

so much, went down at noon on Wednesday, to the Amiens-street terminus, to test the success of their enterprise. The batteries were put in action, the wires were connected, and they anxiously waited a reply, but none arrived! They telegraphed to Howton and were answered—the fault was further off than the land line, an express train was provided and they dashed down to Howth. Again they telegraphed to Holyhead from the shore—no answer! They took a boat and rowed to the ship. A message sent to Holyhead brought back the reply “that all was right there.” It was now manifest that the fault lay somewhere between the Britannia and the shore.

“It was necessary again to take up this portion of the line, and test it. When discovered it was soon remedied. It was again recoiled into an open boat, the crew of which made a renewed attempt to lay it down to the shore. In the mean time Messrs. Statham and Newall proceeded to shore in another boat with the instruments, but when they overtook the boat which had been engaged in paying out the cable, they found it at a stand, the crew having managed to sink the whole line, while still some distance from the shore. Again Mr. Statham had to return to the ship, get another mile of cable uncoiled, recoil it in the boat, and then tow to where the deficient extremity of the cable remained; and there, in an open boat, at two o'clock in the morning, with the aid of a little burning spirits, to solder the wires, reunite the gutta percha, and restore the cable to a continuous and insulated whole. This was effected, the remaining distance on the shore laid down, and that night of toil was at length repaid by a success the most ample and complete.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

A remarkable correspondence is published by the Morning Chronicle between the Bishop of Exeter and the Earl of Shaftesbury, which opens with a letter from the former, in which he recapitulates certain speeches made at the meeting of the “Protestant Alliance” in Freemason’s Hall, on June 6th, when Lord Shaftesbury was chairman.

It appeared that Sir Culling Eardley had declared that a child had been interrogated (in confession) by the Rev. George Prynne, of Plymouth, as to her thoughts of “uncleanliness,” and that “therefore he did publicly and earnestly express a hope that the rules of the Protestant Alliance would be so revised that he might bring evidence before it of this particular fact, that the matters might be brought to an issue, that either the Bishop of Exeter might exercise discipline on these offenders, or else the public mind might know that he was a party himself to these offences.”

It was further stated that the Earl of Shaftesbury had said they must all feel deeply obliged to the hon. baronet (Sir C. E. Eardley) for having brought forward such a striking instance of secret Popery. They were not very strongly attached to open and avowed Papists, but those who accepted the fruits and undermined the foundations of the Protestant Church, were objects of singular abhorrence and dislike. He hoped the matter would be pushed further; and if they could not bring the Diocesan to exercise discipline over the Ministers, they would bring public opinion to exercise discipline over the diocesan.

The Bishop of Exeter goes on to demand of Lord Shaftesbury whether this was an accurate report of words spoken by him at the meeting. Lord Shaftesbury replies stating that his own expressions were accurately stated in the whole, but that Sir Culling Eardley’s statement was even more explicit than as it was given by the Bishop of Exeter, and he encloses a letter from Sir Culling himself, giving the expressions he had used as far as he could recollect. They were as follows:—

“Within the last few days he (Sir Culling Eardley) had felt it his duty to refer by name to the case of the Rev. George Prynne, the Chaplain of Miss Sellon’s institutions at Plymouth. It had now transpired that this Clergyman ‘confessed,’ not only grown up young ladies, but little girls of the lower class. One of these children, of about twelve years old, had, with her own lips, informed him (Sir Culling Eardley) of the way in which this was done to her, and he believed the same course was pursued with the others. Once a month the children are taken to ‘confession.’ On that occasion the child was shown into Mr. Prynne’s private study. He locked the door, fastened the windows, pulled down the blind, took a surplice off a peg, put it on, and sat down in a chair. The child was then told to kneel down before him and to read aloud a paper which she had previously prepared with the help of ‘the Sisters’ of Miss Sellon’s establishment, containing a statement of her sins of the previous month. Of these Mr. Prynne examined her, and that with references, not only to acts, but to thoughts—thoughts of envy, thoughts of disobedience, thoughts of uncleanness! Now amongst a Clergy called Protestant, was such an inquiry to be permitted? If they wish to deal with Popery, they must include the secret Popery in the Established Church. It was every inch as important to oppose Puseyism as to oppose Popery. He therefore publicly called on Lord Shaftesbury to revive the Protestant Defence Committee—a society especially adapted to this end. Let the Bishop of Exeter be required to exercise discipline. If he did not the public would know the fact that he was a party to such abuses.”

In reply to this, Dr. Philpotts writes a furious epistle to Lord Shaftesbury. “Sir Culling being a dissenter,” the Bishop does not think it necessary to make any remark on anything he said, but Lord Shaftesbury, being “a Churchman,” ought, before using such language, to have ascertained that there was some law of the Church, visiting with Ecclesiastical censure such conduct on the part of a Clergyman as Sir Culling has narrated. If Lord Shaftesbury made a regular complaint, he (the Bishop of Exeter), would proceed against any Clergyman of his diocese whom he might charge with any Ecclesiastical offence. “Meanwhile,” says the Bishop, “your lordship must permit me to express my astonishment, that if not your feelings as a Churchman, yet at least your courtesy as a gentleman, and even your sense of ordinary decency, did not restrain you from venting such a nuisance before such an assembly against one whose office at least entitled him to some respect. Your lordship need not be reminded of the well-known rebuke given by a wiser man than I am to a nobleman not less eminent or less wise than yourself—‘When men in your rank lose decorum, they lose everything.’”

Dr. Philpotts, however, encloses Lord Shaftesbury an answer he had given on the same subject to another correspondent, who, it seems, had addressed him in terms not so gallant. “I am very sorry, says the Bishop of Exeter, “to find that occasion of scandal has

been given by Rev.—Prynne, and I shall not be backward in taking such a course as shall seem to be due both to the Church and to him. It is however necessary, before the Bishop can take any proceedings, that there be a regular complaint, founded on the positive allegation of some offence against Ecclesiastical law, and this by parties connected with the parish. If any parishioner of Mr. Prynne shall make such a charge, and in such a form, as should be fit to be entertained, he will find me ready to entertain it.”

EXETER HALL FANATICS.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

Two years ago we ventured to believe that the spirit of toleration had sunk too deeply into the heart of English society to be again disturbed, and that none but elderly ladies of a dyspeptic habit of body, and unattached clergymen of similar religious tendencies, retained a taste for theologic hatred. At that time we noticed the great ‘May meetings’ at Exeter Hall only with that sort of smile with which a sturdy yeoman meets a coterie of yellow Nabobs at Bath or Cheltenham. We knew that bitter execrations of the Pope, and low mutterings against ‘traitor bishops’ and ‘Jesuit professors of Hebrew,’ were accompanied with a sly shrug at ‘the world,’ were currie and pilliu to these assemblies; but, of course, we could not criticise the inexpensive pleasures, so long as they had the decency to confine their follies to themselves. Unhappily, however, our confidence in the improved temper of the age was premature. A recent ill-judged movement of the Papal Court, coupled with Lord John Russell’s crowning act of truckling inconsistency, has given bigotry another lease of life. The ecclesiastical Chartists have re-issued from their holes and corners, determined to rip up in a moment the sore which twenty years had hardly cicatrized, and to snap asunder the delicate thread with which our greatest modern statesman had almost re-attached an alienated people. Once more the Royal Academy, the opera, and the ‘season’ have brought with them as of old, the annual incursion of protesting ‘Protestants.’ Again the standard of St. Jude floats proudly over the Strand, and the army of extermination has re-occupied the fortress of Exeter Hall. The campaign was formally opened on the 12th instant, when the troops defiled before their commander in the flesh. To say that the ‘Protestant Association’ first crossed weapons with the enemy on that day would be absurd; for, in the first place, our printed ticket of admission to the ceremonial contained a significant formula, denoting that the bearer was pledged not to oppose the purpose of the meeting, and there was consequently no crossing of weapons; and, moreover, on the previous evening the light detachment had fallen upon Mr. Bernal Osborne and his Kafirs at St. Stephen’s—though with very dubious success, for want, no doubt, of heavy metal from headquarters. Still, on the whole the revei must be considered satisfactory. We did our best to act up to our orders, and the fact that we were not summarily ejected proves our self-restraint; but give us two such victories, and we are lost. It was interesting, as some one on the platform observed, to turn from the unchristian bickerings of the House of Commons to the glib unanimity of the benevolent meeting. But, although our thoughts were not distracted by conflicting arguments, nor our ears stunned by jarring epithets, our nerves have scarcely recovered the shock of the enormous discordance between the language used by the various speakers and the objects at which they aimed. Rise up, shade of Samuel Johnson, and be taught that, in the nineteenth century, ‘toleration’ and ‘intolerance,’ ‘liberty’ and ‘oppression,’ ‘self-negation’ and ‘self-sufficiency,’ ‘truth’ and ‘falsehood,’ have ceased to be a tithetical, and have become synonymous. The noble chairman, Lord Roden, delighted in the reflection that ‘the matter was in the hands of the people,’ and almost in the same breath prayed God not to permit the people to enjoy ‘civil and religious liberty’ in their way. The secretary reported that the principles of association had been advancing all last year at express speed, especially in Ireland. He hereby disproved, by the way, the alleged necessity for giving new steam power to this truculent propaganda, and he unintentionally showed that, after all, the pittance doled out to Maynooth is no great obstacle to Lord Roden’s pious zeal. Finally, he mournfully insisted on the need of a larger supply of ‘earnest’ members of Parliament to ‘nullify the power of the Pope’s members,’ and—upon the decoy duck principle, we suppose—to recruit the missionary revenues.

Another titled orator, after puzzling us with scientific parallelisms between ‘light’ and ‘darkness,’ delivered himself of a tearful homily on the love, tenderness, and Christian amenity due to ignorance and error. Presently, however, to our infinite amazement, he dried his eyes in order to indulge in a denunciation of this very ‘ignorance and error’ which has seldom been equalled, we should think, westward of London Bridge. He then wound up by averring somewhat needlessly, that ‘he was not ashamed’ of his display, for ‘a dear relative of his’ had lately ‘done something very foolish in Italy, while the late Archdeacon Manning was at Rome.’ A fourth performer, with an astuteness suitable to the sex of the greater part of his auditory, took up his position on the ‘dark confessional,’ and let fall a series of ‘prurient’ innuendoes (to adopt his own adjective), which we dare not repeat, but which doubtless merit and will receive golden honors from his fair constituents. After him speaker followed speaker like wasps round a honeycomb. Not one syllable of kindness passed their lip—not one word of admonitory, sympathy or conciliatory reasoning reached our ears. ‘Leave charity behind, all ye who enter here,’ must be the superscription on their doors. True rivals of their gospel prototypes, these gentlemen pass by their blind and wounded brother on the road, with nothing but a curse on his blindness and wounds. To pour in one little drop of oil, to seek to burst the spell of darkness by compassion—this would be pandering to the devil. We own we have no doubts whether the remedies they prefer will meet with ultimate approval.

But it was reserved for Dr. Macneille to lay bare the real purport of meeting. With characteristic courage and eloquence, he informed us that the association has at last determined ‘not to meet Popery by argument, and not to dispel mist of superstition’ by persuasion. Like Clovas and his ‘valiant Franks,’ Dr. Macneille will invade Ireland with starvation and a halter in one hand, and the expurgated edition of the Prayer-book in another, and bid the Celtic heathen take his choice. Perhaps, indeed, at the prize may be attained without invasion; and the which neither the cruelty of Cromwell, nor two hundred years of misery and neglect nor the potato rot, nor any other similar ‘blessing,’

have been able to accomplish, may be effected by these orators by mere dint of virulent language, and by cutting off moral and material supplies.

UNITED STATES.

CONFIRMATION.—The Bishop of Boston visited Portland, Maine, on Wednesday, 23d ult., when two hundred and sixty-three persons received the sacrament of confirmation. Of these, seventeen were converts. The Church of St. Dominick is at present the only church of the Portland Catholics. The land for a new church, which may be a cathedral, is already secured. St. Dominick’s church could not be located in a finer spot. It was built by the late Rev. Mr. French, an apostolic missionary who will long be remembered in Maine. The church, once too spacious for the faithful, has been twice enlarged to meet their growing wants and the last addition, superintended with great judgment by the present excellent pastor, the Rev. Mr. O’Dennell, enables the church to accommodate about fourteen hundred persons, and it was filled on Wednesday, when the sacrament of confirmation was administered by the Right Rev. Bishop.—Boston Pilot.

NEW YORK, JULY 5.—As the steamer Hunchback was going into Vanderbilt’s landing about four o’clock yesterday afternoon with a large number of passengers from New York, and a large number were also waiting to return, the bridge suddenly gave way and precipitated several hundreds into the river. Twelve bodies had been recovered up to eleven o’clock last night, eleven of whom were women and children. There were besides a great many injured. Later.—Five additional bodies have been recovered, making seventeen in all. The Coroner’s Jury have rendered a verdict of “Death by the giving way of the bridge.”

ARREST UNDER THE ASHBURTON TREATY.—NEW YORK, JUNE 28.—There has been a great deal of excitement in this city for the last week, in consequence of a claim made by the English Government under the Ashburton treaty to send home to Ireland a young man named Kain, to be tried for firing at a person named Balf, near Moate in the county of Westmeath. The inquiry was going on for two days before any of his friends knew anything of it—so secretly was the arrest made, and so snugly was the matter intended to have been managed. Not a word would have been heard at all on the matter but for Robert Emmet, son of Thomas A. Emmet, who got some slight intimation of the matter by chance and then made inquiries. He himself then with another counsel appeared to defend the young man, and had the case opened from the beginning; and it is thought that he made out such a case that even under the treaty the man should not be sent back. However, there is no knowing what will be done, as although the Commissioner promised his decision on Thursday last, it has not yet been given. Some say he is afraid to give it publicly, lest there would be an attempt at rescue, and others that he desires to consult special counsel on the construction which should be put on the treaty. If this man is allowed to go back to Ireland we will certainly have some hot times with our Irish adopted citizens, as they say under this treaty no person is possibly safe from some trumped up charge by the English government, and that there would be as much right in the United States government claiming the fugitive slayers who get into Canada from her Britannic Majesty, as for her to claim any Irish here, for they are nothing more than fugitive slaves, and more oppressed ones than those of the South. At all events, the Extradition clause in this Treaty will be sought to be modified. Meagher will receive at the Astor House on Monday next the address of the Trades and Civic Societies. You may expect a magnificent reply.—N. Y. Correspondent of Boston Pilot.

KOSUTH.—The Slovak, finding that both parties have ignored him, has taken himself to another line of business, viz., lecturing for the benefit of his family. He gave a discourse last week, in which we find nothing worth notice at present. He is, however, trying to organize a German vote, to be given to an intervention candidate for the Presidency. He has the impudence of his master, assuredly. His memory, too, is very short. He has everywhere said that he cannot and will not meddle with our domestic concerns. Let him go on, every step will plunge him more deeply in the mire.—Boston Pilot.

The thunder storm of last week appears to have been unprecedentedly severe in Massachusetts, and some of the adjoining States. The lightning struck in about fifty different places, doing extensive damage, and in some instances destroying human life.—Many remarkable escapes are recorded. We have not been visited by such a frightful thunder storm for many years. The clouds were alive with electricity and mischief, and the thunder was unusually heavy. The storm lasted between three and four hours, during which time a large quantity of rain fell.—Ib.

In the Boston Supreme Court, Wm. H. Farrar, Esq., made the closing plea in the case of Thomas Davis, charged with the murder of his sister, occupying five hours. He closed at a quarter to twelve, when the Court asked the prisoner if he had anything to add to the arguments of his counsel. He replied he was as innocent of the crime charged him as any one present. After a short recess, the Chief Justice, proceeded in the charge to the jury. At a quarter to 2 o’clock the case was given to the jury, when they retired to decide as to their verdict. At twenty minutes past five o’clock the jury returned into Court with a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was then remanded.—Ib.

CHOLERA—CAUTION TO EMIGRANTS.—DUBUQUE, JUNE 14th 1852.—Emigrants should not travel by the Ohio or Mississippi river at this time of year, as cholera and other diseases prevail there. They should come by the Lakes, via Detroit, New Buffalo, Chicago, and thence to Dubuque or any other point on the Mississippi above Rock Island.—Ib.

The cholera seems to be prevailing to a considerable extent on board the Mississippi steamboats. The St. Louis Republican of the 15th announces the arrival at that port of the steamer Atlantic, with 200 immigrants on board. She had about 40 more deck passengers than the law allowed, and a great deal of sickness had been experienced by her passengers, 16 of whom had died on board. The boat and her whole company were ordered to quarantine.—Ib.

The sum embezzled from the Suffolk bank by Brower and Rand is \$205,718! These two natives have stolen more money in this “haul,” than has been stolen in goods and money by the Irish population since the settlement of Boston.—Ib.

We see it stated that Gen. Lane has accepted a bet from Mr. Garland, of Georgia, of \$10,000, that Gen. Scott will be elected.—Ib.

VACANCY FOR A DOCTOR.—Grenier, the Indian Agent, in New Mexico, wrote home on the 31st of March, that he knew of an opening for an enterprising physician; a vacancy had happened, and he told how. One of the Eutaws, on the San Juan River, was taken sick, and an Indian doctor from Rio Verde, was called in to attend him. Owing to the strength of the disease, or the weakness of the prescription of the doctor, the patient died and was buried. After the funeral the Dr. was taken by the friends of the deceased, tied up, shot and scalped; his wife’s hair was cut off; his house burned, containing all his property; and all his animals killed. This is the law among these Indians regulating doctors. The vacancy is unfilled.—Catholic Telegraph.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF ROBERT JACKSON, native of Queen’s County, Ireland, who emigrated to Canada in 1842. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother, THOMAS JACKSON, Holliston, Mass., U. S.

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