, named M'Lornan, the wife of a Roman Catholic inmate, who had been converted to Protestantism, are regarded by the commissioners in a still more serious light than the occurrences above mentioned. This woman being a Roman Catholic, and registered as such, avowed to you her wish to remain a Roman Catholic, and appears to have been desirous to bring her husband back to that persuasion. The language addressed by you to this person, regarding some of the leading tenets of the Roman Catholic faith, has been read by the commissioners with much pain. It was calculated not merely to offend, but to wound deeply the feeling of any person sincerely professing that persuasion; and you used that language to Mrs. M'Lornan, well knowing that she was registered a Roman Catholic, and, therefore, was not a proper object of your ministrations as Protestant chaplain.

"The commissioners find from Mr. Crawford's report, that you make no denial of having entered into a controversial discussion with the Roman Catholic inmate, Mrs. M'Lornan, and in the explanation of your conduct, addressed to the guardians on the 31st December last, and recorded in their minutes, you state that you did not enter on the subject of her religion with her until you learned that she was avowedly endeavoring to persuade her husband, who, from long suffering, had become weak in his intellect, and was, at the time, about to suffer amputation of his foot, to embrace the Catholic faith, and with this object had brought him a Roman Catholic book to read."

"You further state that as often as opportunity occurred you did remonstrate with this woman, and that, under all similar circumstances, you should pursue a precisely similar course.

"It remains for the commissioners to state that they consider your explanations quite unsatisfactory; and that your avowed intention to pursue the same course, under similar circumstances, affords them no prospect of your conducting the ministrations of the Protestant chaplain in a manner compatible with the preservation of order and discipline in the workhouse, or with the relation in which its inmates stand to those placed in authority over them.

"The inmates of a private dwelling have it in their own power to protect themselves from the intrusion of parties who are disposed, without invitation and against their wishes, to assail their religious convictions by language of an irritating and offensive nature; but the inmates of a workhouse cannot avoid hearing language addressed to them by persons in authority, and cannot protect themselves from such offence otherwise than by committing acts of insubordination and breach of discipline. It becomes, therefore, the public duty of the commissioners, under circumstances like those described on the present occasion, to interpose their authority for the protection of these poor persons; and they, therefore, now require you to

resign into their hands the office of Protestant chaplain of the North Dublin Union.

"By order of the Commissioners,
"WILLIAM STANLEY, Secretary.
"To the Rev. Charles S. Standford,
Protestant Chaplain to the Workhouse of the North Dublin Union,
47, Upper Baggot-street."

THE TENANT LEAGUE.—The members of the Council of the Irish Tenant League are summoned to meet on Tuesday, the 13th instant (January) "to elect officers for the new year; to adopt effectual means to procure every possible support for Mr. Crawford's Bill in the coming session of Parliament; and"—generally, to arrange for the future conduct of the Association. In the Town Council on Thursday Mr. Maguire introduced in a magnificent and argumentative address the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—"That the Council do prepare a petition to both Houses of Parliament, earnestly praying for a speedy and equitable settlement of the differences so long subsisting between landlord and tenant in this country; not only for the purpose of freeing industry from unjust and impolitic restrictions, but with a view, if possible, to arrest the fatal tide of emigration, which, if suffered to flow on unchecked, must eventually drain Ireland of its remaining population." At the end of the discussion it was resolved, also unanimously, "that copies of the resolution and petition be forwarded to every Municipal Corporation in Ireland." This is doing the work in right style.—*Tablet.*

LISBURN ELECTION.—Sir Emerson Tennent was returned on Monday, January 5, for this borough, in the room of the late Sir H. Seymour. The new member addressed the electors at considerable length, but avoided pledging himself to any particular course of political conduct.

Mr. Frederick Hughes, of Ely-house, has issued an address to the electors of the borough of Wexford, soliciting their suffrages in the event of the retirement of the present member, Mr. James Devereux. Mr. Hughes is an advocate of general and financial reform, an equitable adjustment of the land question, and every other measure calculated to alleviate the condition of the people.—*Dublin Freeman.*

By the sudden death of his father, the eldest son of the late Patrick Waldron, of Rathgar, Esq., comes into possession of £5,000 a year landed property in the counties of Tipperary, Galway, and Mayo. The present Mr. Waldron was a barrister on this circuit, which he gave up some years.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

An investigation was held in Cloone, which ended in the committal of the post-mistress, Mrs. Makim, to gaol, on Thursday last, for having taken a five pound note out of a letter forwarded by a poor-rate collector, named Keegan, to the bank at Longford.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

CORK CORPORATION.—At the last meeting of this body on Thursday, after Alderman Hackett had been duly installed into the office of Mayor, Alderman Maguire rose to move, according to notice, that a petition be presented to parliament "for an equitable settlement of the differences subsisting between landlord and tenant." He referred at much length to the decimation of the population of this country, which had dwindled down by famine, pestilence, and emigration, from 10,000,000 to 6,500,000, while agriculture was falling back, the remaining people being merely engaged in scouring the land to provide means to enable them to flee across the Atlantic, the cause of all which was the want of security for the fruits of industry. In speaking of the evictions in Ireland, he said that the savagery of the 4th of December last in Paris, was nothing to the perpetration of the miseries inflicted by Christian men upon their fellows in this country. If the emigration of the people were not checked, no man in business in the cities of Ireland could remain in a country devoid of consumers, and, therefore, in defence of his remaining capital and his family, he must add himself to the outflow. At the conclusion of the learned gentleman's very able and eloquent address, Alderman Dowden seconded the motion, and, in doing so, advocated the policy of free trade in land, and the power of dealing with it in the market as with any commodity, without which hope for Ireland was futile. The resolution was unanimously adopted; and it was also resolved that copies of the resolution and petition be forwarded to every municipal corporation in Ireland.

WHAT PROTESTANT RULE HAS DONE FOR IRELAND.—The Commissioners give a comparative statement of the numbers in the workhouses in 1847, and in each succeeding year, including 1851. We take the first and last years. In 1847 there were 116,321 paupers in the workhouses, and in 1851 the number of inmates increased to 252,615, being an increase of more than cent. per cent. In the year 1851, with a population diminished by nearly two millions—that diminution being the result of famine, and consequently principally confined to the poorer classes—the pauper inmates of the Irish workhouses increased, as compared with the numbers in 1847—the famine year—in the proportion of 252,000 to 116,000, being an absolute increase of 136,000! And this is the evidence of increasing prosperity! In the province of Connaught alone, the numbers of workhouse paupers have increased from 16,529 in the famine year, to 43,169 in the year of prosperity—the year 1851; and Connaught is of course rapidly increasing in material prosperity!!!—*Freeman.*

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT IN A CATHOLIC CHAPEL.—A correspondent of the *Cork Examiner*, writing from Kinsale on the 3rd ult., gives the following account of the alleged extraordinary conduct of some military officers:—"The Catholic soldiers are led down to mass every Sunday morning by two officers; one from the barracks, the other from the fort. The two of those worthies who were on duty on last Sunday morning took possession of a front seat in one of the galleries. They there endeavored to while away the time by laughing, by sneers of ridicule, and mocking gestures. Their misconduct went to such a pitch that some of the outraged congregation could not refrain from calling on the Priest, while actually saying mass, to interpose. When the suitable time arrived, the Rev. Mr. Holland severely reprimanded them, and a statement of the transaction, together with an appeal for redress, has been forwarded to the Horse Guards. One of these gentlemen appeared rather as a sanctioner than an active partaker in this behavior; and it is but justice to other officers here, whose conduct has at all times been gentlemanly, and who have earned for themselves esteem and respect, to mention that, though the culpable party belongs to a Highland regiment, nothing springing from the soil of Roscommon is more Irish than his name."

THE FANATICS IN THE WEST.—A "Kilgeever Man," writing to the *Mayo Telegraph*, mentions the following curious tale:—A poor man, named James Malley, who lived in the town of Louisburgh, died on the 2d instant, and was attended by the Rev. Mr. McHale, C.C., several times during his illness. He was, through necessity and extreme want, what they style here a "Jumper." Long before his death he was visited by all his neighbors, but particularly at the time of his death they were all around him. To their great surprise on the night of his wake, the Rev. Mr. Callanan, with a party of police, came to his house and extinguished a fire which they had kindled at his door, to keep them warm, in consequence of his house being too small to afford them room to stand in, and what is more surprising (report says) he had the effrontery to get a grave dug for him in the Protestant churchyard, to have him forcibly buried there, and frequently endeavored to induce him before his death to give his consent to be buried there, to which the poor man said, "If he should be interred in any place except his own Catholic burying place of Kilgeever, he would rise out of his grave and be revenged of Callanan." A report also prevailed the following day that he would have him forcibly carried away by the police and his own domestics, and have him interred in his own churchyard, but the parishioners became so much excited that he declined doing so. So the funeral passed on peaceably and respectfully to the burying place of Kilgeever.

THE NEW ORANGE ORGANIZATION.—A correspondent of the *Banner of Ulster* says, that on Tuesday evening last, a meeting of the "old district" of Belfast was held, at which a clerical leader attended, and addressed the Orangemen with a view of putting down the "new" district. He denounced the latter, we are told, as consisting of "tenant-right men," and friends of "mixed education," although there are circumstances tending to show that a paid office in connexion with this "mixed education" may be tolerated in certain cases, and in the persons of particular men.—He also intimated that every lodge joining the new district would be expelled, as no friends of the tenant farmers must be tolerated in the old community; but, then, this resolution should be kept a profound secret, lest the country lodges should hear of it, and turn refractory in consequence. Notwithstanding this threat, the brethren of the new district are making preparations for a grand soiree in connexion with their own cause, and notices to this effect have been already issued. The attendance of several distinguished advocates of Protestantism, of mixed education, and of industrial justice, is expected on this occasion.

WRECK OF THE TOWN OF WEXFORD STEAMER.—The Town of Wexford Steamer, of Liverpool, was wrecked on Sunday morning on the rocks in Holyhead bay:—It appears she was seen in distance near Carvel Point, as early as half-past eight, a.m. (Sunday), blowing a gale at N.N.W., but no information reached Holyhead till about 10.30 a.m., when she had anchored among the rocks at a point called Clippieria, east side Holyhead bay. The life boat went out, but not near enough to render any service, and returned again to harbor. Steam was got up in the Anglia, railway steamer, which took the lifeboat in tow, and slipped her as near as was prudent to go, and the crew and passengers, (about 43 in all) were safely landed on the Anglesea side. At 2.30, p.m., she seemed waterlogged, filled, and turned round, stern to the sea, and was then level with the water edge (being nearly low water). This morning (5th January) she has parted, and will be a total wreck, the gale having shifted to about W.S.W. It appears she had become leaky on the passage from Waterford to Liverpool, so much so, that cows and pigs, it is said, had to be thrown overboard, as the fires were nearly extinguished in the engine-room. Several pigs, poultry, &c., have floated to shore since.—*Freeman.*

DESTRUCTION OF A FLAX MILL AND CORN MILL BY FIRE.—On Monday morning, the 5th January, about five o'clock, a fire broke out in the flax mill of Mr. A. Creighton, of Leapox, near Dromore, which consumed the corn mill and flax mill entirely. It appears Mr. Creighton is a very industrious, hard-working man, and that both himself and family sat up at night working the flax mill to get water, and wrought the corn mill at daylight. A candle accidentally fell upon the flax, which occasioned the conflagration. Every exertion was made, but in vain, to save the property and premises. The loss is estimated at £309, and we understand the mills were insured.—*Freeman.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to have to announce a melancholy and, we understand, fatal accident, which befel a member of a respectable family in Cork, Mr. Mathew Cagney. It appears that Mr. Cagney, after having dined at his brother's residence, near Cork, on Sunday evening, was returning to his own residence at Ballincullin on horseback, when it would seem that he accidentally fell from his horse, and that with such force as to produce concussion of the brain. A report has been since received, which mentions the decease of Mr. Cagney.—*Cork Examiner.*

AGRARIAN OUTRAGE IN THE NORTH.—There is a loud cry among the Tory organs for that social sedative called a special commission. It is said, on the authority of crown prosecutors, and other disinterested witnesses, that the true restorative of "peace, law, and order," was the delegation of extraordinary powers to judicial commissioners, *pro hac vice*. The severity of the tribunal and the terror it inspired had never failed to awe the criminal and repress the outrage which evoked its temporary application. We have had commissions without number, and though we admit their temporary effect in producing local tranquillity, yet the very fact of their renewed necessity proves their incompetency to produce any but mere transitory effects. It is, however, probable that the executive will act under the pressure which now urges it to the issue of a special commission. Meetings of proprietors have been held in various parts of Ulster, and others are projected, to evoke the assistance of the government in the present disturbed state of society, as well as to consider some legislative measure for the extirpation of the "Ribbon conspiracy."—*Freeman.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT SHEERNESS.—Orders have been given by the colonel-commandant, according to instructions from the Horse Guards, to affix the sights and locks on all the sea battery guns; also to all the guns forming the inner fortifications of the arsenal, citadel, &c.; and also to stock with shell, shot, and ammunition, all the serving magazines to the batteries. The Royal Artillery commence on Monday next a battery of about 80 guns of large calibre on swivel

carriages, which could, if necessary, be directed seaward, and concentrated on one hull.—*Shipping Gazette.*

DOUBLE-BARRELLED RIFLE CARABINES FOR THE CAPE.—Three hundred and fifty double-barrelled rifle carabines have been shipped in the Birkenhead steamer troop ship for conveyance to the Cape of Good Hope. These rifle carabines are for the use of the 12th Lancers. The balls used in them are of the conical description, found so effectual at long ranges by Mr. Lancaster, doing great execution at 600 or 800, and in many instances at 1,000 yards' range. The result of the recent trials of small arms gives reason to expect that a complete change in the arms of the British soldier will shortly take place, and it is contemplated to have rifle cannon made ready for experiments during the present year, some beautiful self-acting machinery having been invented for grooving cannon in the most perfect manner. It is expected that with rifle cannon and conical-shaped shot the field artillery will attain a great range, far exceeding what can be obtained from small-arm rifles.

THE PRESERVED MEAT OF THE NAVY.—A board of examination, consisting of Mr. John Davies, R.N., master-attendant of the Royal Clarence Victualling Establishment, Gosport; Mr. Joseph Pinhorn, R.N., storekeeper; and Dr. Alexander McKechnie, surgeon and medical storekeeper of the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, has been employed since Tuesday last in examining the cases of preserved meats supplied by contract to the Navy, the Admiralty having cause to suspect their purity. The examination has disclosed some horrible facts. The canisters containing the meat are upon the average about 10lb. canisters. On Tuesday 643 of them were opened, out of which number no fewer than 573 were condemned, their contents being masses of putrefaction. On Wednesday 779 canisters were opened, out of which number 734 were condemned. On Thursday 791 canisters were opened, out of which number 744 were condemned. On Friday (this day), 494 canisters were opened, out of which 459 were condemned. Thus, out of 2,707 canisters of meat opened, only 197 have proved fit for human food, those condemned, for the most part containing such substances as pieces of heart, roots of tongue, pieces of palates, pieces of tongues, congealed blood, pieces of liver, ligaments of the throat, pieces of intestines—in short, garbage and putridity in a horrible state, the stench arising from which is most sickening, and the sight revolting. The examining board and party were compelled to use profusely, Sir W. Burnett's disinfecting fluid to keep off, or in the hope of keeping off, pestilence. To-day, however, they deemed it prudent to desist from further exposure for a time, to guard against danger, and will consequently not proceed with the examination until next week, the greater part of which will be taken up with the filthy investigation, as there were upwards of 6,000 canisters to examine at the commencement.—This stuff was supplied to the Admiralty and delivered into store at the Clarence yard last November twelvemonth, warranted equal to sample, and to keep sound and consumable for five years. We are informed it came from Galatz, in Moldavia. The few canisters containing meat fit for human beings to eat, have been distributed, under the direction of Captain Superintendent Parry, to the deserving poor of the neighborhood, and those containing the putrid stock have been conveyed to Spithead in lighters and thrown overboard. The consequences of such frauds as this, cannot be too seriously estimated. Suppose, for instance, Franklin and his party to have been supplied with such food as that condemned, and relying upon it as their mainstay in time of need, the very means furnished for saving their lives may have bred a pestilence or famine among them and been their destruction.—*Times.*

ILLEGAL DISTILLATION.—Some time ago the Board of Inland Revenue had information that illicit distillation was carried on to a very large extent in the island of Arran. Mr. Wood, the chairman of the board, with his usual promptness, decided on reinforcing the office stationed on the island, selecting for this purpose Mr. Donald Durran, examiner, London, and Mr. Dugald McCaig, assistant-examiner, Campbellton. These gentlemen proceeded to Arran some time since with the intention of making a thorough search of the entire island, Mr. Durran being authorized to take the existing staff of officers and cutermen under his charge. This revenue detective band mustered on the 10th inst. Mr. Donald Durran, examiner, Messrs. James M'Layash, and Dugald McCaig, assistant-examiner, accompanied by cutermen, proceeded to search the hills of Kildonan: this range being intersected by deep valleys, and rugged and bold precipices, the officers had great difficulty in reaching the smuggling ground. On the 10th inst., the party succeeded, after toilsome marching and countermarching, in discovering four bolls of malt in active operation, which were destroyed on the spot. On the 11th inst., the same party searched farmsteadings and houses, and about Sliderry they found, concealed in a farmer's house in that locality, three bolls of malt and a still-head. Being somewhat refreshed by the comparative easy work of the 11th., the entire party proceeded to the rocks of Bannan on the 12th. These wild and plintonic eruptions are admirably adapted for smuggling purposes, and they succeeded in discovering, concealed under the fragmentary masses, six bolls of malt ready for kilndrying, which were destroyed. On the 13th the party descended to the shore of Bannan, where they found, after an agreeable parade, four bolls of ground malt, which were conveyed to a place of safety. On the 17th the same party searched the woods of Balagan, where they found, after much tearing of trousers and flesh among the brushwood and tangled forest, six bolls of dry malt, which they seized and removed to one of the neighboring inns. It were very much to be desired that Mr. Durran and his assistant, Mr. McCaig, should be commissioned by the board to extend their surveys to the highlands of Argyll, Inverness, and Ross-shire, particularly to the wild hills of the latter county. In some late excursions we had to Loch Torridon and Loch Maree, we found illicit distillation to be the only employment that the inhabitants devoted themselves to during the winter season. Also along the banks of Loch Shiel, in Inverness-shire, the contraband trade is carried on with its usual vigor, and in the Islands of Jura and Scarba, in Argyll, the people manifest a hankering after this unlawful trade.—*Glasgow Herald.*

A WELSH CURATE.—A Welsh curate having preached several sermons which were considered superior to his own powers of composition, was asked by a friend how he managed? "I have got a volume of sermons," replied the curate, written by one Tillotson, and a very good book it is; so I translate some of the sermons into Welsh, and then back again into English, and after that Satan himself wouldn't know them again."

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THE TRUE WITNESS
 AND
 CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 6, 1852.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Humboldt brings European news up to the 14th ult. Everything was quiet in Europe. The next session of Parliament was announced for the 3d inst., and it was expected that Her Majesty would open it in person. It is said that Lord John Russell is determined to undertake the difficulties of the ensuing session, without any modification in the existing formation of the Cabinet; but it is not expected that he, or it, will be long able to withstand the strong opposition that our present Ministry is destined to encounter. All attempts at a coalition with the old Peelite party have failed.

No progress has, as yet, been made towards a reconciliation between the great manufacturers, and the operative engineers: thirty-six firms have stopped work, and dismissed their hands; 10,000 men are said to have been, in consequence, thrown out of employment.

The case of Mr. Weale, who, because he was a Catholic, was condemned to three months' imprisonment for moderately chastising one of his pupils, for theft and lying, must yet be fresh in the memories of many of our readers. Mr. Weale was a Catholic, and therefore there was no difficulty in finding witnesses to swear falsely against him—a jury to bring him in guilty—and a judge to condemn him; even when the innocence of the unfortunate gentleman, and the perjury of his accusers, were established by the incontrovertible testimony of some of the most eminent medical practitioners in London,—by Dr. Fox and Dr. Bilton of Gray's Hospital.—Protestant bigotry managed to close, against Mr. Weale's petition for justice, those ears, which should ever be open to the cry of the oppressed. We do not mention this as anything wonderful; Mr. Weale was a Catholic, a Popish schoolmaster; what right had he to expect justice, or honest treatment, in a thoroughly Protestant community?—we mention it solely by way of contrasting it with the case of a Protestant schoolmaster, and to show, with what a different measure, justice is meted to Catholics and Protestants.

Mr. James Deacon Simmons is the Protestant schoolmaster of the Marylebone Workhouse, and Bumble-like, a great advocate for keeping "them audacious paupers" in a proper state of subjection to the duly constituted parochial authorities. Now, a little boy, William Eham, not having the fear of Bumble before his eyes, presumed to laugh; whereupon Bumble aforesaid,—Mr. J. D. Simmons—beat the little boy cruelly about the head with a big stick. Here, perhaps, some of our readers may fall into a reverie, and endeavor to obtain by a process of moral arithmetic, the answer to some such question as this: "If moderately flogging a boy for theft deserves three months' imprisonment—what amount of punishment does cruelly beating a boy about the head with a stick, for laughing, deserve?"

We know not what answer Cocker would give to the above, but we know that the answer, as given by the worthy magistrate who tried the case, is one which the problem, as stated above, would never yield; because, in the statement, there is one important element—the religious element—omitted. Mr. Simmons was a Protestant, a professed believer in, and a living witness to, the truth of the Protestant doctrine of "Justification by Faith alone." The following is the report of the case, as copied from the Times newspaper:—

"MARYLEBONE.—Mr. James Deacon Simmons, the school-master at Marylebone Workhouse, was charged on a warrant with having violently assaulted William Eham, a boy 13 years of age, by striking him on the head with a stick.

"The matter was brought under the notice of the guardians and directors at their last weekly meeting, and upon that occasion, the defendant was severely reprimanded by the chairman.

"Mr. Broughton, in the course of many remarks which he made, observed that a schoolmaster had an undoubted right to chastise his scholars for any misconduct, but if he exceeded the bounds of moderation he rendered himself amenable to the penalties of the law; it was highly important for the public to be satisfied that children, and all other inmates of a workhouse, were properly protected and kindly treated by those under whose guardianship and instruction they were placed; and, taking all the circumstances of this case into consideration, he (the magistrate) felt himself bound to inflict a penalty for the assault. He then convicted defendant in the sum of 40s. and costs, or a month's imprisonment, and hoped that what had transpired would operate as a warning, and teach him to regulate his temper better in future.

"The fine was immediately paid."

Forty shillings for cruelly beating a pauper child about the head with a stick! Simmons! Simmons! it was thy Faith that saved thee. Protestant justice bid thee "depart in peace," for, like the woman long troubled with a bloody issue, "thy Faith has made thee whole."

In France, all is tranquil. The National Guards have been disbanded, but are to be re-organised upon a new footing, when the Government shall deem it necessary, for the maintenance of public peace:

in that case, the principal officers will be appointed by the President. Lord Clanricarde has been spoken of, as destined to succeed Lord Normanby, at Paris. Sir Harry Smith has been superseded by Major General George Cathcart; this appointment has not been favorably received.

Numerous meetings continue to be held in the United States, with the object of petitioning the President to exert his good offices, in behalf of the Irish Exiles. The N. Y. Freeman's Journal has the following remarks upon these meetings, and their success:—

"THE IRISH EXILES.—For some time past a proposition to solicit the interference of our Government with that of Great Britain for the release of the Irish exiles, now in New South Wales, has been entertained and finally acted upon by their friends in this country. The deputation appointed for that purpose have waited on the President, and have received from him the answer which they might have anticipated.

"We have not taken any part in this proceeding, whilst our feelings of sympathy towards those unfortunate men are as deep and sincere as can be entertained by their most active friends. Our reasons for declining to take part in this movement are: 1st, That if it had been successful it would seem to put the friends of O'Brien and his associates in the United States under special obligations to the Administration. 2nd, If it had been successful in the next stage, it would have put the Administration, so far, under obligation to Great Britain. 3rd, It could exhibit but a process of begging all round. 4th, We doubt whether the exiles themselves, though they might rejoice at the recovery of liberty, would not feel themselves humbled on discovering the humiliating process by which their liberation had been accomplished. And lastly, because, in all honor, the success of such a project would have tied up the hands of the friends of Ireland in this country from any interference on her behalf in future, except that of peaceful and "moral force" co-operation.

"On the whole, it places the parties who have taken the steps just alluded to in what seems to us a very awkward and unchivalric position. If the outbreak in Ireland in 1848 had been sustained with anything like numbers, and the evidence of system, these same parties would have expected substantial aid from the friends of Ireland in this country, not excluding the highest officers of the Government. Neither would that aid have been refused. But now that the contest, which fortunately was a bloodless one, is over, and that its leaders have been overtaken by the penalties of their rash experiment, the warriors of 1848 are tamed down to the humble petitioners of 1852. We confess that, to our minds, there is in this too much the appearance of that fickleness which is ascribed to the Irish character. To our minds there is in it too much to increase the triumph of Ireland's oppressors; and though we should exceedingly desire the liberation of Smith O'Brien and his fellow-exiles, yet we should preserve enough of self-respect to forbid, even for the attainment of this object, a position so humiliating to us, as that of begging the interference of the Administration. Still more should we regret to see the Administration assume a begging attitude before the British Cabinet, which would probably be but too happy, to have an opportunity of receiving such a petition, in order to rebuke the petitioners, by treating it with the usual haughtiness of British scorn."

Although we still read in the American journals of "Kossuth demonstrations, Kossuth banquets, and Kossuth orations," yet it seems that in Europe, the feeling, once so strong in favor of the great Magyar, or Maguire, has much cooled down. "A check has been given," says the Spectator, "to the disposition to regard Kossuth as the accredited organ of the unanimous wishes of the Hungarian patriots. Certain statements, published lately from Prince Esterhazy, and an individual bearing the name of Bathiany, have produced a letter to the Times, from Count Casimir Bathiany, expressed in a tone of candor and discrimination, and proving at least that there is a numerous and influential section of the national party, in Hungary, who question the judiciousness of Kossuth's policy, and his superiority to the desire of personal aggrandisement." From this letter of the Count Bathiany, we have extracted the following paragraphs, as showing how lightly the Hungarian patriot is esteemed in his own country, and by his own countrymen, where, and by whom, of course, he is well known, and his character truly appreciated:—

"Deficient in the knowledge of men and things, in the steadfast bearing, cool judgment, and comprehensive mind of a statesman, and without the firm hand of a ruler; setting at naught all sound calculation while he played a game of chance and staked the fate of the nation on the cast of a die; encountering danger with hairbrained temerity when distant, but shrinking from it when near; elated and overbearing in prosperity, but utterly prostrate in adversity; wanting that strength and intrepidity of character that alone commands homage and obedience from others, while he suffered himself to be made the tool of every intriguer he came in connexion with; mistaking his manifold accomplishments and natural genius for an aptitude to govern a country in times of trouble; and setting, in the flights of fancy, no bounds to the scope of his ambition, Kossuth hurried away the nation into a course of the most impolitic measures, and grasped the highest power in the realm by dubious means; but when scarcely in possession of it, suffered it to be wrested from his hands by the man whom he had himself most injudiciously raised to a high station, and against whom, although he had received repeated warnings, as well as proofs, of his treachery and worthlessness, he never dared openly and boldly to proceed—by the man whom he had hoped to ensnare, while he crouched beneath him in abject fear, but by whom he was finally outwitted.

"Meanwhile, my own decided opinion on the subject is this—that Kossuth has not the least right to set himself up as the sole and exclusive representative of his country—not the least right to reassume the title of Governor, and the functions of Dictator, as he does in his address from Brussa to the citizens of the United States; and that it is a most unwarrantable, as well as most illogical, proceeding on his part to contend, as he does in the same document, that the Hungarian nation could not legally enter into any engagement or adopt any measure that would be incompatible with the act by which he was raised to the dignity of Governor; it being obvious, even if he had not resigned this dignity, that when the nation was reconstituted on its former constitutional basis, its legal representatives in Diet assembled would have the right to act in whatever way they might deem the most conducive to the welfare of the country.

"Your obedient and humble servant,
 "COUNT CASIMIR BATHIANY.
 "Paris, Place Ville l'Evêque, Dec. 10."

We learn from the Shepherd of the Valley, that Dr. Brownson is delivering a course of Lectures before the Catholic Institute, of St. Louis. The numerous friends of the learned gentleman, in this city, will be delighted to learn, that he is in good

health, and still carrying on the war, with undiminished vigor, against the adversaries of God's Holy Church.

The Toronto Mirror informs us, that the Branch of the Catholic Institute established at St. Thomas, C.W., is in a most flourishing condition, and numbers, already, one hundred and sixty eight active members.

The Colonial Parliament has been further prorogued until the 9th of March, not then, for dispatch of business.

Up to the time of going to press, no intelligence had been received of the steamer which sailed on the 17th ult.

HOW DO PROTESTANTS SEEK TO CONVERT US?

We have already discussed the question, "Why do Protestants seek to convert us?" and if we have failed to assign any plausible reason for the proselytising energy of our separated brethren, we have at least shown that it does not proceed from any doubts about the possibility of salvation in the Catholic Church, and therefore, from any regard to the spiritual welfare of Catholics; because the most rabid Protestant, that ever denounced the Sovereign Pontiff as the Man of Sin, and the Catholic Church as the Scarlet Woman of Babylon, must admit, that a church, whose most prominent doctrine is, Salvation through the Atoning merits of Christ—which prescribes the utmost purity in every thought, word, and action of our lives—and teaches, that man has but one object here on earth—to serve God with all his heart, soul, and strength, in order to see and enjoy Him in heaven for all eternity; that in all we do, we should seek only the honor and glory of God; that in all we suffer, we should still praise Him, saying—"As Thou wilt, not as we will, be it done unto us"—cannot be a church, which, by false teaching, leads her votaries to destruction. The material prosperity of the European nations, before the Reformation, as evidenced by history—the wretched condition of the poor, and of the laboring classes, at the present day, in all countries in which the principles of Protestantism have been allowed to develop themselves, clearly prove, that neither is it from any desire to promote our temporal happiness, that Protestants seek to convert us.

We argued, also, that, were Protestants sincere in their professions of zeal for the Redeemer's kingdom, were they in earnest for the salvation of souls, their missionaries would be more numerous amongst the savage tribes, and amongst the degraded populations of the large towns in England and Scotland, who do, indeed, stand in need of conversion; that evangelical missionaries would find plenty of occupation in India, New Guinea, amongst the cannibals of Australia, and the still more brutalised denizens of Glasgow, Liverpool, and the other large manufacturing cities of Great Britain: in fact, we repeated the words of a writer in Blackwood's Magazine for September last:—

"IF THERE BE ANY TRUTH IN EVIDENCE—ANY REALITY IN THE APPALLING ACCOUNTS WHICH REACH US FROM THE HEART OF THE TOWNS, THERE EXISTS AN AMOUNT OF CRIME, MISERY, DRUNKENNESS AND PROFLIGACY, WHICH IS UNKNOWN EVEN AMONG SAVAGES AND HEATHEN NATIONS. WERE WE TO RECALL FROM THE FOUR ENDS OF THE EARTH, ALL THE MISSIONARIES WHO HAVE BEEN DESPATCHED FROM THE VARIOUS CHURCHES, THEY WOULD FIND MORE THAN SUFFICIENT WORK READY FOR THEM AT HOME."

Now, though it may be very laudable for a Protestant writer to give utterance to such sentiments, it seems that it is looked upon as little short of blasphemy for a Catholic journalist to reproduce, or to endeavor to base an argument upon, them. This inconsistency has struck many of our readers, who have vainly endeavored to discover a satisfactory reason for the outcry that has been raised against the TRUE WITNESS; we will take this opportunity of explaining it: Not our assertions respecting the immorality of Protestant countries—for all are aware of their truth—nor yet the conclusion we deduced from our premises, of the absurdity of Protestant England and Scotland, sending their missionaries to convert Catholic Canada, for all must feel the force of our reasoning—have called forth the storm of blustering, and low blackguardism against us; these are but a pretence; our real offence is of a very different nature; we have presumed to speak of fraudulent bankrupts, and dishonest traders, as they deserve to be spoken of, and as our cotemporaries are afraid to speak of them; we have pointed out the fact—that the very men, who, by their dishonesty, and the malversation of the funds foolishly committed to their care, caused the failure of the Montreal Provident and Savings' Bank, and who, by their still more dishonest conduct, after the failure, by which Directors, who had illegally borrowed money for themselves and their friends, from the funds of the Bank, were allowed to repay the same in the deposit books, which they bought up at a ruinous discount from the unhappy depositors, whose interests it was their especial duty to watch over, and protect—that these very men, who, by their knavery, have caused such wide-spread misery and suffering—are, forsooth, the leading men of our Bible-distributing, F. C. Missionary, and other evangelical, Societies. "The very head and front of our offending bath this extent, no more." That, in speaking of these evangelical gentry in the way we have, we have spoken truly, is evident from the fact, that not a single journal in Montreal—no, not even the Montreal Witness—once so loud in praise of the Bankrupt Bank—before the Parliamentary Report was published by the bye—has dared to take up the cudgels, or say one word in their behalf; that in what we have said, we have spoken well, is evident from the fact, that, by so doing, we have drawn down upon our heads the wrath and vituperation of all the knaves, hypocrites, and fraudulent bankrupts in the community. Deo Gratias.

But we must return to our muttons.—"How do Protestants seek to convert us?"

Not by argument, and sound logic—for who ever heard of a Protestant thesis? we mean a positive, and not a negative thesis—not by logic, for Protestants eschew it, and hate a syllogism as they do penance and mortification. Indeed, the wisest Protestants admit now, that it is not by logic that their cause can be defended; their arguments, they say, are addressed to the heart, more than to the head; to the feelings, rather than to the understanding; their proofs, such as they are, are subjective, not objective, and their greatest ingenuity is displayed in rejecting the only legitimate conclusions that can be drawn from their own premises. But if Protestants are not good logicians, we must admit their dexterity in the use of their own weapons—declamation, vituperation, and misrepresentation—of this dexterity we had a tolerably fair sample in the Methodist chapel during the past week; and it is with the intention of laying before our readers a few specimens of what our separated brethren substitute for argument, that we have today called their attention to the manner in which Protestants seek to convert us.

The Rev. Sydney Smith said some years ago—"It is scarcely possible to reduce the drunken declamations of Methodism to a point, to grasp the wringing lubricity of these cunning animals, and to fix them in one position." Methodism has undergone no change in this respect since the days of the Rev. wag; to reduce the declamations of the convertible to a point, is as difficult a task now, as it was then. If we attend these pious assemblies, we see strange contortions of body, and witness much ecstatic rolling of eyes; words, too, we hear, full of fire and fury, but all devoid of meaning; but which, nevertheless, effect their purpose, nay are, perhaps, the more effective, because they are unintelligible, and are certainly better adapted to the intellect of their hearers, than if they were replete with sense. As far as we could understand the Rev. declaimers, it appears—that a certain book, published by authority of the Queen's most excellent Majesty, and sold by all the booksellers of the United Kingdom, is the Word of God—that is the Postulate, for we have never seen or heard of a single attempt to prove that it is so; next, it seems, that every man, woman and child in the country is to get hold of a copy of this book, and, from a perusal of its contents, is to rise up a complete Doctor of Divinity; in fact, to hear our friends talk, this book reminds us of a work, published some years ago, entitled, "The Cattle Doctor—or Every Man his own Parson"—and might be called—"Every Man his own Parson."

Lastly: every one who presumes to differ with them, as to the feasibility of this wholesale way of making Christians, is, by our evangelical wise-acres, set down as, an ignorant and superstitious Papist—the slave of error—a vessel of wrath, and doomed to perdition. This may be called the general denunciation, or declamation, and is followed by the particular denunciation. In this, of course, abuse of the dirt, poverty, and ignorance, of these "Irish and French Canadian Papists," forms the stock in trade of our platform orators; this is, evidently, the favorite dish of the evening, and cannot be too highly seasoned, for the palates of the delighted audience. "Popery must be bad," so runs the argument, "for, it keeps its votaries poor, because, it leaves them so ignorant," exclaims one learned Doctor. "See," said he, "those Irish Papists, always serfs, always doing our dirty work, toiling in canals, and on railroads, whilst the overseers and superintendents of the works, are good, sound, Protestants." Good, Doctor, this allusion to dirty work, done by Irish Papists, was a most unfortunate allusion on your part: there is dirtier work than digging, there is a moral filth, which defiles more than the clay and mud, from the banks of the canals. You forgot this, perhaps, but we did not: when you so complacently asked,—"Who do all the dirty work of our railroads and canals?"—there were, amongst your audience, men, who could not help asking one another, "Who did all the dirty work of the Montreal Provident and Savings' Bank?"—and, when you so triumphantly answered your own question, "Poor Irish Papists," they also answered, "Wealthy Protestants, and your evangelical colleagues." Yes, Sir, you would not have had long, or far, to look, to find some of those pious defrauders of the poor Irish Papists, whose dirt and ignorance, you affected to despise, but, from whose integrity, and humble piety, you, and yours, might learn many a profitable lesson. Well may the poor Irish Papists, afford to laugh at you, and your reproaches; they envy you not, Sir, your fine black coat, nor your wealthy friends; if their hands are black, with the marks of their daily toil, they are, at least, not stained with dishonest gains—sweeter is the crust which they eat with the sweat of their brow, than the feast prepared at the expense of starving orphans; they can sleep calmly at night, Sir, for they know, that no widow's curse is upon them, that no widow's prayer is ascending to heaven, calling upon the righteous Judge, for vengeance upon the spoiler, and adversary, of the poor; and, they can rise, and offer their morning sacrifice to God, with cheerful hearts, and in humble confidence that He will bless and protect them during the labors of the day, for they have not defrauded the laborer of his hire. Can your friends, Rev. Sir, say as much? Depend upon it, you had better, for the future, avoid all allusions to "dirty work"—your evangelical allies, will have no cause to thank you, for the reminiscences that these allusions provoke, not amongst Catholics alone, but amongst all honest, and generous Protestants, who hate cant and humbug; and, thank God, there are many such, many, who feel as disgusted as ourselves, at the unparalleled impudence of men, who, instead of doing penance, and making atonement for their sins, by the restitution of some part of their ill-gotten gains, stick

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE "TE DEUM" AT NOTRE DAME.—The ceremony of returning thanks to Heaven, as ordered by the President of the Republic, for the success of his late election, was celebrated on 1st January, at the cathedral of Notre Dame, with most imposing magnificence. The weather was not by any means propitious for the occasion, the cold being exceedingly severe, and a thick fog during the whole day, but particularly in the morning, enveloping Paris.

The Clergy came, with the Archbishop at their head, in procession to meet him as a sovereign, at the door of the church. In the interior of the nave purple velvet, embroidered with gold, struck the eye, already dazzled by the brilliant light, which like fiery net work filled up the depths of the aisles. Above the pillars were ornamented with banners of a purple color, strewn with golden stars, with the letters L. N. Between the columns of the upper galleries near the roof there hung ninety more flags, bearing, like those outside, but with a richer decoration, the arms and names of the principal cities and departmental towns. Between every two pillars was suspended a beautiful chandelier of cut glass, from the centre of the arch which they supported; each of these chandeliers contained forty-five wax lights. Vast chandeliers also hung from the centre of the roof, and lofty candelabra of gilt bronze stood along the sides, containing each about two dozen of lights. The whole number of wax lights burning was 13,000.

It was very nearly twelve when the Archbishop of Paris and the Clergy moved down the aisle to receive the President of the Republic. Only one Bishop was present during the day with the Archbishop—namely, the Bishop of St. Fleur, situated in the south of France; the rest of the sacerdotal cortege was composed of Canons and Curés in splendid canonicals. Just as the body arrived at the grand entrance, the drums beat to arms, the *bourdon*, or grand bell at Notre Dame, pealed forth, and Louis Napoleon descended from his carriage. On alighting he was received by the Archbishop, who tendered to him the holy relic to kiss, presented to him the holy water, and then turning led back the procession to the altar. The Prince followed immediately behind the Clergy, having on his right hand General St. Arnaud, Minister of War; and on his left General Magnan, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Paris. The President of the Republic was received with loud cries of "Vive Napoleon!" several cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" being also heard. Louis Napoleon acknowledged the reception by slightly bowing from side to side. He looked in excellent health.

A correspondent of the *Chronicle* says:—"Neither shouts, decorations, nor illuminations appeared to excite him: he bowed to the right and left, and always with the same pale, sad look—a cast of countenance which ambition loves to wear. There was a nervous hesitation in his manner as he stood before his chair, but it passed away, and he remained as immovable as the sculptured figures which adorned the aisles."

All proclamations, instead of being headed "Republique Française," commence now with the words, "Au nom du Peuple Français." The great national French theatre is ordered to drop the name of "Theatre de la République," and to assume that of "Comédie Française," which it had under the Empire; and the words "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité," are to disappear from all the walls of Paris.

It is asserted positively that the President is to marry a Princess of Sweden. The princess in question, a descendant of Gustavus Vasa, King of Sweden, now resides in Austria. She is about the President's age, and passes for possessing a dowry of 100 millions.

The *Moniteur Parisien* contains an article in favor of re-establishing the titles and orders of hereditary nobility.

During the late insurrection in the Var a crime was committed, which is worthy of 1793. The corporal of the gendarmery at Cuers, who had been taken prisoner by the insurgents, was stabbed in eight or ten places, and was afterwards placed before a slow fire while a man kept beating a drum, in order to drown the cries of the victim. All the murderers are now in prison.

It is said that Louis Napoleon will propose the holding of an European congress at Paris for the consideration of all the points which have during the last few years created doubts and uncertainty as to the equilibrium of power; but this idea is founded entirely on the desire to maintain peace. It is reported also that Louis Napoleon intends to reorganise an Imperial Guard in imitation of his uncle.

AUSTRIA.

THE FALL OF LORD PALMERSTON.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Chronicle*, writing on December 27th, says:—"It would be impossible to overrate the importance attached in Austria to the change in the English ministry. I can venture to say that it would have been difficult to find last night a man, woman, or child that had not got by heart the substance of the telegraphic despatch, announcing to the world that Lord Palmerston no longer enjoyed the confidence of her Britannic Majesty. Groups formed themselves in the streets, charged with the weighty intelligence, and knots of middle class politicians were to be seen everywhere, eager and attentive, while one more skilled, or at least more daring, than the rest, undertook to set forth the 'pith and moment' of the message. The official paper, in common with other of the daily journals, purely attributes the change in Downing-street to the influence of events in France; and the hope is held out that Lord Granville's policy will be of a nature to re-establish the cordial understanding with England's old allies that has been so long interrupted; so that henceforth the name of the

great English nation may no longer be coupled with that of democracy, and solidarity with the cause of continental revolutionists."

The principal features of the new fundamental laws for the organic arrangement of the Austrian empire are—

The countries united to the Austrian empire by virtue of ancient historical or new titles are to form the indivisible elements of an hereditary Austrian empire.

The communes or parishes already existing will not be interfered with, excepting when it may appear advisable to unite two or more of them. The appointment of the chief of each commune must receive the ratification of government, and all such chiefs (Mayors) must swear fidelity and obedience to the Sovereign. Where it may appear advisable, the appointment of the superior municipal *employés* must also be ratified by government. The more important affairs of the communities are to be subjected to the control and ratification of the superior authorities of the province. The publicity of the debates on parish matters is abolished. The Lombardo-Venetian municipal arrangements will be maintained, except where experience shall show that a modification is necessary.

The judicial authorities throughout the whole empire will administer justice in the name of his Imperial Royal Apostolic Majesty. In civil as well as criminal matters there are to be, as heretofore, three "Instances" (Instance Courts): the common courts of justice, the Superior Provincial Court, as the first court of appeal, and the Supreme Court of Justice as the last. In the so-called Collegial Courts, something like our sessions, the defendant is entitled to the assistance of counsel, who may speak in his behalf. The proceedings are not public, but in the lowest courts a certain number of persons may be admitted at the wish of the defendant, if the President should think it advisable. Trial by jury is abolished. The proceedings in the superior provincial courts, and in the Supreme Court of Justice, are to be in writing, not oral. The same civil and penal codes are to be valid in all the provinces.

Separate statutes will be drawn up relative to the hereditary nobility of the different crown lands, and all possible facility will be afforded for the formation of "*Majoraten* and *Fideicommissen*" (Entails).

The authorities of the circles and the stadtholders of the provinces are to be assisted by a Consultative Council, formed from the hereditary nobles possessing landed property, the great and small landed proprietors, and men of business. A nearer explanation of this will be given in a future rescript.

The old political denominations are to be employed in the different provinces. Thus Hungary will again have its *comitats* (counties), its *Ober-gespans* (Lord-Lieutenants) &c. In criminal cases, sentence must be given in one of three forms—"guilty," "not guilty," or "acquitted of the charge"—or, in other words, "acquitted *ab instantia* (for want of proof.)"

NOVEL TRAFFIC.—A man has just been arrested for carrying on a strange sort of commerce. He bought children at about 10s. (nine florins) a piece, to take to London as street musicians, and was embarking with about twenty of them, when the police laid hands on him. His name is Humpf.

SPAIN.

Advices from Madrid of the 28th ult. mention that the Queen is sufficiently recovered to be able to receive the congratulations of her ministers.

ITALY.

The *Parma Gazette* publishes a decree which enacts all offences of sedition, high treason, tampering with the fidelity of the troops, distributing revolutionary publications, &c., shall be punished with death. Minor offences of the kind are to be punished by imprisonment or the galleys.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

A supplement of the *Corfu Gazette*, of the 22nd ult., has a notification from the Lord High Commissioner, containing a decree of her Britannic Majesty, by which the Ionian Parliament is dissolved.

AUSTRALIA.

By the kindness of Captain Silver, of the ship *Honduras*, arrived off Dover, we have received Port Philip papers down to the 1st of September, containing the most recent accounts of the gold-seeking operations in that district.

The *Honduras* has brought home the first samples from the Clunes Diggings at the Pyrenees. Further discoveries of gold had been made at the Victoria, Bannibong, and Bank's Marsh Diggings, just before the *Honduras* sailed, and fears were entertained that the whole of the laboring population would leave for the mines in the summer, and thus cause considerable difficulty in securing the next clip and harvest. —*Dublin Freeman*.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE UNIVERSITY.

There can be no doubt that the French University as at present organised is at no distant day to be suppressed, and to be supplanted by a new organisation from which the Voltairian, eclectic, latitudinarian spirit is to be entirely excluded, and the rights of the Church are to be amply recognised. A few words in explanation of this coming change may not be misplaced.

Our readers already understand and will bear in mind, that in France the theory of University education for Catholic students has always been Catholic. The practice has been bad enough, but the theory always has been what we have indicated. The management has been in bad hands; the powers given have been abused; the young men have, in fact, been perverted; but the theory always has been that they were to be brought up Catholics.

The compromise of last year still went upon the same basis; and, as we have repeatedly proved, it established—though under a mixed management—Catholic schools and colleges for Catholics, Protestant schools and colleges for Protestants, Jewish schools and colleges for Jews. In their estimate of this com-

promise, the Catholics were divided. The Count de Montalembert supported it as the best that could be then got; the *Univers* opposed it as containing much that was objectionable. The obstacle to a more Catholic arrangement was, not the general sentiment of the country, but the artificial organisation of parliamentary parties, which impeded Government, distorted public opinion, and which, as recent events have clearly proved, did anything but represent the general sentiment of the country.

This obstacle is now removed, and a better arrangement may be looked for—that is—an arrangement which, while it restores the Church to its proper position with regard to Catholic education, will leave Protestants and Jews to instruct and educate their children according to their own notions of their own religious duty.—*Tablet*.

THE IRISH EXILES AND PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

A deputation of Irishmen, 250 strong, from Baltimore, arrived on Thursday, 22d, to memorialize President Fillmore to appeal for the release of Smith O'Brien and his associates. The deputation marched in procession to the President's, at 4 o'clock, and were conducted into the East-room. The company amounted to 500. Dr. Chaisty presented a memorial from Baltimore, with 15,000 signatures, praying the kindly intervention of our executive for the release of Smith O'Brien and his associates, exiles in Australia. Dr. Chaisty also delivered a speech, pleading the same cause, in which he referred to the release of Kossuth as a case in point.

A committee having waited upon the President, and made known the purpose of the delegation, President Fillmore returned as answer that he would be pleased to receive the delegates at four o'clock p.m.

The deputation was received here by a committee previously appointed; and, at the hour named for an interview, a line of procession was formed in front of the National Hotel.

Arriving at the President's House, the "East Room" of the building, which had been opened for the occasion, was soon occupied by some three or four hundred persons.

President Fillmore, soon thereafter, made his appearance.

Thomas Yates Walsh, of the Maryland delegation in Congress, thereupon introduced Dr. Edward J. Chaisty to the President as the spokesman of the Baltimore deputation.

Dr. Chaisty thus addressed the President:—

"In presenting to your excellency in the name of the citizens of Baltimore, and of the highest dignitaries of our State, this memorial so numerous signed, we feel that we are engaged in one of the holiest duties that occupy the attention of man, and that we are about to impose upon you, the father of the American people, a task which we trust it will be your pride and pleasure to perform.

"Prompted by a feeling of sympathy, we have assembled around your excellency this day to enkindle in your bosom the noblest affection which dignifies the human heart, and to awaken in your breast a lively interest for the sufferings of men whose ardent attachment to the land of their nativity, and whose efforts to win back the liberties of her sons, constitute their only crime, and have drawn down upon their devoted heads the severest sentence of the law, and a punishment which, in this land of freedom, we deem disproportionate to the offence.

"It is, then, I may say, for patriots that we plead; for what has been done by O'Brien, Mitchell, Meagher, and the rest of that gallant band, that the patriot of every land does not feel that it is his duty to perform? They have wept over the wrongs of their country; they have proclaimed them in the measured notes of the poet and the thrilling tones of the orator; they have taught the people that which history has chronicled for ages—that Ireland was once a nation; and they have sighed for the restoration of the glory of their sires. Farther than this, with all their aspirations for freedom, they have not proceeded; and, deep and abiding as has been their sense of wrong, the blood of their foes sullies not their hands. And yet their deeds and their hopes, their sentiments and tears, have subjected them, in the land in which they lived, to the charge of felony, and reduced them to the ignominious companionship with the basest of mankind. To the cultivated mind and the proud heart what sentence brings more bitter pain than that which consigns their possessor to the terrible communion with spirits that the soul abhors!

"The generous sons of our land, sympathising with these unfortunate but noble exiles, have resolved to make one grand and mighty effort for the liberation of these unhappy men. Hence it is that we have assembled within these hallowed walls, hence this imposing array of delegates from a sister city, anxious to give expression to the feelings of their hearts. As the father of our common country, we have selected your excellency to be the organ of communication, and to interpose with the friendly power of Great Britain the kind offices of our Government for the mitigation of the punishment and the release of those unfortunate exiles.

"We trust that the services of the Irish people who by adoption have become citizens of our happy republic, and whose devotion to the principles of our Government is daily exhibited in the strength of their attachment to our glorious Constitution, and in the position which they hold amidst the jarring elements of sectional strife, will prove a sufficient inducement to awaken in your generous breast a deep and lively interest in the fate of their brethren, who, through the indiscretion into which they have been hurried by the promptings of patriotism, have fallen beneath the sentence of the law, and linger out a miserable existence, surrounded by convicts steeped in guilt and attainted with the worst of crimes.

"Let, then, the voice of the American people be heard supplicating through the lips of the father of our country in behalf of those unhappy beings, torn from all the delights of home, of country, kindred, and of friends. In the name of humanity we beseech your excellency to send forth from this temple of liberty—the ark of freedom—the proud bird of America, that, like the dove of old, it may sweep across the waters, and return once more bearing in its beak the olive branch of peace."

President Fillmore, in reply, said—
"Sir—It is quite natural that natives of Ireland residing in the United States, should feel deep sympathy and commiseration for those of their countrymen who have been condemned to a long imprisonment in a distant land. Indeed all the humane and benevolent lament severe suffering wherever it exists, and

by whatever cause occasioned. I have become acquainted with the memorial which you have presented. It is ably written and contains suggestions which are entitled to weight with all just minds, and cannot fail to awaken in every bosom a strong desire for the accomplishment of its humane object.

"Frankness, however, compels me to say that the request which it contains cannot be made the ground of any official proceedings. Yet any personal good offices in aid of your wishes, so far as may be compatible with duty and obligation, will be most cheerfully rendered. It is a principle well settled, and which is absolutely necessary to all national independence, that one nation cannot claim a right to interfere with the internal concerns of another. The United States government would be the last to yield to any such claim by a foreign state, and there, from its very origin, it has cautiously abstained from setting up or exercising any such claim or right itself. It has never in any instance interfered in such a case as you present. When the great Father of his Country was President of the United States, his companion-in-arms, General Lafayette, beloved by him like a brother, became a prisoner at Olmutz in Austria, the President was most earnestly and importunately solicited to interfere officially for his release. But this he steadily declined, although at the same time he made every private and personal effort to accomplish a purpose so dear to his own heart.

"I shall regard the principle of this precedent, and together with those whom I consult on important questions, shall consider what can be done in aid of your object consistently with principle. You and your friends, sir, will probably see on reflection, that nothing could be more likely to defeat the desired object, than any interference which might be justly deemed offensive according to the usages of nations and the well settled principles of public honor. Nor can I so far disregard what is due to the dignity of this government as to make an application as its head, to another government, which such government might treat with disrespect and be justified in so doing by the rules of international law. You refer to what has been done in regard to M. Kossuth; but in his case government made no representation or application to the government against which he had committed alleged offences. The representation of this government was made to Turkey and not to Austria.

"In regard to our own citizens the case would be different. The paternal care which we exercise for the welfare of our citizens would justify such intercession. For one of them this has been done by myself and my predecessors in several instances. But we have never interfered between a government and its subjects or citizens. Be assured, sir, that it would give me sincere pleasure to see the prisoners to whom your memorial refers set at liberty. Whenever that happens, which I hope may be soon, should they see fit to come to this country, they will find a safe asylum and full protection under its laws.

"Accept, Sir, for yourself and friends, my respect and good wishes."

Mr. McGee—who had, after the arrival of the procession, delivered to the Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, a petition from the citizens of Boston upon the subject, under special instructions—was next introduced, and addressed the President as follows:

"Mr. President—I have the honor to present you—being to-day introduced by the Secretary of State—in connexion with this movement, with the certified minutes of the Massachusetts meeting in favor of the Irish exiles, held on the 26th of October last in Faneuil Hall, and presided over by the Governor of that State. Also, with a petition signed by over five thousand citizens, native and naturalised, of Boston; also, with a numerous signed memorial to the same effect, signed by citizens of Lawrence, in Massachusetts; also, with a similar petition, signed by the Mayor and principal citizens of Bangor, in Maine.

"In doing so, I wish to add that these documents represent fully and fairly, without distinction of class or creed, the sentiment of the citizens of the northern States in this behalf.

"After what you have said, sir, I feel bound to add—and in doing so I do not wish to impose any additional reply on your excellency—I feel bound to add, as the universal sentiment of the signers of these documents, that if they believed this request involved any departure from the fixed foreign policy of the Government, it would not be made. I declare, and put on record, in the presence of your excellency, that if those I represent supposed this request would be mistakenly identified with the current projects of the intervention, their names and their delegates would never have been here.

"We did, however, suppose and expect that what has been often done since the foundation of governments—what Elizabeth did for the Huguenots and King Philip for our Irish Catholic rebel ancestors, what the French did for Mary Queen of Scots, and Christina for the German Protestant followers of her father, Gustavus, that that ancient, established, and recognised mode of mediation would be used by the Federal Government for six brave, educated, distinguished, suffering Irish gentlemen.

"That portion of the memorialists born in Ireland, may, sir, have some claims, both from their ancestors and their own labors on this government. But whenever our peculiar aspirations seem to conflict with the unity, peace, or prosperity of our adopted country—this country, which gives us homes, protection, and equal rights with its native children—we still our aspirations for the good of the great Confederacy. In this case all we ask is, that the Government will do all it can do for our dear friends in exile, and that it will give us a definite answer, favorable, we hope, but final, at all events, to our request.

"As a favor to our committees, which will retain their organizations till the issue is known, in mercy to the anxious friends and families of the gentlemen interested, we ask a final answer within a reasonable time.

"Without more words, I have the honor to present these papers, with full confidence that your excellency, and the administration over which you preside, will do all that can be done in this matter, so interesting to (I may say) millions of men."

President Fillmore, in response, expressed himself gratified with the tone, temper, and sentiments uttered by Mr. McGee, as manifesting no disposition to involve the Government in any course inconsistent with its long established principles and policy; and, entertaining personal feelings of sympathy for the parties interested, he said that everything would be done that could be done with propriety to further the main object of the petitioners.

The speeches were frequently interrupted by cheers, and the interview seemed to be satisfactory to all.

WHAT WILL ENGLAND DO WITHOUT IRELAND?

What will England do without Ireland? This question is now asked even by Ireland's deadliest foe. And what will the English army do without Irishmen? Every country that musters thousands and hundreds of thousands in horse and foot would combine to-morrow in heavy hatred to crush this country if mere feeling swayed their councils. England's range of dominion over sea and land, England's power and haughty bearing, have earned for her general enmity throughout Europe, and America feels no friendly sympathies for her. In the meantime, Irishmen look to distant lands for their home, and abandon the country of their fondest love because England has made it to them a land of bondage, of Egyptian bondage, by the manifold wrongs and cruelties perpetrated on the unhappy people. Repentance will come too late unless something, and unless everything be done to conciliate and win the Irish. Sympathy for England is not in the heart of Ireland—rather hatred, bitter, feasting hatred; sores and ulcers corrode her heart's core, because of the long and still-continued malignancy of this country towards her, her people, and her Priesthood. Insult, outrage, injustice, and ruthless animosity to the death have, like the weltering waves, worn her out, and deadened her to any kindly feeling to this country.

The account is old, and the grudge is deep; the hatred intense on the part of Ireland. In the meantime, what will the insensate English do? Do—why do nothing in the right way; nothing to mend matters, but everything to increase the ill-feeling, the bad blood, and the nation's burning animosity. Look at the foolish congratulations of this country for the petty conversions, rather perversions, in Galway—hear the noise and nonsense that they make on account of that affair, and the beating of drums and flourish of trumpets because the children, the orphan children of starved-to-death parents, have fallen into the hands of the scoffers and persecutors of Ireland's Faith. It is dreadful to think of the iron heart of those men, who make starvation and death their opportunity for spreading Protestantism, and wrenching away from the land that which is incorporated, identified with Ireland—Catholicity.

What will satisfy Ireland, Catholic Ireland? What? The complete establishment in that country of their Church, with that perfect, fair, full, unrestricted holding that she is entitled to.

Let the Protestant Church be for those who belong to it, and let the Catholic Church be for those who belong to it, but down with an exclusive Protestant Church Establishment for a nation that is Catholic, as Ireland most certainly is. Why is the minority to have all, and the majority none, of the funds that the nation accords for religious purposes? The thing is monstrous in its unfairness and wicked injustice; it must fall, common sense and common justice will drag it down; it is only an affair of time, but its doom is sealed.

Ireland is Catholic, England is Protestant. Here is the furnace that keeps up the boiling fever heat, that maddens and sets one nation against the other.—England never conceals it; she is to the death against the religion of Ireland. She has done all that old Rome did and more to root out the detested Faith from the land, but she has failed. She tries still to do it, and she will strive; but she will, she must fail, because the God of Heaven and of earth is against her and all her machinations. Ireland may come down and will, when her people shall be planted in other lands; but as it has been said that Ireland seems to be destined to be the ruin of England, when Ireland becomes deserted by the Celt, the Saxon will be too few to combat the enemies gathered together about and against her, and down she will come with a crash, the like to which the nations of the earth have never heard before, and the last Celt in Ireland will soon be followed by the last Saxon in England, and the ruin of Ireland will be the ruin of England, as sure as effect follows cause.

That mighty engine, the Times, begins to see the desolation from afar, and trembles as it contemplates the cheerless future when Ireland shall become a comparatively desert land. Alas! the thought saddens and fills the soul with desponding thoughts, because England and Ireland should not break one from the other, but stand together and defy the world. Oh! what is to be done? Let men be just and fair, and strive to understand one another, and let England leave at last to do justice to Ireland. Then, and not till then, can the stream of emigration be stopped.—Let Ireland's Protestant Church Establishment come down from its high places, and divide with the Church of the people its enormous revenues: then something may be hoped for, but not before.

FATHER THOMAS.

St. George's, London.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER AMAZON.

The Southampton correspondent of the Daily News says: "Among the crew of the Amazon who was saved is an able seaman, named James Maylin. He arrived at Southampton on Wednesday night. He belongs to Wisbeach, in Cambridgeshire. He is an intelligent and apparently a trustworthy man. He states that soon after the ship left the Needles they stopped two hours off Portland to throw water on the engines; the captain at this time was walking the bridge. Maylin was on watch on Saturday night on the look-out at the port-bow. Mowatt, another man who was saved, was looking out on the starboard bow. The second officer had charge of the watch. At a quarter to one on Sunday morning he heard the fire-bell, which was rung by Passmore, another of those saved. On turning round and seeing whereabouts the ship was on fire, he immediately rushed to get at the wet swabs, which had been made ready the night before to clean the decks for Sunday prayers, and threw them on the foregrating close to the fore funnel. He then, with another man, hove two trusses of hay overboard, which had taken fire. At that moment the captain came on deck in his shirt and trousers, and without shoes or stockings, and Maylin assisted him in throwing water down the fore cabin. The captain was perfectly calm and collected, and, though working laboriously, was giving orders to the various persons who were near him. A scene of indescribable terror and confusion ensued; and Maylin states that the despairing and agonised screams of the people, together with the cries of the tortured animals on board, seem yet to ring in his ears. He saw numbers of persons rush on deck, stricken with terror, many of them terribly burned. Some dropped down dead immediately, or swooned with fright and suffering. He remembers seeing a boy rush on deck in a Guern-

sey frock, with his face fearfully burned. While getting the boat ready in which he escaped, a female passenger rushed on deck. She had on only her night gown, the bottom of which and her legs were much burned. Three times she was placed in the boat that was saved—once by Quartermaster Dineford but she refused to remain. He heard several hurried by say to her that they would soon give her plenty of clothing when she got away from the ship, but modesty prevailed over the love of life, and she remained behind to perish. The last words Maylin heard Captain Symons say were "It's all up with us—there is no hope, my men—get your boats ready." He then saw him for the last time as he went aft towards the wheel. Maylin then almost immediately fell through the deck, and received a flesh wound in his knee. What added much to the disastrous consequences of the fire was, they not being able to stop the engines on account of the terrible heat in the engine-room. The speed at which she was going through the sea rendered it almost impossible to launch the boats without their being swamped. The boat in which the 21 were saved, most fortunately and singularly escaped swamping. After leaving the ship he saw no living thing on board—he thinks that all but himself and companions, must have perished in the waves in attempting to escape, or must have been disabled or killed by the flames. It was break of day before the Amazon went down. He saw her distinctly when her magazine blew up. A large number of rockets mounted up in the air at the time. The boat in which the 21 were saved was rowed about 25 or 30 miles, when they saw a barque. They hailed her with their united voices, when she was certainly not more than a quarter of a mile off; Maylin is confident some one on board the barque answered. He distinctly saw a lantern held outside the barque, as if to distinguish whereabouts the hail came from. As well as he could see the barque, she had close reefed fore-topsail, double reefed main-topsail, whole foresail, fore-topmast staysail. The barque, however, did not attempt to render the boat any assistance, although the captain of her must have seen the burning Amazon, and must have conjectured that the persons who hailed her were some of her crew or passengers."

The water tender on board the Amazon, who was saved, states that the chief and fourth engineers went the rounds of the engine-room, after midnight on Saturday, and found everything right. Within a quarter of an hour after they left, the water tender saw bits of something on fire, fall into the engine-room: he had only just time to get assistance before he was driven out of the engine-room, owing to the intensity of the heat arising from the fire. He describes the fire as most rapid and intense. He is confident that many of those forward never could have got out of their beds before the fire overtook them.

THE MASTER ENGINEERS AND THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

On Saturday, in pursuance of the resolutions arrived at and made public by the large employers of Manchester and London, notices were almost universally posted at the respective engine factories, that in consequence of the recent proceedings on the part of the men, their works would be closed on Saturday next, the 10th instant. This is the only step at present taken by the masters, only a few men having as yet been discharged for refusing to work over-time. But the effect of this determination on the part of the masters will be to throw out of employ about 3,500 members of the Amalgamated Society. Consequent upon this, however, and assuming that other machinists cannot be secured, a much larger number of other persons must be deprived of their means of subsistence. Taking into the calculation moulders, boiler-makers, carpenters, brass moulders, copper-smiths, painters, trimmers, unskilled laborers, and apprentices, not less than 20,000 men will be dependent on this coup d'etat. In Lancashire, it is estimated by the masters that 10,000 hands will be thrown out of employ, in addition to the members of the Amalgamated Society, in that county alone; and it is not unreasonable to double that number when London is included.

The boiler-makers throughout the country number about 3,000 or 4,000, and the moulders nearly 5,000. The moulders have hitherto taken no part whatever in the proceedings of the Amalgamated Society, nor were any of their body members of it. However, they convened a meeting on Saturday night in London, at which a proposition was thrown out and adopted, subject to the approval of their brethren, not to return to their labor after the 10th, if then discharged, without being compensated for their loss of time from that period until their re-engagement.

On Saturday a proposition was made to the executive council, to the effect that if the Amalgamated Society would invest £10,000 of its funds in tools, any amount of capital would be forthcoming, if necessary, to enable the men, when formed into a new society, to undertake any amount of work which might be desired. In consequence of this proposition, coming, as the reporter was informed, from a responsible capitalist, a meeting of the executive council was held last night in Little Alie-street, at which a resolution was passed to the following effect:—

"That inasmuch as the employers have refused to do the work for the public, the members of the Amalgamated Society determine to undertake it themselves, and to advertise to the same effect in the public newspapers."

By the 23rd rule of the Amalgamated Society, all the members of the society who may be thrown out of employment by this move, are entitled to receive 15s a week. It is not intended, however, to draw upon the deposited fund of £25,000 to support the 3,500 members of their society who will be thrown out, but to levy a special rate upon those members who remain in employ.—Times.

At two o'clock yesterday (Tuesday), the meeting of the executive committee of the employers, referred to by Mr. Smith, was held, when Mr. Allan's letter was duly brought forward and discussed. The meeting was a private one. It sat from two o'clock until six, but up to eleven o'clock last night the Amalgamated Society had received no further reply to their offer than the mere formal acknowledgment of their letter above quoted. Amongst the employers present at the meeting were Mr. May (Ransome and May, Ipswich), Mr. J. Scott Russell (Robinson and Russell), Mr. Maudslay (Maudslay and Field), Mr. Blyth and Mr. Sharp, of Manchester.

Last (Tuesday) night the executive council of the Amalgamated Society held a meeting at Little Alie-street. This also was a private meeting. Some

disappointment was expressed, at not receiving a communication from the Employers' Association, informing them of the result of their meeting at two o'clock. This hesitation upon the part of the Bucklebury Association they looked upon as a favorable omen; and after the expression of an unanimous determination to proceed vigorously and rapidly in their own course, unless met with a spirit of conciliation by the employers, they agreed upon the three following important resolutions, which the secretary was instructed to forward without delay to all the branches, and to request that a vote might be taken upon them, and the return forwarded to the council:—

1. That £10,000 of the funds of the Amalgamated Society shall be paid over to such number of trustees, not less than six, as shall be selected by the executive (such trustees to be men in whom public confidence could be placed in consequence of their position in society), to advance portions of the same from time to time, by managers appointed by the executive, whose appointment shall afterwards be confirmed by the society, for the purpose of carrying on the business of engineers, machinists, &c.

2. That those advances, as well as others which the trustees may obtain from other sources, shall be secured by a mortgage of all the plant and stock in trade employed in the business, to the said trustees, who shall have power to give a preference of security to any such other advances over the sums advanced out of the funds of the Amalgamated Society.

3. The conditions of work under which such business is carried on shall be such as are approved of by the executive of the Amalgamated Society from time to time, with the view of giving employment to the greatest possible number of members of the trade who are out of employment for the time being, consistently with the stability of the business and the welfare of the workmen employed.

A very considerable number of the society's men are engaged in the different railway workshops and steamboat factories of the kingdom. There are about 600 members in the shops of the North-Western and its branches, and not less than 120 of them at Stratford. We were informed that one railway company in the West of England, had offered to pay their men double time for Sunday work, and at the rate of time and a half for all other over work. The latest intelligence on Tuesday night was that a number of trades, representing 2,000 men, had offered support to the society to the extent of 5s per week per man.

THE INTOLERANCE OF PROTESTANTISM.

(From the Tablet.)

The most frequent charge, and the most plausible, which the Protestants bring against us, is our intolerance. The Church is necessarily intolerant, but, nevertheless, she is not intolerant in that sense in which Protestants understand the accusation. It is not an uncommon practice for a thief whilst running away from his pursuers to cry out stop thief himself, in order to divert the suspicion of those he meets, and to help them to consider himself honest, even while the booty is about his own person. It is pretty much in the same way that Protestants cry out against intolerance, for when they do so it is generally at the time when they have been most intolerant themselves, or are meditating an act of especial and malignant persecution.

At this moment the intolerant spirit which they denounce, but whose suggestions they respect, shows itself in a very curious and gratuitous way. Mr. Bennett, well known for his persecution by Doctor Blomfield, has been presented by the Marchioness of Bath to the living of Frome. She has the right of presentation to that living, and, had she pleased, might have sold her right for money; but because, according to her conscience, she is pleased to exercise her right in favor of an abnoxious person, the tolerant inhabitants of Frome rise up against the Marchioness, and would, if they could, deprive her of her unquestioned right. They justify themselves on the ground that they dislike Mr. Bennett's principles, and because he, a Protestant, in the exercise of his private judgment, cannot submit his reason to these enlightened Pundits at Frome. It is certainly a hard case that men who claim for themselves the right to judge for themselves should at the same time refuse the same right to another, and even attempt to deprive a person of civil rights because she does not exercise them in obedience to the caprices of these intolerant despots.

Mr. Bennett's offence is that he does not consider the Bible the best, or an available instrument for making Christians out of heathens. The Frome remonstrants think otherwise, but Mr. Bennett's opinion is as good as theirs, even on their own principles. Mr. Bennett with the Bible, and the Bible only, has come to a certain conclusion; the Frome magicians have, under the same circumstances, come to another, and upon the principles of both sides there is no authority to which they can refer the dispute. Neither party will adopt the opinions of the other, and, until they can agree who shall be judge between them, they must remain as they are, each in possession of what he can hold for himself. The Frome remonstrants are not content with intellectual defence or attack; they have recourse to material weapons, and, in order to confute Mr. Bennett, wish to deprive him of the means of making himself heard.

Such a quarrel is, in one sense, no affair of ours, but we cannot let it pass without calling attention to the essentially intolerant spirit of Protestantism.—There are men who profess the most absolute liberty of mind, who spurn authority, and set at defiance even the recognised rules of criticism, which they otherwise acknowledge, attempting in the most barefaced way to silence a man because his reason will not submit to their unreason and blind prejudices.—They have nothing to allege against him, no fault to find with him, but because he, as great a Protestant as themselves, refuses to be bound by the arbitrary fetters which they love to wear themselves. Mr. Bennett, in the exercise of his supposed rights as a Protestant, differs from the Protestants of Frome, and they, forgetting their common principles, are ready to punish him with the workhouse test. They are for liberty of conscience, for individual responsibility, and private judgment, but woe to the man who shall dare to have a difference with these Protestant Red Republicans.

This is another illustration of the popular tyranny which is exercised over honest men, and of the impossibility of establishing liberty without authority.—Differences of opinion will be always in the world, but they can be tolerated only where there is authority to resolve them, and to put an end to them wherever, and whenever, necessary. Where there is

no real authority to be found, there the passions and material force will create it, and a tyranny will be the result, most galling and most vexatious. All true independence of spirit, all self respect will be destroyed, and men will be the sport and the victims, not merely of prejudice, but of pure folly and unthinking recklessness.

The Frome remonstrants also made it clear that peace cannot result from compromise. The "Gorham decision" was framed, not with a view to ascertain the truth, which was beyond the competency of the Court, but to conciliate two hostile factions at the expense of justice. Neither peace nor quietness has been the result. That wise sentence, in recognising the presence of truth and falsehood, and in allowing the equal claims of both on the reverence of the English nation, will have one obvious result. It will be a triumph for falsehood. To sanction heresy, and not to proscribe truth, is, in effect, to establish the former, and to destroy the latter. The same principle is at work in the godless institutions; there neither heresy nor Faith is proscribed, but both are admitted on equal terms. The consequence is, the predominance of the former, and the gradual decay and banishment of the Faith. The instant we place established truth on the same ground with its opposite, the loss will fall on the former, not on the latter. We may learn a lesson, if we are wise, from Mr. Bennett at Frome, and from the Gorham decision. These two facts are two aspects of the same question. The recognition of Mr. Gorham's views will be, in effect, the expulsion by degrees from the Establishment of those views which are identified with Mr. Bennett's in the present controversy.

It will be the same thing in the godless institutions; at present Catholicism is tolerated in them, but by degrees, yet rapidly, the Catholic element will be eliminated, and infidelity will be master of the whole place. Catholicism is not an opinion, it is Faith, and when people deal with it as with an opinion they have lost it; it is gone from them, and it requires then only some external event to make manifest the hollowness within. Infidelity will become as intolerant and as hostile to Catholicism as are now the inhabitants of Frome to another form of Protestantism, which they do not appreciate or desire themselves. The Philistines were left to try the Israelites in the promised land, and we may learn, if we will, most useful lessons from the contests of heresy, and its various modes of fighting, which it so complacently exhibits in these islands.

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