

asserting that there is no justice for them in cases tending to arouse the Protestant feelings of judges and juries.

"We wish we could conclude our observations on this case without saying anything calculated to imply a censure on the jury or the judge, under whose auspices they have, it seems to us, so signally miscarried. From the time when one of them objected to the exclusion of Dr. Achilli from the court, and another, to the searching and reasonable question as to his general chastity, which he did not find it expedient to answer, till the faltering announcement, preceded and followed by unchecked applause, that the justification was not proved to their satisfaction, there is every reason to think that the case was not viewed by the jury with complete impartiality and absence of sectarian feeling. Perhaps this was hardly to be expected; but when we are told that Catholic and Protestant have nothing to do with the decision, we should like to ask who believes that if Dr. Achilli had continued a member of the church of Rome to the present time, and the charge against him had been contained in a speech of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the verdict would have been the same—minus, of course, the cheers and the popularity?"

"We have every respect for the high judicial character and attainments of Lord Campbell, and it is therefore with great regret we find him, in a case of so much delicacy and excitement, drawing attention to the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, 'thanking God' that 'we have no Inquisition in this country,' and, after he had been sufficiently applauded, renewing the remark that it might be applauded again, and assuring the audience with grotesque solemnity, that by admitting this document he did so without the slightest degree of danger to the Protestant religion of this country—a discovery which was received by the enthusiastic audience with a third round of cheers. We now take our leave of this painful subject, trusting we may not soon again be called upon to comment on proceedings so indecorous in their nature, so unsatisfactory in their results—so little calculated to increase the respect of the people for the administration of justice, or the estimation by foreign nations of the English name and character."

#### THE REFORMATION IN IRELAND.

"Which is it," we have been asked, "the second, or the third, or the fourth Reformation in Ireland, that is going on now in the famine, and plague-stricken districts?" Can't say, indeed, since there have been so many of them within the last twenty-five years; we know of seven at least.

There was the great "Farnham" Reformation, and the great "Roden" Reformation, and Lord knows how many more; but this, which, to distinguish it from its fellows, may be called—"The Great Potato Blight, or Typhus Fever" Reformation, is a Reformation, and no mistake. Indeed, if we may believe some of the Evangelical journals, the progress of Protestantism is as rapid as that of its twin-sister, Pestilence, and in another generation we may expect to find poor Paddy converted into, a long risaged, canting, psalm-singing Puritan—twenty times more of a snuffling hypocrite, than the white-cravatted Maw-worm, who is now laboring for his conversion. No doubt of it, Paddy has got a "call," a regular "serious call," and the boys of Tipperary are about to set up in business as the "Serious Family." How this great work is being accomplished is another question. The *Morning Chronicle*, a London Protestant journal, speculates as follows:—

"The fact, then, that very many Irishmen are throwing off their allegiance to Rome, we conceive to be indisputable. The spirit of the movement may be another question. Since the great conversions made by Lords Farnham and Roden, the English mind has been a little suspicious on these matters. Some twenty-three years ago there was a Farnham 'Reformation.' Many peasants embraced 'Protestantism.' But the neophytes could not live upon a negative; and what way of feeling them could be cheaper than enabling them to keep pigs? For a time there was a perfect frenzy for pigs and Protestantism, and gridions rose 25 per cent. The bacon certainly was not intended as a bribe, but, with a population so miserably poor, it acted as one. When the anxious inquirers found that the supplies ran short, their heretical doubts disappeared, and they quietly returned to the chapel, and to the confessional. We remember hearing it rumored that, in one hard year, a number of converts were gathered by the Earl of Roden. We are not sure whether it was soup, or meat, which the benevolent noblemen disseminated simultaneously with Protestant tracts. A lady is said to have addressed one of the proselytes, 'Well, Pat, so you intend to live a Protestant?' 'Yes, place your ladyship.' 'And to die one also?' 'O thin, may Saint Patrick, and Saint Malachy forbid!' exclaimed the zealous adherent to the Thirty-nine Articles.

"The present 'Reformation,' like its predecessors, is, according to some, all purity and Protestantism—according to others, all soup and meat. Listen to Mr. Dallas—and a nation is arising from the valley of dry bones. Hear Mr. Hardiman—and 'shops have been established, where souls are taken in exchange for broth and yellow flour.' Mr. H. W. Wilberforce will tell us that the land is covered with colonies of well-housed, well-employed, and rosy-cheeked converts, and that it swarms with agents who hint to tenants that their only choice lies between precipitate eviction and a candid reception of Protestant instruction."

We copy the following amusing squib from the *Catholic Standard*:—

#### ITALIAN IMAGE-BOYS v. PROTESTANTISM.

LETTER TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD DERRY, &c.

My Lord,—Knowing how anxious your lordship is for the purity of the Protestant religion, as established in this country, I beg, as a subject of her beloved Majesty the Queen, to call your attention to the notorious fact of certain vagabond Italians, evidently sent by his Holiness for the conversion of this country to the Roman Catholic Religion, and who are known as the "Italian Image Boys." As long as the said foreigners offered for sale the plaster busts of Shakespeare, the Duke of Wellington, and such innocent subjects, they did not act in any way contrary to the spirit of the act, passed in the 10th year of the reign of his late Majesty, King George IV.; but when we, Protestants, see the kind permission of the liberal laws of this country so abused, as the attempt to sell such Papistical images as the Crucifix, Madonnas, Angel

Guardians, &c., which continually meet our eye in the public streets of her Majesty's highway, we cannot but feel disgusted and scandalized. And, my Lord, of what use are such "objects and symbols" of worship, as you beautifully express similar things in your Lordship's Proclamation? Have we not small and large "Greek Slaves," "Dancing Nymphs," dressed in every way to suit the hot season of the year? The exertion that your lordship and right hon. friends must have used to produce the late Proclamation, would prevent me requesting your Lordships for another scientific lucubration, and, under the circumstances, I beg to forward, for your lordship's approval, the following

#### PROCLAMATION.

"VICTORIA R.—Whereas, by a recent Proclamation issued in the present year of our reign for the relief, comfort, and gratification of our Roman Catholic subjects, it is declared that no Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, nor any member of religious orders, &c., &c., should exercise any of the rites or ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion, or wear the habits of his orders, save within the usual places of worship of the Roman Catholic religion, or in private houses; and, whereas, it has been represented to us that some subjects of the Holy See, and called Italian Image Boys, have exercised the rights of our British subjects in the highways and places of public resort, and have frequently, in unceremonial dresses, borne on their heads, objects or symbols of what our Catholic subjects cherish and love in their religion—namely, images of angel-guardians, Madonnas and crucifixes in plaster, to the great scandal and annoyance of large numbers of our people, and to the manifest danger of being broken; and, whereas, it has been represented to us that such images have been carried under the windows in the sight, and to the annoyance of a certain portion of our female subjects who have reached a certain age, and called 'old maids;' and to the scandal of those, our beloved subjects, who frequent at a sacred place called Exeter Hall. We have, therefore, thought it our bounden duty, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this, our Royal Proclamation, solemnly warning all those whom it may concern, that whilst we are resolved to permit the said Italian image boys to offer for sale modest 'Greek Slaves' and 'Venuses,' and to protect our beloved subjects in the undisturbed enjoyment of the purchase of the same, we are determined to prevent and repress such offences as the sale of the aforesaid objects or symbols of worship, whereby the offenders may draw upon themselves the punishments attending the violation of the laws, and the peace and security of our dominions may be endangered.

"Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, whatever day it may be, and in the present 15th year of our reign.

#### "God save the Queen."

May I beg your Lordship to take this into immediate consideration. It will tend to show your Lordship's great care for the Protestant institutions of this country, and thereby ensure a return of the Protectionists in the present election. Should your lordship consider the proclamation too kind, you can, of course, add such fines and penalties as your Lordship may think fit. I am, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient servant, Richmond, Surrey. ANTI-HUMBUG.

A correspondent of the *Toronto Mirror* asks, how it came to pass that a telegraphic message from Toronto to the Very Rev. Mr. Gordon of Hamilton, warning him of the approach of the Orange processionists, and of the danger of a collision, "was delayed at the office in Hamilton until after the arrival of the boat," and the subsequent unfortunate fray? The *Mirror* states, authoritatively, that the message, despatched from Toronto at 3-30 p. m., and which, if delivered in time, would have put the Rev. Mr. Gordon on the alert, and might, probably, have prevented the fatal collision, was not delivered until between the hours of seven and eight. The *Mirror* adds, that "this is not the only instance in which messages to Hamilton, affecting Catholic interests, have been delayed until useless." If these statements be true, it would appear that the Anti-Catholic managers of the Telegraph office at Hamilton, are the parties chiefly to blame for the fatal events which ensued the non-delivery of the message; and that to their dishonest conduct, in withholding a message, for whose delivery they had been paid, is owing the death of the unfortunate McPhillips. Perhaps they knew that their own friends were well armed, well supplied with ammunition, and anticipated the results that followed from the collision, viz.—the death of a b—Papist. We agree with our contemporary, in trusting that "a searching inquiry will be made into the matter."

On Sunday last the mortal remains of Mgr. J. J. Lartigue, the first Bishop of the diocese of Montreal, were removed from their original resting place, and deposited in the vaults beneath the Chapel belonging to the Grey Nuns. The reason for their translation was the great fire on the 8th inst., which, by destroying the Cathedral, had exposed the tomb in which the ashes of the venerated prelate hitherto had reposed. An immense crowd accompanied the conveyance from the Providence Convent to the Grey Nunnery.

We owe our readers an apology for not having sooner announced the visit of Mr. T. D. McGee, and the postponement of his proposed lectures, in consequence of the late terrible disaster. Some time in the course of the autumn, Mr. McGee proposes to pay us another visit, and we can venture to promise him a genuine Irish welcome—provided another conflagration do not occur, to shrivel up the energy and the hospitality of our Irish citizens.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Quebec, M. Enright, £5; Cornwall, Mrs. Y. M'Donnell, 12s 6d; Petit Rocher, Rev. E. Donnelly, £1 12s 6d; Chateauguay, J. Quig, 12s 6d; Horganburgh, Rev. T. Keveany, 6s 3d; Peterboro', T. McCabe, 10s; Grafton, J. Condy, 5s; Howick, J. Garry, 4s 9d; Sherrington, W. McCaffry, 12s 6d; St. Vincent, Rev. Mr. Dumortier, 6s 3d; Springfield, H. Young, 8s 5d; Plantagenet, D. McGregor, 6s 3d; Rev. Mr. McGee, 12s 6d; Coteau Landing, J. Perrigo, 15s; Richmond, P. Cavanagh, 6s 3d; Madoc, E. Franklin, 11s 3d; Pakenham, J. Otterson, 6s 3d; Cornwall, J. Stuart McDonald, 6s 3d.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

We have received from Messrs. Sadlier, "Cobbett's Legacy to Parsons," and part 1 and 2 of the "Songs of the Nation," being a collection of popular, political songs, by the writers of the Dublin Newspaper Press. The first is a re-print of a well known work of sturdy old Cobbett, in which the author asks, and answers a few pertinent questions, such as—"How came there to be an Established Church?" "How came there to be people called Dissenters?" and—"What is the foundation of the domination of the former over the latter?" The second is a series of patriotic songs, full of love for Ireland, and, it is almost needless to add, of hatred—intense hatred—of Britain, and British rule.

Mr. Rollo Campbell has published in an extra an exceedingly well executed map of the city of Montreal, showing the districts which have been ravaged, not only by the late conflagration, but by the other fires which, within the last three years, have destroyed so much valuable property in Montreal. A full explanation accompanies the map. Price 3d.

"An Essay on the Registry Laws of Lower Canada," by John Bonner, A. M. The author trusts that the importance of familiarising the public with laws which ought to be "household words," will serve as an apology for laying this useful little treatise before the public.

#### ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

The annual public examination, and distribution of prizes at this institution was to have taken place on Thursday, the 16th instant, but owing to the sad circumstances in which our city has been plunged by the calamity of the 8th inst., the usual public solemnities were omitted, and the premiums were allotted to the victors in the honorable conflict, in private. The following is the order of the literary exercises, as announced, and the names of those who carried off the premiums:—

I.—OVERTURE.—Piano and violin, by A. Meilleur, and D. Senecal.  
II.—DEBATE IN ENGLISH ON THE SLAVE QUESTION: An homage to Father Claver, S.J., Apostle of the Negroes, beautiful by Pius IX., 21st September, 1851.  
1. An historical sketch, by McPh. Lemoine. 2. Oration in favor of Abolition, by H. Valliers. 3. Oration against Abolition, by G. Collins. 4. Decision in favor of Christian charity and religion, by J. Conlon.  
III.—L'Église sur la Mer du Monde; words by F. Maria De Boylesse, S.J.; Music by F. Lambillotte, S.J.  
IV.—Esquise au College, by F. Duceceau, S.J.; A. Robichaud, H. Bourgeois, O. Loranger, E. Dufort, D. Senecal, A. Denonville, P. Brousseau, H. Hudon, L. Brouillet, A. Lemoine, G. Cadieux.  
V.—Distribution of premiums, and proclamation of the examination notes.  
Note:—The examination took place the 10th, 12th, and 13th of July.  
VI.—Farewell Song.

Christian Doctrine.—1st course—1st premium, D. Senecal; 2nd pr., T. Conlon. 2nd course—1st pr., E. d'Orsonnens; 2nd pr., A. de Rocheblave. 3rd course—1st pr., C. Dorion; 2nd pr., P. Grothe.

#### RHETORIC:

Excellence—premium, J. Conlon; Application—pr., O. Pagnin; Latin discourse—pr., L. Charlebois; French discourse—J. Conlon; English discourse—pr., L. Charlebois; Latin poetry—pr., J. Conlon; Latin version—pr., L. Charlebois; Greek—J. Conlon; History—J. Conlon; Mathematics—J. Conlon.

#### BELLES LETTRES:

Excellence—premium, P. Ryan; Application—P. Ryan; Latin narration—P. Ryan; French narration—E. Frechette; English composition—T. Lawlor; Latin poetry—P. Ryan; Latin version—A. Alie; Greek—E. Dulon; History—McPh. Lemoine; Mathematics—A. Alie.

#### CLASSICS:

Excellence—premium, A. McMillan; Application—D. Curran; Latin composition—D. Senecal; Latin version—E. Hudon; Latin versification—A. McMillan; Greek—A. McMillan; French composition—P. Comte; English composition—A. McMillan; History—E. Hudon; Geography—P. Comte; Arithmetic—J. Morneau; ex æquo—P. Comte.

#### FIRST GRAMMAR CLASS:

Excellence—premium, A. de Rocheblave; Application—E. d'Orsonnens; Latin composition—E. d'Orsonnens; Latin version—E. d'Orsonnens; Greek—L. Labelle; French—A. de Novion; English—A. de Rocheblave; History—A. de Rocheblave; Geography—J. Vallis; Arithmetic—A. de Rocheblave; Writing—T. McCulloch.

#### SECOND GRAMMAR CLASS:

Excellence—1st premium, J. Brousseau; 2nd premium, A. Mullins. Application—1st, J. Brousseau; 2nd, H. Hudon. Latin composition—1st, J. Lacroix; 2nd, J. Brousseau. Latin version—1st, J. Lacroix; 2nd, N. Leamy. French—1st, P. Elmsley; 2nd, N. Leamy. History—1st, J. Brousseau; 2nd, J. Lacroix. Geography—1st, P. Elmsley; 2nd, A. Mullins. Arithmetic—1st, P. Elmsley; 2nd, J. Sorg. Writing—1st, T. David; 2nd, P. Elmsley.

#### THIRD GRAMMAR CLASS:

Excellence—premium, A. Boyer; Application—A. Boyer; Latin composition—C. Dorion; Latin version—T. Benachamp; French—A. Boyer; English—W. Kelly; History—P. Grothe; Geography—G. Grant; Arithmetic—A. Boyer; Writing—F. Curesyn.

#### FIRST COMMERCIAL CLASS:

Excellence—premium, A. Dion; Application—A. Dion; English—A. Levert; French—A. Levert; Geography—C. Nelson; Arithmetic—A. Levert; Writing—J. Blask; Book-keeping—A. Levert.

#### ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLASS:

Excellence—premium, J. Barsalo; Application—J. McCormick; English—A. Charlebois; French—J. Barsalo; History—B. Berthelot; Geography—E. Lemoine; Arithmetic—J. McCormick; Writing—A. David.

#### RUDIMENTS:

Excellence—premium, C. de Lorimier; Application—G. Cadieux; English reading—E. David; French reading—C. de Lorimier; Arithmetic—N. Vadeboncoeur; Writing—N. Vadeboncoeur.

#### NATURAL HISTORY:

Elements of Botany—premium, H. Valliers. The College will re-open on the 1st Wednesday of September, at eight o'clock in the morning.

#### PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY.

The progress of the Catholic Church in Western Canada is indeed consoling in the extreme, and cannot but excite in the hearts of the faithful feelings of gratitude, towards that Providence which has so zealously and unceasingly watched over both the temporal and spiritual affairs of this happy land. In no manner can we judge more reliably of the rapid strides of Catholicity in this Province than in the multiplication of temples dedicated to the worship of the living God, and of schools where Catholic youth may receive a sound and wholesome education blended with religious and moral teachings. Even in our own City how great has not been the change effected within a few brief years. It is true the laborers in the vineyard have been multiplied and new zeal has been infused into the Catholic body, which having been wisely and judiciously directed by the venerated Prelate of the Diocese, has not failed to produce the most hopeful and consoling fruits.

Among the most recent and encouraging evidences of this progress are the efforts now being made to erect in the western portion of our City a Church and School Establishment, for the accommodation of a very large number of the Catholic body residing in that vicinity. This will go far to supply a want long felt by those who were compelled at no little sacrifice to assist at Divine Service in St. Paul's or the Cathedral. The site—in McDonald's Square—is in every respect admirably adapted for the purpose, comprising a fine area of upwards of an acre and a half at the junction of Adelaide and Bathurst Streets, fronting on the latter. This property was granted by the Canadian Government to the late Bishop McDonald for the purpose to which it is now about being applied.

We sincerely trust that not only those who in a more especial manner will be benefited by the erection of this Church, but also our energetic friends in the centre and east of the city will not be backward in testifying, on the present occasion, their zealous anxiety for the progress of our holy religion in this diocese.—*Toronto Mirror*.

His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, animated by that ardent spirit of Christian charity which has been ever the characteristic virtue of the true pastor of souls, has sent us (*Mirror*) for publication the following note, addressed to the Clergymen of his Diocese:—

"Rev. and Dear Sir,—Twelve hundred houses burned in Montreal, fifteen thousand persons without shelter, and thousands of them destitute of everything, £300,000 worth of property destroyed, speak louder than whatever we could say about such a visitation of Providence. Now let us answer to that appeal of the Master of Fire, wealth and destruction; let us show that we are Christians; if New York and other cities of the United States are at work in order to relieve our own elder sister, what should we not do? If we, Clergymen, put ourselves at the head of the charitable move in a manner worthy of our avocation, our help sent to Montreal will be universal, substantial and speedy. Therefore, immediately after the reception of the present letter be pleased to organize in all your missions the most efficient subscriptions in your power in behalf of our suffering brethren of Montreal; and send through your nearest Bank without any delay the respective proceeds of your energy and of the generosity of all our people to His Worship the Mayor of Montreal.

"May the spirit of charity open all our hearts and purses."  
J. ARMANDUS, F. M.,  
Bishop of Toronto.

Hamilton, July 15th, 1852.

THE MONTREAL SUFFERERS.—His Lordship, the Bishop of Toronto, has directed that a Collection be made in St. Michael's Cathedral next Sunday, in aid of those who suffered so severely by the late calamitous fire in Montreal. His Lordship has also directed that the door collections at all the Masses, usually applied to the liquidation of the debt of the Cathedral, be appropriated to the same purpose. It is hoped that the congregation of Saint Michael's will come forward and testify their sympathy for the Montreal sufferers by their liberal contributions on this occasion. We do not know the amount that we may be visited by a similar calamity, and it is the duty of us all to do what we can to alleviate the misfortunes of those who have lost so severely. We understand that his Lordship's own subscription is most liberal.—*Mirror*.

#### THE CENSUS.

The result of the late population returns has been published. From it we learn that, for the first time, the population of Upper Canada exceeds that of Lower Canada. The Upper Province has increased more rapidly in population within the last four years, than in any similar period which preceded it, with the single exception of the four years between 1830 and 1834, a time of extraordinary emigration:—

	1824	1830	1834	1840	1846
Upper Canada	151,097	210,437	261,060	320,693	372,502
Lower Canada	407,515	463,357	486,055	523,292	550,630

In the ten years from 1841 to the end of 1851, the population was considerably more than doubled, while, during the same period, that of the neighboring Union only increased a little more than a third.

The population of the Lower Province is announced by the Quebec *Canada* at 904,782, a much larger number than was expected, which leaves a majority for Upper Canada of only 45,745. The Lower Province, during the last eight years, has been advancing faster than ever before, as will be seen by the following statement:—

	1825	1831	1837	1843	1849
Lower Canada	423,630	511,019	600,782	690,782	904,782

Great as this is, the same period of eight years has enlarged the population of Upper Canada far more:—

UPPER CANADA.		LOWER CANADA.	
1844.	1852.	1844.	1852.
560,000	950,530	690,772	904,782.

—*Montreal Pilot*.

An inquest was held on Monday, 26th inst., at the General Hospital, before the Coroner of 11th District, Joseph Jones, Esq., on the body of one Martin Delany, a laborer employed on the line of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, who was run over on Wednesday, 21st inst., at Shipton. It appears that while he was in the act of unhooking one of the cars, he was caught and fell on the rail, when he was pushed on by the cars for about the distance of six feet, and a compound fracture of the thigh was the consequence, from the effects of which he never rallied until death put an end to his sufferings, in the Hospital on Friday last. He was a native of Ireland, and aged about 19 years. He bore a good character for industry and sobriety on the work upon which he was employed.—*Montreal Herald*.

WARNING TO BATHERS.—Bathers in the river, especially boys, should be cautious of advancing into the current. On Monday evening, a boy of about ten years of age, while bathing at the Windmill Point, got beyond his depth, and would inevitably have been drowned, but for the prompt assistance afforded him by a laborer in the neighborhood, named John Driscoll, who, on hearing his screams, threw off his clothes, and swam to the rescue of the little fellow.—*Id.*

OCEAN STEAMERS.—We are very happy to learn that the Hon. Mr. Young has been successful in the completion of his arrangements for a line of steamers, fortnightly during summer, to Quebec, and monthly during the winter to Portland.—*Gazette*.

#### Died.

In this city, on the 26th inst., Mary Corrigan, wife of Mr. Maurice Murphy, of the Montreal Post Office Department, aged 38 years.  
In this city, on the 28th inst., Mr. Patrick Mullins, a native of Sligo, Ireland, aged 70 years.

#### INFORMATION WANTED,

OF ELEANOR MULHALL, wife of MICHAEL WALLACE, from the parish of Clough, County Kilkenny, Ireland. Herself and family landed in Montreal in the summer of 1847, and started for Kingston, accompanied by her brother-in-law, Pierce Wallace. Any information of her whereabouts, addressed in care of Mr. KERN BRENNAN, George Street, Grifftown, Montreal, will be gratefully received by her husband, Michael Wallace.

Upper Canada papers would confer a favor on the inquirer, by inserting this advertisement.  
July 29, 1852.