THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JULY 3, 1857.

ters as intimately connected with the spiritual as with the material condition of the Catholics of Ireland. The explanation of that interference is to be found in the peculiar relations subsisting betwixt the governors and the governed, betwixt /rited the respect of all who value piety and talent the Protestant Anglo-Saxon, and the Catholic 'Celt; its justification is contained in the pages of the English Statute Book, and in these cruel laws wherewith Protestant, Legislators have neverceased to oppress the faithful people of Catholic Ireland; and its highest eulogy is the success with which, in spite of almost insurmountable obstacles, it has hitherto been attended. Sad indeed will be the day for the Church, as well as for the people of Ireland, when the clergy shall abdicate their high functions, when the shepherds of the flock shall abandon the sheep committed to their charge, to the fury of the ravening wolf.

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But should doubts still linger in the minds of any, as to the propriety or the prudence of ecclesiastical interference with the tangled web of Irish politics, an attentive perusal of the "Life of Dr. Maginn," will, we doubt not, have the effect of dissipating them. Born, as his biographer says, "of an orthodox stock," and reared amongst a gallant and pious, but rash and much abused peasantry," Dr. Maginn early learned to appreciate the virtues, and to note the faults of those amongst whom he had been born and bred. He saw that the first were the fruits of their fidelity to the faith-and that the second were directly attributable to the vices of the social and political system under which their country groaned. As a minister of religion then, he felt it his duty to confirm them in the one, and, as a citizen, to endeavor to procure the amelioration of the other. In both characters, as a priest and as a citizen, his objects were alike praiseworthy, and the means that he employed, legitimate. An ardent friend of freedom and justice. the cause of loyalty and order had no warmer advocate than the late lamented Coadjutor Bishop of Derry.

Of the manner in which Mr. M'Gee has executed his pleasant task, we can speak in terms of the warmest praise; only we would express our regret at the absence of a considerable portion of the deceased Prelate's most interesting "Political Correspondence." Where, for instance, are his "Letters to Lord Stanley, in reply to that waspish officials insolent remarks upon the confessional, and its moral effects? We are referred to the appendix; but alas! there these highly valuable documents are not to be We trust that this omission may be recfound. tified in the future edition, which the merits of the little volume before us will most probably soon render necessary, in justice, both to the eloquent defender of the doctrines of his Church, and to his admirers in America as well as in Ireland.

The following is the reply of the Right Rev. Dr. O'Regan, Bishop of Chicago, to an address presented to him in the church of Bourbonnais, by the Catholic Canadians. There were about four thousand persons present, in the church and around it :---

DEAR FRIENDS-It is consoling to look at this vast assembly of good men and women and children .--Your good happy looks tell me that you are truly religious. I am much gratified at the reception you have given me; and still more at the joy you all manifest at this interview with me. It gives me great happiness to meet you, and to see how admirably the spirit of peace and order and religion prevails among you. Assuredly, you are not schismatics: this is not in this exercise of charity, but we cannot cast rea divided kingdom. Before me, and around me, and with me, there is a vast multitude-all the people are here : the thousands are with me and with religion ; those thousands of which it was once untruly said, that they were in unity with schism, all these are here, with hearts full of joy, with countenances It up with holy enthusiasm, The splendid procession of this day, extending over miles, and filling every place around—this procossion of so many thousands came from distant places, to bonor their Bishop, and an eminent ecclesiastic, who, under the direction of that Bishop, has labored so effectually against soliism-this procession in which every class and see and sex, manifests such emulation, in the cause of religion, and in favor of its authorities : this assures me more forcibly than any address, or speach of man, however eloquent, that here there is no schism ; that the Church is duly bonored; that peace and unity prevail; and that pride, with its turbulence and anarchy and calumnies, has already received its fitting rebuke and chastisement. I thank you most carneatly for your devotion to religion, to its unity, and to myself personally; and here in your own church, within its sanctuary, and before the altar at which you prayed, I renew my thanksgiving to God, that amidst temptations the most formidable, you have persevered steadfast, and faithful to religion and to the authority of your holy Church. Oht children of St. Louis, how holy, how exalted, has ever been your privilege! Ever loyal to Catholic principles, ever ardent and deeply earnest to assert the interests of Christ, and of His holy Church. It matters not whether amidst the burning sands of Africa, you advance to the conquest of the holy places under the command of your sainted monarch; or whether amidst the colds and snows of Canada, you progress in the ways of God, under the guidance of your missionaries and holy Rishops. It matters not whether before the dome of Peter, and on bended knees you receive the Benediction of the father of the Faithful; or in the rude prairie chapel, or under the canopy of heaven-you ask the blessing of him, whom, however weak and worthless, Christ sent in His own name-" Go, teach all nations; whosever hears you, hears me; whoseever despises you, despises me." It matters not whether on the wide expanse of the ocean, you accept with reverence the image of Mary, " the Star of the sen," and under the protection of this " Tower of David," march sgainst the fearful fortresses of Sebastopol ; or whether on the broad and Bowing plains of Illinois, you recite her rusary and invoke her aid as "The Mystical Rose," against the arts and seductions of the schismatic. It matters not how all this may happen, you are still unchanged, always the same, in all places and times and trials, and in all phases of circumstances; always the de-seendants of St. Louis, the true sons of the Church, the first born of her children. This is a great and a glorious day, and well may we rejoice thereon ; justly may we honor it, as peculiarly sacred to the interests of truth, charity, and religion. There are in Oanada many holy virgins, who, in the recesses of the cloister, have long prayed with weeping and fasting, that this day might come. that this miscrable schiam might be cruched. There party of the Bishep, to was mit was a constant source city. are many holy Priests and Frelates, who, in the of expense and trouble. To remedy this growing depths of the anothere with a trouble. depths of the sanctuary, with uplifted hands and evil, I proposed the removal of the church to another hearts, have implored for their exiled countrymen the site purchased for that object ; to defray the expenses,

ourselves, is this a day of triumph and of holy joys They will hear it described by him whom they sent forth to assist in effecting this ! triumph, and whom, at his early return, they will justly receive with joy and respect and gratitude. For well and fuithfully has be labored in the work of God; well has he meand energy, and the prudent, sacred use of these heavenly gifts.

Yes, dear friends, it inspires me with a holy joy, a sublime pleasure, to look on the scene of this day; and in this vast and most respectable presence, in the presence of those who witnessed the worth, which command, to bear to this worth and to its holy fruits, the most definite and public testimony, that feelings and language can give utterance to. In the name of religion, which he has defended-in the name of truth, which he has vindicated-in the name of charity, which he has revived-in the name of peace and union, which he has established-in my own name, whom he has comforted, and so effectually assisted-in your name, many of whom he has protected and rescued from schism ;--in all these names, and under all these titles, with a full and clear sense of the claims he derives from them, I thank the Rev. Ir. Desaulniers; I thank the Archbishop of Quebec, the Bishop of Montreal, and that mitred and holy light of Cydonia, whose power and eloquence blasted this schism; I thank the other Prelates and Priests of Canada, and more especially our two missionaries. now in our presence, who, in our recent afflictions, have, in every way, so ably assisted us, and whose zeal has won not only our's, but the admiration of the entire Hierarchy of the United States.

But what shall we say of the schism itself-that miserable, inflated thing; strong only in its turbulent clamor, in its pride and presumption, in its daring disregard of truth, in its calumnics and fierce invectives; but in all things else, how mean and weak, how poor and pitiful. Its leader, a discontented, unhappy creature, an exile of ill omen. a fallen priest. abandoned by the entire world, the slave of pride, and now its victim ; by nature, artful, restless, seditious, subsisting on troubles, as his daily bread, resting on fiction and calumny, as his only support; at all times and in all places the enemy of peace, order, and authority; with a mind, unhappily fertile, being inventive only in works of mischief and criminal fiction, with a tongue fresh and flexible, but always seasoned with the acid of calumny. Such is the schismatic himself; and it is as such you know him. As to his associates, they are few in number : not more, I am told, than three, mere adventurers on the wide world ; men for whom religion had no attraction, until it became disfigured with the leprosy of schism ;

men, whose character you read in their published calumnies, in their fabulous reports of a certain interview with their Bishop, in which they magnify, into pages and hours, hours and pages of infamy, a brief conversation of a few sentences, to which three minutes were not fully given. With these, there is a group of hapless victims, who claim, most of any, our pity and prayers; for ignorance and credulity

have made them the prey of their artful seducer. In addition to all these, and identical with these, at least, in spirit, there are, in Chicago. a few desperate men, over whose conduct, were this now possible, charity and even humanity would demand to throw a veil. We are ashamed of these men; Catholicity disowns them, every good man blushes at the indecencies of their language and criminations. No falsehood, no calumny, no outrage against the sacred character of their Bishop, seems adequate to the intensity of their hatred and fury. This phrenzy blinds them, making them unconscious of the contempt they thus bring on themselves. Every one who passes the streets of Chicago, and looks at them, exclaims, "There are the men, who would have a church and priest and all the pomp of public service, without supporting them. There are the very foolish men who have wasted more money in abusing their Bi-shop, than their Bishop asked them to contribute, that they might secure for themselves, a place of worship and the ministry of religion. There are the men, senseless and shameless men, who club together, and who conspire together, concocting and publishing libels against their Bishop; who write and repeat and circulate against his sacred character. what they know to be slanders, and what, as it is well known to them, are regarded by every man and woman of Chicago, as wilful, deliberate calumnies. At other and ordinary outrages, dear friends, indignation might rise in the calmest breast; but against these last men we cannot feel indignant .--We are, it is true, ashamed of them; we pity them,

engaged to procure a French priest, cit possible, provided the congregation would support him. I appointed four or three, collectors to raise the small sum of \$450, which I asked them to contribute.--They did not make the collection, though it was undertaken by them. I had to purchase the lot, remove the church, pay its debts, and make some improvements on the building itself. All this cost not less than nine thousand dollars; of which sum about two thousand dollars were raised by collections-the

French, I am told; not contributing one cent of this sum. It is manifest that in all this, I have been the loser; the French gave nothing, and lost nothing, not even the use of the church which was, after the removal, as much theirs as before. At both periods, it was attended by the same priest; he was an Irishman ; but to this, as a matter of necessity, no exception could be taken, as I had no French priest for that or many other missions, more worthy and more in want of this ministry; whilst in Chicago, I had then, and I still have, five clergymen, who speak French fluently, one of them is even a Frenchman .--The French were never disturbed; the clergyman who attends that church is present before me, and to him I gave special instructions, to be most attentive to the Canadians, with which, I know, he carefully complied. The Canadians had the folly to abandon the church; and then, like all silly people, who put themselves into a false position, they turn to complaining. Like naughty children, they refused every favor offered them, became sulky at seeing the fruits of their own folly.

But it has been said that I suspended a Priest, and restored him for money; and thus became guilty of simony. This is a serious charge, and I assure my accusers that if they prove it, they will easily and most justly effect, what, it would seem, they earnestly desire, my immediate removal from Chicago Diocese. There can be no difficulty as to proof, if the charge admits one; for all the circumstances of this case are well known to every clergyman in Chicago, and to many laymen. There are men to whom all accord the unenviable privilege of being libellous with impunity. My accusers belong to this class; and even the facts of this case will furnish the proof.

In every Christian community, there prevails some established discipline for the administration of its church affairs-spiritual and temporal. Each Pastor has his defined jurisdiction, which, as to locality, is usually determined by physical boundaries; but in this country of mixed nations and tongues, not unfrequently, by the language of the individuals, who compose the congregation. But in both cases, alike, each church, and each Pastor has distinct and specified rights and obligations and revenues ; and thus, as a matter of strict right, the violation of which imposes the obligation of restitution, and subjects the offender, at least, when obstinate, to canonical punishment. In the Catholic churches of Chicago, this discipline has been established and enforced before our time, and ever since parochial limits, as above described, were fixed on. But in Chicago, the scandalous infraction of this discipline by a few, very few indeed, of its clergymen, was a source of gene-ral complaint, and latterly grew into an insufferable grievance. Civil and ecclesiastical laws, and the ights of Pastors and churches were disregarded and violated. Counsels, remonstrances, threats, were used and failed. It became necessary to use correction and enforce restitution. One clergyman, when converted, admitted that within a few weeks previous, he had received, and appropriated to his own use, more than one hundred dollars, the income of another church, not his own. For this and other canonical offences, of which he was guilty, his faculties were withdrawn, nor was he allowed to resume the functions of the ministry, until he had made restitution, and given some evidence of an improved character and spirit. The restitution was not made to me : it was made to a clergyman who now stands at my right hand. It was made in my absence, but it was made in accordance with my decision ; a decision which it would be my duty to make again, should, unfortunately, such a scandal ever occur again in my Diocese.

Here is the simple transaction, which a few reckless and shameless men distortinto so fearful a calumny. What will you think of these men, when I further more inform you that one of them, one whose name is appended to the published calumny, was present when all this happened ? He was acquainted with most of the particulars, as I have now stated them. I do not hesitate to say, that in the history of schism and heresy, there is nothing known more daring, more indecent, or more criminal, than this conspiracy and pray for them; and beg of you to assist with us against truth and religion, and personal character. Hitherto, I have not referred to these matters, at least publicly. I felt that no educated man, no man of sense, whatever his religion might be, would believe such calumnies. In assertion and crimination, there was a notorious abandonment of truth, decency and probability. I also knew that the work of fefutation, if undertaken, would be idle and endless, the men who could make such statements would never cease to reassert them. To-day, I have said so much, which is but a very small portion of what the subject admits, because your very kind address invites me to this matter, not, however, in the spirit of my ac-Europe, the foulest and falsest calumnies that a fiend cusers; and again, because this great demonstration is a public censure on schism-imposes on me whom you have thus honored, to make some reference to Shall I reply to these calumnics, shall I subject | the subject. It is only in circumstances of this kind, that I would take the trouble of noticing calumnics so improbable, and even incredible. On this day, pended, and published everywhere this denial. Yet, alas I you take leave of your Reverend friend, the within a few weeks, he sent me an apology, in writ- Very Rev. M. Desaulniers, who, after such holy and within a few weeks, he sent me an apology, in with Very Rev. M. Desaulniers, who, after such holy and ing, which I still have, requesting I would remove fruitful labors for religion, now returns with our love and gratitude, to his native home; hence I deemed the occasion appropriate, that in union with his, my thoughts also would be made known to you all, with respect to this miserable schism. I will now conclude with thanking you for the splendid and religious demonstration of this day. J have a just and grateful sense of your goodness, of your kindness to myself, to my clergymen, and to the distinguished missionary, who withdraws to-day, place. Before we go forth from this house of God, let us pray to our Divine Saviour, that through His Immaculate Mother, He may have mercy on the unhappy few, who, having wandered from the Unity of Truth and authority, still adhere to their errors and evil doings; that, more particularly, He may shew His power in mercy towards their fallen chief, who has led to destruction so many of God's creatures, may he know and practise that meek spirit of religion, which our Saviour demands in all, but in a more especial manner in the ministers of His Gospel-" Learn from me because I am much and humble of heart, and you will find peace for your souls."

The remittances forwarded to this Office by our Travelling Agent, Mr. Monagan, from Toronto, and other places in Canada West, have been re-ceived, and shall be attended to next week. "M. M., Toronto"-Money received. It will be ac-

knowledged in our next. Regarding the subject spoken of hy J. Heenan, Esq.; to our Agent at Thorold, Mr. H. may write to us more fully by post, when convenient.

FATAL ACOIDENT .- We regret to learn that Mr. John Tully, so long and so favorably known in this city, has met with a sudden and untimely death. It appears that on Wednesday last, he was on the eve of leaving his home in St. Anicet, with a load of grain for his mills in Huntingdon, when he was violently thrown off, on to the ground, by the unmanageableness of one of the span of horses he was about driving. The injuries by him received by the fall resulting in almost immediate death.

Our readers will remember that a few days ago the Steamer Inkermann was blown up in the Toronto Bay causing the death of ten persons. The Jury after a careful investigation into the causes of the explosion, were unanimous in their finding of the following verdict, which shows a great amount of criminal recklessness on the part of the owners of the ill fated vessel :---

1st. The Jurors empannelled to enquire how, when, and by what means, David Honeyman, Francis Bi-baud, John Brennan, John McGee, Catherine McCrea, and Elizabeth McGill, came to their deaths, do upon their oath say, that the parties aforesaid, from the effects of certain injuries received by the explosion of the Inkermann at the harbour of Toronto, on the 28th day of May, 1857, did die.

2nd. That said explosion was created by the introduction of spirits of wine, oatmeal, and salammoniac into the boiler of the said propeller Inkermann, by Doheny, the Engineer in charge. The in-troduction of the aforesaid substances, causing the water to foam, and consequently indicating the prcsence of more water than it really contained.

3rd. That the introduction of such substances into any boiler for the purpose of stopping leakage, is highly hazardous, and in our opinion, ought, by special Act of Parliament, to be prohibited.

4th. That the owners of the said propeller Inkermann, are highly censurable, for allowing the vessel to run, knowing at the time that the boilers leaked. so much as to be detrimental to the getting up of steam, and therefore inducing their Engineer, Doheny, to take such steps as, to the best of his knowledge and experience would stop said leak.

5th. That in order to avoid a like catastrophe in future, the jurors aforesaid recommend that a Board of Engineers be appointed to examine and decide as to the qualifications of persons presenting themselves for the office of engineers; and also for the examination of all engines and boilers, no matter in what way or for what purpose used.

METBODIST PREACEING .- The Toronto Christian Guardian lays before its readers a specimen of " Eloquent Negro Preaching," from which we copy cerbatim et literatim.

Brederen, we all knows what a ribber am. It am a mighty pretty ting, an' always looks to me like a ribbin danglin' from de bosom ob old moder carth. Dere be White Ribber, an' dere be Black Ribber ; de Mississippi Ribber, an' de Obio Ribber ; Tennessee an' old Tombigbee, which we used to see way down in old Alabama. How often hab we stood on de banks ob some ob dese here ribbers, an' seed dere blue or creamy waters move along dotted an' dented wid eddies an' ripples, like de great dent corn ob de big bottoms ; an' dese eddies, whirling an' gamboling, an den melting out into each oder, like de smile ob welcome on de face ob a friend, afore he do you a favor, an' seemin' to say ob de ribbers, whose waters dey adorn, we flow for all, an' flow on, on foreber. What would we do in dis world widout ribbers? Dey be de servants ob de sea, au' as dat great water press itself up fru de earth, an' as de sun an' de cloud, an' as de larnt man tell us, lift its waters up fru de air, to descend in sparklin' showers on de hillun' de vale, de corn, cotton, tobacca, fillin' men's hearts wid joy an' gladness; an' dese ribbers gedder de sea-born springs an' de cloud-born rains, an' return dem again to dere home in de sea, to repeat dere mission ob mercy to man? De waters, brederen, are like cir- THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, cuit riders, gwine all de while round and round, dohow we lub our preacher ! when he ing good comes round here to dis'pointment, an' preach once a day to us, poor black people, telling us how Jesus died for all, an' how dat we shall be as white as any ob dem in hebben, an' sweep de gold paved streets ob de new Jerusalem wid our muslin robes of linen, white an clean, which be de righteousness ob de saints. Sister, instead dere ob leanin' ober de cotton hill in de hot day, wid de great drops ob sweet droppin' down on de hoe handle, an' casting a wishful eye now an' den at your shortenin' shadder, which am your watch to tell you when it is noon ; instead ob wishin, in your weariness, dat de row was hoed out de hoe-cake dun, an' dat de horn would blow, you shall bent wid an angel from ober de harp of Judea, an' wake its strings to dose notes-(here the old man's voice became very tremulons, and a big tear trembled in his eye)-which has sounded down de ages so sweet in de cars ob all de saints, an' which notes in hebben are as much sweeter in dere music den dey eber can be on earth, as de notes ob a fiddle over yer gourd banjees. (Here a boud shout of hal-lelujahs was raised, and the sable audience seemed to perfectly appreciate the illustration.) But I'se speakin' ob ribbers. Dey are God's great turnpike roads from the Nort to de Sout, from de East to de West, an' de big steamboats jus' walk in dem, not like de giants 'fore de flood to do no good, but to bear our cotton, an rice, an' sugar to de marfrom his labors among you, and to the two devoted ket, an' make de hearts oh our massas laugh. Dey and eminent Ecclesiastics, who so effectually take his also float de "broad horn" (flut-bottom hoat) from de upper country, bringin' down de pig, de beans, de ba-con an' de chick'ns, widout which our moufs at de sugar-house, in do cotton fields, de rice swamp an' tobacco field, would seldom be blessed with greasy victuals, which poor slave like as much as old Isaac like de savory meat ob de deceivin' Jacob. When we get to bebben, brederen, we shall hunger an' thirst no more. We shall lib just as well dere, in de quarters, as massa an' missus in de mansion. We read ob many mansions, but ob no quarters ; ob saints an' angels, so many dat no man can number dem, an' yet ob no white folks nor black folks. (Here a volley of "Amens" and "Glories" momentarily drowned the voice of the speaker.)

FORGED BANK NOTES .- There are several forged notes on the Canada Banks now in circulation. They are \$4's altered to \$20's on the Commercial Bank ; S4's altered to \$20's on the Quebec Bank and photographed \$10's on the Montreal Bank, Peterboro' Branch.-The public should be on the alert for these new counterfeits. The photographed notes are so well executed, that the bank clerks themselves are hardly able to detect the difference between them and the originals, and in London, C. W., the Banks keep bottles of chemical fluid wherewith to test the genuneness of any suspected note.-Bathurst Courier.

CALL STOLE CONTRACTOR STATES

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SOUND TELEGRAPH .- Mr. G. W. Carleton, of Cobourg, C. W., has invented a method of making steam sound regular notes or signals, in a manner analogous to that by which in electrical telegraphing, the elec-tric current is made to write words. The sounds thus produced by the steam whistle can be readily learned and become as intelligent as spoken words-a matter of no wonder to those who are familiar with the fact that the clicking of the telegraph mechanism conveys to experienced operators all that is being meanwhile written by the style on the paper. Mr. Carleton believes that improved whistles may be made to be heard at a distance of 120 miles. We are not prepared to form any judgment on the correctness of this opinion though no facts within our knowledge would lead us to think it probable; every day's experience show, that the steam whistle can be heard through a very wide circuit, and its being made to talk to hearers situated within that space will certainly not be the least of the wonders of this age of inventions.-Herald,

LF We think it is hardly known even to the most intelligent of our readers, how deep some of the sciences are looking down into the mysteries of creation We knew there were wonderful discoveries in these times, and wonderful uses made of them, but did not know the Chemists were imitating in their crucibles and even surpassing the most wonderful productions of organic life. During our visit to Lowell we were introduced by one of their prominent citizens to the laboratory of Dr. Ayer, inventor of Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills,) where we were shown with generous frankness, his processes and his products. This master genius of his art is manufacturing the suitable essences of flowers from tar and other substances. His essence of Pine Apple, Strawberry, Checkerberry, Quince, Pear, Canella, Cinnamon &c., not only equal but they exceed, in purity of flavor, those vegetables themselves. His oil of Winter-green is purer, and of better flavor than any that can be gathered from the plant-and yet is made by chemical composition from the Hydro carbons in tar ! His process is, to analyze the substance and find the exact ultimate atoms of which it is made, then recompose them in the same proportions which exist in nature .- Christian Advocate.

Birth.

On the 30th ultimo, at Richmond Place, St. Antoine Street, Mrs. Daniel Lanigan, of a son.

Died.

In this city, on the morning of the 26th inst., Caroline, wife of Archibald Hall, Esq., M. D., and young-est daughter of the late Josias Wurtele, Esq., Seignior of St. David and Deguire.

On Saturday, the 27th ult., Mary Eleanor Angeline, youngest daughter of J. M. Anderson, Esq., in the second month of her age.



proaches against them; too well, ulas! have they brought reproach and ridicule and contempt against themselves. Such is this miscrable schism itself; yet, it was this, did you believe its leaders, that was to absorb the whole of the Illinois, that was to snatch the lightning from the hand of Jove, and set the world on fire. In one respect only had it energy, an unhallowed energy, in the intensity of its malice and calumnies, and in that depth of evil purpose, which prompted it, at once, to flood the country, to scatter broadcast, over all America and Canada and

could suggest, or his emissaries could give utterance to. you to the painful ordeal of hearing them, once more, repeated? The schismatic denied that he was sushis suspencion. This apology was sent by a clergyman here present. What value are we then to at-

tach to the assertions of this reckless man? You have been told, that I suspended this man, because he would not give up to me the church pro-perty at St. Anne's. Do you, does any one at St. Anne's believe this foolish tiction ? There never was the smallest difficulty on this subject, nor any refer-ence whatever to it. It could not be; for 1 always held the deed of this property, which was given for the use of the congregation. It'l wished for more, it would be to sell it and apply it to my own personal use, and thus leave the congregration without church or school, or Pastor's residence. This is more than any excess of credulity will admit; and yet this is the calumny, and this is the first proof that the Bishep of Chicago is a rapacious man. I am not yet three years in Chicago ; within this time, I have expended for Ecclesiastical purposes about \$130,000. This is well known in Chicago. Dues this seem like rapacity ? It is my duty and pleasure to provide through my Diocese sites for churches, wherever these have not been secured. The infatuation of schism could alone imagine that I would rob a congregation of the site of their little church, which, perhaps, may not be worth the small sum of \$50.

But it is said by the same parties, that I robbed the Canadians of Chicago of their church. No Catholic will, for a single moment, entertain this calumny .---No Bishop of the Catholic Church would be guilty of such iniquity, or would even dare to attempt it. We, Bishops, have our duty fully and accurately de-fined, and these duties we do, and must, fulfill more sacredly and guardedly than the humblest member of our congregations. We labor, with incessant zeal, to procure property on which to build our churches and religious institutions, and to guard these sacred deposits from undue intrusions; but it is unknown, and will, I believe, continue so, that a Catholic Bishop has robbed, (asthe wretched men expresses it), or tried to deprive a congregation of their church.

As to this silly fable of the Canadian Church in Chicago, no one believes it, not even one of themselves; and this, I am assured, their leader has even conforced. The history of this transaction is simple. the French and a clairch on leased ground, the prosame mercies of heaven. To them not less than to I undertook to give sums amounting to \$1900; I also at one o'clock, r.M.

Sunday last, the splendid church of St. James was solemnly opened for Divine service. May it remain a lasting monument of Catholic zeal and piety.

The ladies who presided over the St. Bridget's Bazaar realised the handsome sum, of £133, for which they feel deeply grateful to the generous friends who so kindly assisted their effortss

On Thursday next, the 9th inst., the interesting examination of the deaf and dumb children belonging to the excellent establishment of the

The distribution of premiums, at Longueuii Con-

The preacher then introduced the following illustration of the greatness of God :---

Larn, men tell us dat dis earth be mighty big, eight thousand miles fru it, an' ten thousand miles around it; an' 'stronomers tell us dat dere be millions ob worlds all 'bout us, dancin' In nuffin'ness, many hundred tines greater den dis, an' yet if dese worlds were put togedder to make a seat for God to sit upon, dey woul'dnt answer de purpose any more den a pin's head would hab done for Jacob's pillar at Bethel, when he seen de angels comin' down an' goin' up agin to hebben, as it were on a ladder.

With these specimens of Methodism "eloquence," our renders will, we think, be satisfied.

belonging to the excellent estatussment of the House of Providence, at Long Pointe, will take place at the School-house of St. Jacque's, in this body. The vehicle and contents weighed about one ton. He was taken to the Montreal General Hospi-RUN OVER .-- We learn that a man named Small, tal in an insensible condition. On Thursday he was somewhat better, but still in a critical condition .-vent, will take place on Tuesday next, the 7th inst., Since writing the above we learn that Small died on at one o'clock, r.M. Thursday night.-Pilot.

GUILBAULT'S GARDENS,

WEDNESDAY, THE 15th INSTANT; ON WHICH OCCASION

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT will do all in their power to make the proceedings pass off pleasantly to all who will attend.

Several BANDS of MUSIC will be in attendance. REFRESHMENTS will be for Sale in the Garden during the day.

As the proceeds are to be devoted to CHARITA-BLE PURPOSES, it is hoped that all favorable to the object will attend.

The Gardens will be OPEN from Nine A.M. to Eight P.M.

Tickets of Admission-Gentlemen's, 1s 101d;-Ladies' 1s 3d; Children's, 71d. Can be procured of Members of the Committee ; at Messrs. D. & J. Sad-lier & Co. ; E. Gorman & Co. ; and Mr. H. Prince's Music Store, Notre Dame Steeet; Mr. Neil Shannon, opposite St. Anne's Market ; Mr. T. M'Cready, Mountain Street ; Mr. J. Phelan, Dalhousie Square ; and at the Gardens on the day of the Pic-Nic. July 3, 1857.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the St. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 6th instant, at eight o'clock precisely. A full attendance is requested.

By order, WM. WALLACE O'BRIEN, Recording Secretary. June 3, 1857.

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