THE FOR SALE, or execut and well DRAFTS at THREE DAYS' SIGHT, on Messis," OVER-ONE POUND UPWARDS,

Nugociable at any Town in Great Britain or Ireland.
HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., Montreal, Oct. 1852.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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TRUE WITNESS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 17, 1852.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On Monday the 22nd, according to notice, Mr. Napier introduced his measures for finally adjusting the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland; Mr. Sergeant Shee felt bound to state that the last has been rescued from the foul disgrace which Lord Bill of the right hon, member would give no satisfaction to the people of Ireland. After a short discussion leave was given to bring in the Bills which were then read a first time, and were ordered for a second reading on Monday the 6th inst. On Tuesday the 23rd, Mr. C. Villiers moved his Free Trade Resolution, in a speech of considerable length, in which he called upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make a plain and candid avowal of his sentiments with regard to Free Trade and Protection.

Thus adjured, Mr. Disraeli declared himself to be, and to have always been, since 1846, opposed to the counsel taxed the unjust judge with his iniquity, restoration of Protection-an excellent Free Trader in disguise, and fully prepared to carry out in office the measures which he had condemned whilst in opposition: as he found that the words of Mr. Villier's resolution, which declared that the Corn Law of 1846 -" was a wise, just, and beneficial measure"-were rather disagreeable to swallow, he begged of the House to spare him so unpleasant an obligation, and to accept the following amendment which he proposed instead of the original Resolution :-

"That this house acknowledges, with satisfaction, that the cheapness of provisions, occasioned by recent legislation, has mainly contributed to improve the condition, and increase the comforts of the working-classes; and that unrestricted competition having been adopted, after due deliberation as the principle of our commercial system, this house is of opinion that it is the duty of the Government unreservedly to adhere to that policy in those measures of financial and administrative reform which, under the circumstances of the country, they may deem it their duty to introduce."

Mr. Bright replied by showing that, since 1846, the whole policy of Mr. Disraeli and his party had been composed of vituperation of Sir R. Peel, and loud demands for the restoration of Protection. Then Lord Palmerston came to the rescue of Mr. Disraeli, and proposed the following amendment to the original resolution and amendment, which after a protracted dehate, was on Friday night adopted by a majority of 415; the numbers being 468 and 53:-

"It is the opinion of this house, that the improved condition of the country, and especially of the industrious classes, is mainly the result of recent legislation, which has established the principle of unrestricted competition, and abolished the taxes impased for the purpose of protection. That it is the opinion of his house that this policy followed, maintained, and prudently extended, will best enable the industry of the country to bear its burthens, and thereby assuredly contentinent of the people. That this house is ready to take into its consideration any measures consistent with these prin-

Nuas stated that it was not the intention of govern- Achilli will decline again meeting his Catholic adment to propose any alteration in the educational versary face to face. Well, if he shrinks from the system of Ireland: Mr. Walpole also assured Sir J. Shelley that, so long as he had the honor to hold so likely to lead to divisions in that body, as the revival of Convocation for such a purpose; this decision is a death blow to the hopes of the High Anglican party. Dr. Sumner has put an end to the three days' farce, by proroguing Convocation to the 16th February, under a protest from the Oxford Superintendent. Before separating, the members presented an address to the throne, in which they declared "that they did not deem it advisable, at the present moment, to petition her Majesty for her royal licence to transact such business as they might not enter upon without." What a joke! reverend men calling themselves Priests of Christ's Church, and professing to have received the Holy Ghost by the laying on of Apostolic hands, confessing that they cannot proceed to discuss the affairs of the Church without license the case of Achilli v. Newman," from a laic!—that they must ask leave from a woman before they can set about their Master's business! A more explicit avowal of its own degradation, the bitterest enemy of Anglicanism could not desire. So contemptible in the eyes of the thinking portion of the nation is this sham church, that the fering with matters of dogma—with faith and discipate the inquest were strictly in conformity with law, believing whatever God has said, because God has said of the inquest were strictly in conformity with law, believing whatever God has said, because God has said of the inquest were strictly in conformity with law, believing whatever God has said, because God has said of the inquest were strictly in conformity with law, believing whatever God has said, because God has said of the inquest were strictly in conformity with law, believing whatever God has said, because God has said of the inquest were strictly in conformity with law, believing whatever God has said, because God has said of the inquest were strictly in conformity with law, believing whatever God has said of the inquest were strictly in conformity with law, believing whatever God has said of the inquest were strictly in conformity with law, believing whatever God has said of the inquest were strictly in conformity with law, believing whatever God has said, because God has said of the inquest were strictly in conformity with law, believing whatever God has said, because God has said, because God has said of the inquest were strictly in conformity with law, believing whatever God has said, because God has said of the inquest were strictly in conformity with law, believing whatever God has said, because God has said of the inquest were strictly in conformity with law, believing whatever God has said, because God has said of the inquest were strictly in conformity with law, believing whatever God has said, because God has said, because God has said, because God has said, because God has said of the inquest were strictly in conformity with law, believing whatever God has said, because God has said has said has said has said has said has s Parliament, "it would confine itself to such prelimition of the libels of the Times and other Protestant so also it is possible for man to ascertain the infallibility continual presence of Christ with His Church; he

in fact, form simply a committee, specially empow" ered in the name of the church, to report upon all laid before them. Bills introduced into Parliament affecting ecclesiastical interests, religious worship, &c." In this manner, Convocation, though of no authority, might be of some use, although "the House of Commons and House of Peers are quite as capable of dealing with the army and navy, had given in their adhesion to the ecclesiastical matters, as with legal, or military, or commercial concerns." Dr. Philpotts is very angry, and talks of leaving the State establishment if it be deprived of its vitality: he repudiates, however, any intention of joining the Catholic Church. The great event of the week, and at whose tidings

the heart of every Catholic will beat with joy, is the triumph of the cause of truth and purity in the per-

son of the Rev. Dr. Newman, over falsehood and

perjury in the person of Lord Campbell, and of beastly lust in that of the Protestant eliampion Achilli. Lord Campbell did his best to procure a false verdict against the illustrious defendant; by word, by gesture, by innendo, by the deliberate enunciation of the false, and the still more disgusting suppression of the true, in his charge to the jury he so worked upon the minds of that prejudiced, and intensely Protestant body, that they brought in a verdict directly at variance with all the evidence, and thus enabled the vilest and most corrupt magistrate who ever disgraced a court of justice, to wreak (in anticipation at of its noblest champions. Thank God! in this anticipation he has been disappointed; the fifthy Scroggs, the unjust and perjured judge, has been put to open shame, and the administration of justice in England Campbell had brought upon it. A rule for a new trial in the case of Achilli v. Newman, has been granted, upon the motion of the defendant's counselupon the grounds of "improper rejection of evidence -misdirection-and because the verdict was contrary to evidence." This motion made even the brazen-faced Lord Campbell wince; to be charged. on the bench, with a crime of which he knew himself to be guilty—the worst crime of which a judge can be guilty-" wilful misdirection?"-was more than lie could bear. The fearlessness with which the learned elicited from the audience an uncontrollable burst of Standard" could not conceal his torture: the simple | his name and address, the bad man made answerstatement of the facts was too severe an ordeal for the learned lord - his nerves gave way before the appalling recital of his own proceedings: he was wounded to the quick by the bare enunciation of the notorious fact that, he dwelt with emphasis upon every point which seemed to tell in favor of the prosecutor, and either ridiculed or slurred over those incidents and uncontradicted depositions which operated in favor of the defendant." The places of judge and culprit seemed suddenly reversed; the former appeared to be at the bar, the latter on the bench; and thus, amidst the enthusiastic plandits with which the spectators greeted the learned Catholic divine and hailed his triumph, exposed to the scorn and loathing of every honest man, our modern Scroggs was compelled, sore against his will, to grant a rule for a new trial, upon the grounds that the verdict returned by the jury—a verdict by-the-bye which Lord Campbell himself dictated-was directly contrary to the evidence. Yes, thank God, the cry of indignation with which that lying verdict was received throughout the whole world-by all honest Protestants as well as Catholics—in America, as in Europe—has made itself heard even in the strongholds of falsehood and corruption-the Protestant Law Courts of England—and has compelled even Lord Campbell to whine out that, it is never too late to repair an injustice. It remains now to be seen whetrial, or it shrinking from it, he will conjess himself | In reply to a question from Mr. Osborne, Lord some interest; but it is generally expected that ter revealed, but solely in the credibility of the retrial, the triumph of Catholicity will be sompletewe say of Catholicity, because the trial is really the matter revealed. We therefore concluded that if a Culling Smiths—the Cummings—Cowans, and the great Evangelical Alliance generally. But the matter, in all probability, will not be allowed to end here; already it is rumored that the conduct of Scroggs will become, at no distant date, the subject of Parment is yet to be directed to the conduct of the judge; and the world shall, before long, have the opportunity of learning whether the Protestant Parliament of Great Britain sympathises with the Protestant judge, who, rendering himself ridiculous as an Irish Lord Chancellor, and proving himself a plagiarist as an author, has still contrived to gain an ever enduring reputation for himself as the man who tried

In Ireland the law officers of the government have met with another decided defeat. The judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, after a patient hearing of the arguments on both sides, have refused the application of Mr. Napier, to quash the verdict of "Wilful Murder" returned by the coroner's inquest of the medium through which the doctrines of Christirevival of its Convocation is beginning to be looked upon the bodies of the victims of the Sixmilebridge anity have been transmitted to us; for the merit of upon as a matter of indifference. The Speciator massacre, against Mr. Delmege, and the soldiers Faith does not consist, as most Protestants seem to massacre, against Mr. Delmege, and the soldiers Faith does not consist, as most Protestants seem to would have little objection to it, if, instead of inter- of the 31st. The Court decided that the proceedings imagine, in believing upon insufficient testimony, but in begrined Fetisch.

fering with matters of dogma—with faith and discip- at the inquest were strictly in conformity with law, believing whatever God has said, because God has said.

In France, Louis Napoleon is carrying everything his own way. The latest accounts of the state of the poll show an immense majority in his favor; up to the morning of the 27th alt., 83 departments, and Empire. The numbers were Yeas, 7,200,000; Noes-250,000; a clear majority of eight million is anticipated. It was expected that the result would be made known, officially, on the 1st inst., and that, on the following day, the anniversary of Austerlitz, the Empire would be formally proclaimed. The Emperor elect, still continues to profess the most pacific sentiments.

The Arctic brings intelligence from Europe up to the 1st instant. Nothing of much consequence had been transacted in Parliament; the 10th instant was assigned as the date of the adjournment, for the ment intends to call upon Parliament for a vote inthe united kingdom.

The French Empire is un fait accompli: it is confidently stated that it will be at once recognised by all the great powers of Europe.

The complaint that a writer in the Montreal Witmess brings against us is very pitiful, but very funny. "It is really too bad," says our cotemporary, "first on a Protestant minister." Ain't it now? as if a ideas, little intellectual bastards, of his own begetting, "I ain't often in (hiccup) in this state, watchman;

saying any thing personally offensive: We have perhaps better right to complain of havinfallibility of the Church of Rome, then must it be of hell. impossible to assert the infallibility of God." We same time, and by the same act, asserting his own invealer, it follows that if, by the aid of reason, we could not predicate infallibility of the latter, we could have no valid motives, or grounds, for believing the Christ, or the Apostles; and disbelief in such teaching could not have been imputed to them for sin. Before then that sin can be justly imputed to us for disbelieving the doctrines propounded to us by Christianity, we must have at least as convincing proof of the infallibility of the medium through which those doctrines have been transmitted to us, as had the children of Israel at the foot of Mount Sinai-as had the Apostles, and the first converts-of the infallibility of the medium through which the doctrines taught, by Moses, and by Christ, were transmitted to them. We therefore concluded that if Faith be possible, it must also be possible, nay, that it must be necessary, for us to ascertain with "objective certainty" the infallibility

nary investigations as are meeded was and would, journals in England upon the honest jurymen whose of the medium through which, the revelation has been verdict was strictly in accordance with the evidence made, and the doctrines revealed have been transmitted to us. But we said nothing about the Church of Rome, for we were not then discussing the question-" What is the medium through which the doctrines revealed by God to man have been transmitted?" but the other question, which must be decided first-" Is there any medium through which the doctrines revealed by God: to man have been transmitted to us, and through which they will likewise be transmitted to all future generations?" If there be such a medium, reason teaches us that it must be an infallible one, or else we should have no certainty of the truth of the doctrines transmitted; but without certainty there must be doubt, and with doubt the idea of Faith is incompatible. *

Our opponent is perfectly correct in his surmise,

that the Catholic's "idea of Faith is entirely different from ours"-that is, from the Protestant's idea of Faith. With the Catholic, Faith implies a firm Christmas holydays. Mr. Disraeli had not brought belief in all the doctrines which God has revealed, forward his budget; Lord Derby had explicitly de- on the veracity of God alone; but as it is impossible claved his intention to adhere to the Erse Trade po- | for man to believe, without knowing what he is to belicy of his predecessors; and Lord Desart promised lieve; and as it is irreconcileable with the idea of that as soon as the correspondence relative to the God's justice to suppose that He would hold man Canada Clergy Reserves should be prepared it would responsible for his belief without giving him the be laid before the House. It is said that Govern- means of knowing, with infallible certainty, what docbrines He had revealed, and which man is therefore creasing the military forces of the Empire. Disas- bound to believe, it follows, that the Catholic's idea least) his hatred of Catholicity upon the head of one trous floods have again occurred in various parts of of Faith includes the idea of the continual existence of an infaltible medium through which man can learn with infallible certainty all the doctrines which God has revealed. The Protestant's idea of Faith, as defined by the Montreal Witness,-if indeed any thing so vague and indefinite may be called a definition-"is the repose of the soul on our Lord and his Christ, as revealed to us in Holy Writ," that is, a belief of everything in general, and of nothing in particular. This is the definition, generally given of to beget blasphemous ideas, and then to father them Faith, by Unitarian Protestants, but it does strike us as somewhat out of place in the columns of a pro-Protestant minister had not enough of blasphemous fessedly evengelical, and rigidly orthodox journal: it is a definition of Faith which is tenable only upon the without being burdened with the charge of the pro- hypothesis that Christ did not reveal any particular geny of the True Witness. This complaint for- dogmas to be believed as essentially necessary to cibly reminds us of a story told of Sheridan, who, salvation, and which, in order to deny the necessity coming home late one night, in what the Persian bard of an infallible medium through which the dogmas Hasiz would call "a state of beer," stumbled into revealed have been transmitted, does so, only by deapprobation. "Lord Campbell," says the Catholic a gutter; picked up by a watchman, and asked for nying that there are any dogmas to be transmitted. With his views of Faith, the writer in the Montreal Witness would find no difficulty in obtaining the you, you needn't mention it; my name is Wil-(hic- right hand of fellowship from the Unitarian Church, cup)-Wilherforce;" this was, as our friend of the out we think that he will find them sadly at variance Montreal Witness very justly remarks of our enor- with the Westminster Confession, and any of the mities, "really too bad." Well, we are very sorry other orthodox Protestant symbols. We do not for it; if we have been guilty of misrepresenting the deny that to trust, or have confidence, " in the Lord Rev. Mr. Fraser, our fault proceeded, not from any and His Christ," is the duty of the Christian, but to intention to wrong the Rev. gentleman, not from any this duty we give the name of fiducia, not of fides; desire to lay ideas unlawfully begotten-because be- it is more nearly akin to the theological virtue Hope, gotten out of the holy state of the conventicle-at than to Faith, and though it must always be a conhis door; but solely from our inability to understand sequence of the latter, it can never of itself constihis meaning -- an inability which we deplore, but which tute Faith; at best it is but a kind of Faith which we do not wonder at, for, not to say it irreverently, we the Universalist possesses in a far higher degree than do not think that the Rev. gentleman had any very does his brother Protestant of the Montreal Witclear conception of his own meaning; all we care ness; for the former has such confidence in the say is, that if we have misrepresented the Rev. Mr. mercy and goodness of God, such "a repose of the Fraser, we regret it, and disclaim any intention of soul on our Lord and His Christ as revealed to him in Holy Writ"—that he gives himself no great uneasiness about his future fate, and concludes, that God ing been misrepresented by our cotemporary; he is so good and merciful that He will never condemn makes us say-" that if it be impossible to prove the the soul, that He has created, to the endless torments Our cotemporary is also perfectly correct in his-

said no such thing; what we did say was, that if it estimate of the importance of the doctrine of "Church were impossible to assert the infallibility of the ap- authority." This is indeed the great question, the prehended object, without, at the same time, and by only question, at issue betwixt Catholic and Protestthe same act, asserting the infallibility of the appre- ant; it is therefore the only question which the forhending subject, then would it be impossible for man mer can ever condescend to discuss with the latter. ther Achilli will dare to face the ordeal of a new to assert the infallibility of God, without, at the Every thing depends upon it, and upon the decision which we may come to respecting it. "Admit the to be the filthy monster of lewdness and bestiality fallibility; and that therefore all revelation, and all authority of the Church"—as our cotemporary truly ciples, which, in pursuance of her Majesty's speech, may be that he has, in the Court of Queen's Bench, been faith, would be impossible. For, as the motives for remarks—and every thing else must follow as a necessary logical consequence; deny it, and to the logical reasoner, every thing must go with it. The Church is, to the Catholic, the pillar and ground of truth, upon which alone rests, as upon its sure foundation, the whole superstructure of his Faith; remove it, and all comes toppling down. Admitting that authe office he now held, nothing should induce him to contest between Catholicity and Protestantism, of the revelation from God to man be possible, it must also thority, to the Catholic, no doctrine can appear "abrecommend the Crown to grant to Convocation the power of making Canons, as he believed that nothing could be so detrimental to the Church of England, or ter, at least of that section which includes the Sir fallibility of the medium, be it man or angel, through Atonement — Transubstantiation—the Trainity—the which the revelation is made. Thus, if the children Divinity of Christ—the purity, and glorious privileges of Israel had not been assured of the infallibility of of the Mother of God-the Inspiration of the Bible Moses—if the Apostles had not been assured of the infallibility of Christ—if the first converts to Chris- "absurd" and contemptible, unworthy the attention tianity had not been assured of the infallibility of the of any rational being, fit only for silly old women, or as liamentary investigation. The Weekly Telegraph Apostles—they would have had no valid motives, or bugbears to frighten naughty children withal. Our says:—"The opinion of the High Court of Parlia-grounds, for believing in the teaching of Moses—of cotemporary will perhaps now understand why "we cotemporary will perhaps now understand why "we harp so continually on the string of "Church authority." It is the question upon which every thing else depends, compared with which every other question is "but leather and prunella;" it is the question which must therefore take precedence of all other questions, and which must be decided ere it be possible to enter upon any other. "The Catholic Church is the appointed medium through which alone the doctrines revealed by God, to man, can be infallibly transmitted"—is the whole Catholic thesis; this thesis the Protestant denies-and it is this denial which constitutes the whole difference betwixt the Catholic and all denominations of Protestants; a difference as fundamental, and essential, as that betwixt the former, and the worshippers of Buhd or Fo, as the difference betwixt the Catholic and the circumcised invokers of the name of Allah, or the sooty votaries of the blood-