

of falsehood, but by proving the truth of the F. C. M. Society's Records, can he injure us; and it is in vain for him to attempt, to relieve the system of the F. C. M. Society of the charges with which it is oppressed, by a discharge of feculent expressions; or to think to purge the character of the Colporteurs, by an evacuation, however copious, of words.

We see by the New York *Truth Teller*, that the Rev. Mr. Driscoll, of the Society of Jesus, is to be located in that city. We sincerely congratulate our brethren in New York on this (to them) auspicious appointment, although their gain is our loss. Scarce three weeks have elapsed since this worthy son of St. Ignatius left Montreal, and we can truly say that his departure will be long remembered with sorrow. To the congregation of St. Patrick's Church, his departure is a real loss, and one not easily supplied. But still we can afford to rejoice that he is henceforward to labor in New York, since his shining talents and unassuming virtues will still benefit the Church. Whether a great and good priest be stationed in New York or in Montreal—in Dublin or in Boston—it is all the same to the general good, and for the edification of the faithful. Still we cannot help regretting that Father Driscoll was taken from amongst us, and we know that thousands of our people are deeply sensible of his loss; nay, the very arches of St. Patrick's, were they capable of feeling, might mourn for the eloquent voice that so often awoke their echoes. Owing to the unostentatious habits of the Jesuits, and their total aversion to show, there was nothing known amongst the people at large, of Father Driscoll's removal, until he was actually gone.

Monseigneur de Charbonnel left this city yesterday for his Diocese. His Lordship takes with him the Rev. A. Pinsonneault, whose loss will be greatly felt in Montreal.

In consequence of the bad weather, the ceremony of blessing the corner stone of the college of the Jesuits has been postponed.

The latest intelligence by the *Canada*, informs us that the sub-marine telegraph between Calais and Dover has broken already. The wire gave way through chafing on a rock within about 200 yards of the French shore. Arrangements are being made for relaying the wire on an improved principle.

The *London Times* reports the conversion of Viscount Fielding, M. P., son of Lord Denbigh, Master of the Horse to the late Queen Dowager.

Three years ago his Lordship stood for Cambridge, on the evangelical interest. Losing his election, he went abroad, and visited Rome, where his religious opinions underwent a great change. On his return to England, he joined the ranks of the Puseyites, and was the chairman at the supplemental Gorham meeting.

Papers from Melbourne, Port Phillip, up to the 16th May, have been received. Dr. Lang, the notorious no-popery orator of that colony, is busy getting up an agitation for the purpose of separation from the Mother Country. He recommends the immediate formation of an "Australasian League," to consist of all colonists who pay an entrance fee of 5s., with a yearly subscription of not less than 10s. He proposes to vest the executive powers of the body in a president, vice-president, secretaries, and a council of fifteen. The objects of this Association to be—

1st. To unite in one great political league the five Australian colonies of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, Port Phillip, and the Moreton Bay district.

2nd. To prevent the degradation of any of these colonies into a receptacle for the convicted felons of Great Britain.

3rd. To encourage the influx of an industrious, virtuous and thoroughly British population into these colonies.

4th. To achieve by the use of moral means exclusively, and with the full consent of the mother country, the entire independence of these colonies.

The rev. agitator has been imprisoned for some affair of debt.

The *Daily News* has the following remarks:—

"Dr. Lang's agitation is evidently premature. Neither the circumstances nor the opinion of Australia is ripe for it. Nor has he any great following; his clerical dogmatism prevents that. With much shrewdness, he is more of a book-man than a practical politician. He is soured by the inattention his representations met with in this country."

We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of ten pounds from our Québec subscribers, through the hands of our Agent, Mr. Mathew Enright. From the Rev. Mr. P. Dollard, Kingston, £2 10s.—From Mr. B. Cosgrove, Toronto, £1.—From Mr. D. Begley, Alexandria, £1 5s.

Mr. MacCormick is fully authorized to collect for this establishment, and will call on our city subscribers in the course of next week.

To the Editor of the *True Witness and Catholic Chronicle*.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I thought as much. I did not expect, when I wrote to you a few days ago, that the editor of the *Montreal Witness* would, or could, give a straightforward answer to the questions I put to him, through your journal. I asked him—What is the doctrine of absolution, as held by the Catholic Church?—requesting him, at the same time, to give his authority. Here is his answer:—"The Catholic doctrine of absolution places the priest in the place of God, to forgive or refuse the forgiveness of sins." He does not give his authority, which, we strongly suspect, must have been some old woman, in or out of petticoats, as the case may be. We do not, we would not for the world, suspect an evangelical editor to be guilty of the mean artifice commonly called the *suppression verbi*, and we will, therefore, suppose it was through ignorance that he omitted the circumstance, that the Catholic Church teaches, and has ever taught, that the absolution pronounced by the priest, is of no avail, unless the corresponding sentiments, on the part of the absolved, are also present:—the principal of which is—Contrition. For his information, then, and to prevent him from bearing false witness a second time, we will cite to him the iv. Can. xiv. Sess. Council of Trent: "Si quis negaverit, ad integrum et perfectum peccatorum remissionem requirit tres actus in penitente, quasi materiam sacramenti Penitentiae, videlicet, contritionem, confessionem et satisfactionem, . . . anathema sit." Contrition having been previously defined, in the same Council, as "animi dolor ac detestatio de peccato commisso, cum proposito non peccandi de cetero," thus making the validity of the absolution pronounced, depend upon the true penitence of the sinner.

My second question to the editor of the *Montreal Witness*, was—How does the Catholic doctrine of absolution tend to the encouragement of crime and immorality? He attempts to answer this by repeating the well-known lie, and often refuted calumny, that "Multitudes think themselves all right, when they receive absolution, and are quite ready again for the commission of sins which can be so easily removed." Good Mr. Editor of the *Montreal Witness*, we defy you to find a single Catholic who believes that the priest's absolution is of any use, unless he—the penitent—has firmly determined, by God's assistance, to avoid, for the future, all sin, and all occasions of sin. Some lying apostate, you may find, who, to curry favor with you and the like of you, may perhaps tell you that he thought otherwise when a Catholic—but no other.

The third question—Wherein does the Catholic doctrine of absolution differ from the doctrine of the Church of England upon the same subject?—he evangelically shuffles out of altogether,—perhaps, because he knew that the doctrines of both, in as far as the power of the priest is concerned, are identically the same, and that he had before his eyes, the fear of offending some of the clergymen of the Church of England, who, as you observed a few weeks ago, degrade themselves and their church, by allowing their names to appear as members of the F. C. M. Society.

It would be an act of charity on your part, Sir, to implore the editor of the *Montreal Witness*, to cease writing about the dogmas of the Catholic Church—a subject of which he is entirely ignorant. By maintaining a cautious silence upon these points, if he cannot succeed in passing himself off as well-informed, he may, at least, avoid rendering himself ridiculous, on account of his ignorance—or odious, because of his violation of truth.

His Lordship, the Bishop of Toronto, arrived this morning; Tuesday, and purports returning to Montreal to-night.

Believe me truly yours,

CANADAENSIS.

Quebec, Sept. 17th, 1850.

NEWS.

THE CUNARD STEAMERS.—The *St. John's New Brunswick* says that these steamers will not at present cease their calls at Halifax, on their way out to Boston and New York, and that the *Asia* will touch at that port again on her return voyage. The change of route from the present one *via* Halifax, has, however, the same paper says, been in contemplation. We think there is little doubt that the necessity of competing, on equal terms with the Collins' Line, must force the abandonment, at an early day, of the more devious route. We learn from other sources that two new vessels are to be immediately commenced, in place of the *Caledonia* and *Hibernia*, just sold to the Spaniards, and that these vessels will be of much greater power, and it is believed, much faster than any vessel now engaged in the Atlantic trade.—*Montreal Herald*.

His Excellency Sir Edmond Head, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, lady Head and Suite, arrived in town yesterday, and will proceed to Quebec to-morrow.—*Id.*

The new Navigation Laws, adopted by both Chambers in the Netherlands, and sanctioned by the King, are to a great extent a copy of the new law recently adopted in England. It will be recollected that one of the chief restrictions of the English Law, which was repealed by the late act, was that which prevented a foreign vessel from importing to a British port, any goods not the produce of the country whence they were shipped, and to which the vessel in which they were shipped must likewise belong. The same rule prevailed in the Netherlands, and has, as in England, ceased to exist. All the transit dues through the canals and inland waters are likewise abolished.—*Id.*

COMPLETION OF THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN DOVER AND CALAIS.—Telegraphic communication is now available between Dover and Calais, and complimentary interchanges and items of news have passed between England and France under

and through the Straits. On Wednesday morning the "Goliath" steamship, with Dr. Reid, and several scientific men on board, sailed for Cape Grinez, twenty-one miles across the channel, and the nearest landmark to the English coast, with the telegraphic tackle and apparatus. The connection between the thirty-miles of telegraphic wire, one-tenth of an inch in diameter, and encased in a covering of gutta percha the thickness of a little finger, and which was coiled round a large cylinder or drum amidship, 15 ft. by 7, was then made good to 300 yards of the same wire enclosed in a leaden tube on shore to prevent it from being bruised by the shingle on the beach, and to enable the experimenters as they proceeded out to sea to send communications on shore. The vessel being fully under weigh steamed out at the rate of about three or four miles an hour into the open sea in a direct track for Cape Grinez, which lies midway between Calais and Boulogne. The vessel was preceded by Captain Bullock, R. N., of H. M. steamship "Widgeon," who accompanied the experimenters as a pilot, and who had caused the track to be marked out by a succession of buoys surmounted with flags on the whole route between the English and French coasts. The operation of paying out the thirty miles of wire commenced on a signal to the sailors to "go ahead with the wheel" and "pay out the wire," which was continuously streamed out over a roller at the stern of the vessel, the men, at every sixteenth of a mile, being busily engaged in rivetting on to the wire, square leaden clumps or weights, of from 14 lbs. to 24 lbs. weight; this had the effect of sinking the wire in the bottom of the sea, which, on the English coast, has a depth of thirty feet, and varies from that to 100 and 180 feet. Various interesting salutations were kept up hourly during the progress of submerging the wire, between the gentlemen on board and Messrs. G. and W. Brett, the original promoters of the enterprise. At half-past eight o'clock a despatch from Cape Grinez, "by Submarine Telegraph" announced the arrival of the "Goliath" and the completion of the work. The Company have obtained the exclusive right of telegraphic communication for ten years. The Minister of the Interior, and other French functionaries and foreigners have visited the spot, and expressed a great degree of interest in the measure, and authorisations of approval and offers of assistance have been given by the Admiralty, the Board of Trade, the Cinque Ports, and other Government departments.—*Weekly News, London, August 31.*

The mining interest at Adelaide is in a flourishing state, and the total proceeds of copper mines during the last 4½ years are estimated at 592,252l. Gold washing has commenced with sufficient prospects of success to stop emigration to California. Experiments have been made on the sands from the bed of the Unkapinga, a stream south of Adelaide, with a newly-invented machine, capable of washing from 25 to 30 tons per day. Two promising indications of coal have been met with on the south side of Kangaroo Island. A newspaper in the German language, called the *Sued Australische Zeitung*, has been established at Adelaide, and appears to be conducted with great ability. It circulates chiefly among the German emigrants, whose numbers are increasing fast.—*Tribune.*

The Cape of Good Hope papers are writing histories of the Anti-Convict League; numerous instances of fidelity to the pledge are given. For example, a "government servant," while being shaved was suddenly abandoned by the knight of the razor, on the discovery by the latter that the party operated on was obnoxious to the pledge. Mr. Justice Menzies for a similar reason was refused a pair of inexpressibles by his tailor, and the judge residing at Wynberg was refused a seat in an omnibus on the same plea.

Sir George Simpson has returned from his annual tour through the territories of the Hudson Bay Company. He has heard nothing respecting Sir John Franklin.

It seems that one of the late acts of Louis Philippe was to make a present in France of the Standish Museum, which the Council of State had decided was his property.

There is talk of the King of Denmark abdicating his throne, and Prince Ferdinand, his successor, is in favor of the House of Ogdensburgh.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CANADA.

(From the *Montreal Herald*.)

ENGLAND.—The Queen is sojourning in the Highlands of Scotland.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is making a tour to ascertain the condition of the agricultural districts. The repeal agitation has been recommenced, but the attempt was a failure.

The crops have been nearly all harvested, and proved a fair average. The potato crop is much sounder than was expected.

It is expected that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has determined to advise the abolition of the stamp duty on advertisements.

FRANCE.—It is said that the dispute on the Bourbon question will be healed, and an effort made to place the Prince de Joinville at the head of the Republic. The President is on another tour.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—Nothing important in regard to the two armies.

GERMANY.—A telegraphic despatch from Berlin of the 3rd, states that the semi-official papers of that date announce that in consequence of a resolution which the council of Princes agreed to on the 26th ult., all the Governments of the League have imitated the example of Prussia.

Prussia.—Is delaying to attend or assent to the Austrian Federal Diet at Frankfurt.

Lord Palmerston has addressed another note to the Prussian Cabinet, with a view to induce Prussia to join and assist in the protocol of the 4th July. We find that this request has met with a peremptory refusal on the part of the Government.

SECOND DESPATCH: ENGLAND.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has commenced a tour to the North, with the view of ascertaining the condition of the agricultural and manufacturing operations of that district. Great preparations have been made for his reception in Belfast. The recent Government appointments of His Excellency have given great satisfaction, and altogether Lord Clarendon appears to have become rather popular in Ireland.

On Wednesday last, the butcher Haynan received a slight indication of the regard which the English people entertain for him. He arrived at London on Monday, and on Wednesday, having previously received a letter of introduction from Baron Rothschild, in which the Baron styles Haynan as his "particular friend," he went to visit the brewery of Messrs. Barclay, Perkins & Co. Haynan was accompanied by his aid-de-camp and interpreter. According to the regular practice of visitors, they were requested to sign their names in a book in the office, after which they crossed the yard with one of the clerks. On inspecting the visitors' books, the clerk discovered that one of the visitors was no other than Marshal Haynan, the late commander of the Austrian forces during the attack upon the unfortunate Hungarians.

It became known all over the brewery in less than two minutes, and before the General and his companions had escaped the yard, nearly all the laborers and draymen ran out with brooms and dirt, shouting out, "Down with the Austrian butcher," and other epithets of an alarming nature to the Marshal.

He finding how matters stood, and that he was likely to get a warm reception from the sturdy brewers, thought prudence the better part of valor, and began to beat a retreat; but this was not so easily done. The attack was commenced by dropping a truss of straw upon his head, after which, grain and missiles of every kind were freely bestowed upon him. The men next struck his hat over his eyes, and hustled him from all directions. His clothes were torn off his back. The Marshal's companions were treated with equal violence.

The party finally succeeded in reaching the entrance gate, but no sooner had they made their exit, than a crowd of coal heavers, who waited for his highness, seized upon him. He was pelted, struck with every available missile, and even dragged along by his moustache, which afforded ample facilities from its excessive length.

Still battling with his assailants, he ran, in a frantic manner, along the bank side, until he came to "The George" public house, where he ran up stairs and concealed himself in a small closet. The furious mob rushed in after him, threatening to do "for the Austrian butcher;" but fortunately for him they did not succeed in discovering his retreat. Ultimately the police came to his rescue, and he was removed in a police barge to the other end of the city.

The assault has been the subject of comment in nearly all the London and Provincial papers. And whilst the minority agree in condemning the act, still they frankly admit that the presence of so disreputable a character in England was a provocation great enough to excuse even a greater outrage.

The submarine telegraph between Calais and England has broken already. The wire gave way through chafing on a rock, within about two hundred yards of the French shore. Arrangements are being made for relaying the wire on an improved principle.

FRANCE.

The President started on Tuesday upon another Provincial tour, commencing with Cherbourg. He is met almost everywhere with mixed cries of "Vive la République," "vive l'Empereur!" and in some instances with "Vive la République; vive la République!"

Some of the Socialist journals assert that the President is about to change his Ministers, and to call upon M. Deulaure to form a new Cabinet. The report is not credited, however. It is not true, as stated last week, that the President was unconcerned at the news of Louis Philippe's death. He did not hear of the event till after his arrival in Paris; and when he did so, he expressed himself in terms of deep regret for the affliction which had fallen upon the house of Orleans. He also expressed his gratitude for the magnificent funeral given by that family to the remains of his uncle, on their removal from St. Helena, and offered to take the initiation in having similar honors conferred on the remains of the ex-King. It appears, however, that there are some difficulties in the way, which have already been brought under discussion in the Committee of Permanence of the Assembly.

PARIS, Saturday.—The Council-General have made a strong movement in favor of having the Constitution revised. The Council does not propose to have the state of siege removed, nor are they willing to have the Electoral Law repealed; so that there is not much sympathy existing between the Council and the Socialists.

The price of bread is advancing in Paris.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

[Compiled expressly for this Journal.]

MONTREAL, 19th Sept., 1850.

The arrivals of new Flour having been light, and the stock of old chiefly held off the market, prices have advanced.

We quote Superfine No. 1 at 22s; No. 2 at 21s; Fine 20s; Sour 18s 9d a 19s.

WHEAT.—For a parcel of U. C. to arrive, 4s 9d is asked, but rather less would be accepted. No sales of L. C. Red—nominally 4s 6d per 60 lbs.

PEASE.—Are much enquired for, but new are coming in slowly and old are held in some cases for 2s 10d.

ASHES.—Demand not active. Pots 35s; Pearls 31s.

PROVISIONS.—Without change.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 18th—6½ P. M.

Ashes firm, with fair demand for Pots at \$6, 12½, Pearls \$8.

Flour less buoyant; receipts large, demand restricted by the advance in freights. Canadian in fair demand and held above views of shippers; sales of the forenoon 3000 bbls at \$4.56 a \$4.62 for fresh ground state; \$4.62 a \$4.75 for Common to straight State, and \$5 a \$5.96 for Pure Genesee.

Wheat.—Fair demand for milling at better rates; sales 2,600 bushels Prime Genesee at \$1.16 a \$1.17, also 1000 ordinary new Canadian at \$1.

Corn in good demand; sales 18,000 bushels at 63 a 64 cents for Western Mixed.

Sales of Mess Pork at \$10.37 a \$10.44.