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THE IDEAS OF A CATHOLIC AS TO
Trandated from the French of $A b b \dot{C}$ Martinet, for the


Who does not see that our fair Europe is seriously indisposed? From head to foot what alarming symptoms!
Her noble countenance, alternately faint and contracted, passes incessantiy from rosy-red to death-like paleness: Her eye, once so clear, so commanding, is fixed in stolid indice, opens with a teath so worthy to coimnand, now utters but wid, incolherent words. Her feet, where are they? In the mire, which she coes bat increase, by lier tramping. Her arms either
hang listlessly; or more couvulively. She does things which would proroke a smile, were they not so diplorable. She tears the hair from her head and
throws it under her feet, to see whether the latter throws it under her feet, to see whether the latter
members will feel better whien they trample on the members will feel b
B:ouors of the head.
s:ouors of the head
Decidedly our Europe must lose either life or reason, if the remedy be not speedily applied. What then, is to be done
Some say-You are frightened for nothing. It is
merely a swoon. Our Europe merely a swoon. Our Europe, having conceived by
the modern spirit, is pregnant of a new world. Do the modern spirit, is pregnant of a new world. Do
not treat as disease what is no more than a qualm- a mot treat as insease wheal is uo more than a qualm-a
state of transition. Leare it to us to take care of the patient ; we have vine egar from four robbers." A way with you, quacks! it is because she has robbers, that Europe is so much disordered. You propose to be but slarpers, you would be assassins.
Feurope is only pregnant of the millions of children, whom she is accustomed to give us crery year. The transition so perceptible is that from life to death, is the remedy be not at hand.
Oibery say- It is a rush of blood, a severe fit or
apoplexy. Let us haste to open at least two veins. apoplexy. Let us haste to oppen at least two veins.
$J_{\text {set }}$ us buru porxder close by her. Without a prompt effusion of blood, and a stimulating fumigation, the catastrophe is inevitable.
Away with you, once more, plysicians who parially know the disease, but have only the treatment of the butcher-school! Has there been any want of the patient lost enough of blood, and inlaled enough of the smoke of power? It is only vow that the terrible effects of the last funigation are beginning to clear away! What a stench of smoke and blood If Eurone have had biood that blod may become gool. No more remedies, at least, no noinere become gool. No more remedies, at least, no nore
riolent remedies! No more drugs ! A good regimen, fiotent remedies! No more drugs A A good regimen,
Tholesome food, frest air, and suitable exercise, these are all that are required.
Why leave that fair queen of nations immured within her capitai? Iet her visit her immense empire, especially those distant provinces now miserably worked by thousands of blood-suckers. Let her dermand an account of their administration from the pitiless Pachas of Asia, and of Africa; let her enlighten them, menace them, and, iS necessary, depose them, had they an hundred tuils instead of one. She
rill every where obtain admiration, gratitude, and ove, and will return hoine in renorated health. The congestion whereby her life is now endangered, and which proceeds solely from inaction and the irregular use of ber strengt th, will be found to have disappeared. This is what simple common sense would say of,
aud to Europe, if Europe could reflect, or if those who are commissioned to reflect for her would only dire into the irightiul convulsions which, to every enlightened eye, are plainly discernible, springing up the remedy the ouly safc and eficacious remedy that Coristian statesmen can or ought to apply.

## God, who two sus ber than to apply

food, who suows sem nothing or, at best by tendency Gid, who tappily for us, occupies himself with the God, who happhy for us, occupies simself with the flich lie lias given, He aets in defalt of nen. Thich he has given, He
What is it that He does?
God acts now with the family of Japeth, is he formerly acted with the three great families wallowing bel. He the around the senseless enterprise of baunited; He now strikes to join together what is too much divided. Now, as then, He strikes as a father; but if we hold out, He will strike as a master.
God said to a minister of wrath, brought forth and kept up on the shores of the Ganges by Asiatic fatal-
isur, filth and carelessness-Thou art not from me;

but I will give thee a mission. It is one of the presubservient to good. Here thou art every ycar lurrying millions and millions to the grave ; the Furopeans know it, yet they take but little beed: "The sufferings of others is a drcam,", as they hare been told by those who despise my law. Go, then, no sanitory rules shall restrain thee : stribe on every
side friguten much, but kill ittle ; tiese are my elfside, frighten much, but kill little ; these are my eldest born; I will correct, but not desiroy them. Perhapls, when they see their science at bay, their
strength powertess, before that Atila of a new kind, they may then turn to me. Then will I say to them Pray, it is well-but act also, and act as children
of the Most High. Those hands which you raise to me, extend them also towards your younger brettrren, who lie grovelling in the mire, olherwise the deadly miasma of the filth will reach yourselves, It is my will that my cliildren should make but one. Choose, therefore, between a community of goods, or a com-
munity of misfortunes ! The clopera ths fas
The cholera has fuffilled its mission. People hare raised their hands a ittle; but her dia no stretch
them towards the east-God las clanged His rod. He said to a host of idlers, and of unrequited taborers-" You cither want work, or that which you have is the work of hell; ask, therefore, for sone
other employment. You see that the great are beguiling themselves with the idea of their power and weallh, so that they will no longer biear my voice make them tremble for their wealh and power, and cry so loudly that they must hear you; but do not strike ; for no sooner would you have overthrown them, than there would arise from amongst yourselves others like unto them, who would make you regret the sleepers. Extermination is My last resource." Again IIe said to some-" Chilidren of darkness, ou are fiece to on doing that which is your stroke gainst the great ones of the carth. You shall do nothiug, for $I$ will place my hand between them and you; but they, percbance, seeing so many arms up-
lifted against them, will say wituin themseres-There are, then, a host of arms which from idleness fall into crime. It is a sad thing to be often oblized to make a show of great criminals executed or pardoned. Let us, then, think of some way to enploy these rims, to turn to account so much ambition, now crimcrowns more telnpting than those we wear.
rowns nore tenptung than those we wear.
The clolera-a communist, a radicalist
bere growling, threatening, and acting Bever where growing, threatening, and acting. Regicide
arms have done their work, and are doing it sill. arms have done their work, and are coing it sull. Do
men think of doing better? That they are disposed that way, we do believe ; but where are the acts? Master does:-
"See" he sass, "that ungrateful Europe who owes to Asia and America, although she has never done aught but ravare dem-al that she bas-amonss,
the rest, an aliment which she highly prizes, and vill reason, for it is excellent and serves ithe half of her people for bread. She is proud of this importation, although it is not the twentieth part of what slie might do if she would but liear me. She says-shail never come. Let us strike with an unknown issease the precious root, and let the evil, threatening Wa her very existence. still others ; let the rivers bear death and destruction where they had before spread life and plenty. Without chastisement we slall obtain nothing from these
seniors of the buman family, wio are wearing awa their lives, either in lusurious case, or in narrow and selfish actirity."
Will the rod be suffcient to stir us up, or must is pass through hands which leave bloody marks, to
say the least? This ridde will be solved ere we are much older.
We must conclude with the inexhaustible subject of the missions, lest any of our readers should imagine that we have merely skimmed over a question in ideas,
and broached not any facts. We have only given texts and broached not any facts. We have only given tests.
"Texts are all very well," they say, "but how are Texts are all very well,", they sar," "but how are
they to be got into people's heads?" You think too meanly of Europe and of yourselves. Doubtless, thee hands of remain barron you cave them in may well discover hem in a spot which you have
mater roull and, uforme

## Yough and unformed

and the skilluy hand to lapiary's chisel to hew them for you to put them in group and polish them, it i pou will be more seasible of the power of Christian

Some folks will say-These are fine projects for
the Sacristy! Well, the word makes little differ eoce; but jost talie the trouble to consider if, is that
sacristy the five parts of the
themseives very comfortable.
(From N. Y. Frecman's Jouraln!)
Persecution still rages on the face of the earth. The blood of Christians is yet fowing, Where In Europe? Yes. In Rome? No. In Spaiu or
Austria? No. Neither in Jtay, Spain or Austria Austrial No. Neither in Italy, spain or Ausiria
does blood flow either for the Catlolic fiuth nor for heress. Where then does persecution rage? Why in England! In England, the temple of heresy and
unbelief. The very shrine of Protestantism, where the impure idol is worslipped. Yes, in England persecution rages; edicts rivalling, and closely copy-
 three Centurie: of the Cliristian Era are issued by British Minist rs in the name of the British throne. The Goverument and the Courts of law of Eagland stir up the blinid fury of the enemies of the Catholic are roused to sice is trampled in the dust; che mob down the liouses of Catholics and the Churches of the Most Holy; and when the mob has done its worst the serrants of English "law" are sent to
seize the wounded rictims and to imprison them in English prisons.
Persecution, then, rages in England. Persecution for conscience sake. In that England where the most savage errors in relif, on, morals, and social Jife lave free scope, on the ground that it is the
country of personal liberty. In England where country of personal liberty. In England where Mrormons transact their infanous bargains, where the
Agapemony is protected in its lewd and revolting Agapeminy is protected in its leerva and rerolting
rites by the police ; where the devil and his works are all encouraged; there, as of rightit it should be the Catholic Clurch has its Sanctuaries rifled, her pricsts insulted and beaten, and her pectple slaughtthe Enow long is this to conine? How long is know not precisely how long, but we know that even a heathes tad olyerved enough of the course of the world to liave said "Quem Deus wult perdere prius demantat."
England is mad, and there are tens of millions who ong for her speedy destruction. What say the nillions of Frenclh Catholics to the blood and the slavery of their brethren in England? What thinks Catholic Austria? What think the millions of Ca holics in northerra Germany and in the Lourlands? What thinks Catholic Spain? What thinks all IMrope united of this diabolical power, which, after laving done for many years her utmost to create
trouble and revolution throurlout the Continent and being ignominiously defeated has turnell will a ferocity unnatural eren to wild beasts upon her own chitren, and wreaks upon those of then who are Cathoiics the rage slie freels againt the faith that has sared the rest of Europe from her snares? Onh, it is
time for Europe to think and to feel that England is o longer human. Slie is possessed bodily by the devil, and as slie insanely rages against everything good and holy, so, in the name of God and of man it sood and holy, so, in the name of God and
She las for hundreds of years been preparing on potent instrunent for her own clastisement. Her orrible wrongs done to the country that of all other thin. Ireland, that nerer did her an injury. Ireland that foolishly cleaved to her in every fortune, fighting her battes and sustaining her pride-this Ireland ing her battes and sustaining her prize-this reand
slie has cradled and tutored and disciplined in thi school of the most outrageous wrongs. At length for the last lalf century this Ireland has been nouring forth her millions upon other soils; on America, anu on the colonies of Great Britain. Away from her tyranny they have sprung into the mast active and luxuriant growth. They lave bold hearts, strong
ands ; and at length thousands and tens of thousands mong tha coming rich. But hearts hands anl! money are all ready, among these many millions, for one task,- - 1
it the huinilation, may the utter gierthrow of the is the humiliation, nay the utter owerthrow of the
English Gorernment. They veill accomplish it. They uvill compass it yct. Fo the third and to the fourll generation the blood of the Irish, let it mix as it may with French, German, English, or any other, will 1 burn and tingle with natural antipathy to England heir religion, as you teach them their duties in this world, teach them, and tell them to teach thicir sons if the end be not sooner accomplished, that the Enrlish are the Turks and Infidels of molern times; to abridge wlose power, or to root out whose dominion is the best service a stout heart, a strong band, or heary purse can help to accomplish in this world. What is the question that has a hundred time been discussed already in our hearing in regard to the two candidates for the Presidency in this country ence! And, if we did not believe that both of then
were so ; if we thought that one of them were, like Daniel Webster, incapable of doing minythats seriousfy 10 offend England, we would proclaian the fact,
for we would consider it sy nonyrous with biter bigotry, and excessire corruptness.
Yes, Irishmen will yet prove pitent ansug the onemies of England. Whaever annong the princes the prayers of miltions of Catholies for bis suecess, and of aid in money or in men from millions of Irisi hood throughout the world.
Let Louis Napoleon reflect on this. He is a man of extraordinary power, and called ta periorm a high mission. Christendos thauks lim for what be his done in France; for stilling the voice of the demagoguc and crushing the remomous head of Socialism in its very den. He bas done well for France, better than his uncle ever did. Alison tells us in the last number of Blackizood's. Marcazine that this sian-
gular man lias during his life pot ouly predicted that gular man lias during his life not only predicted that
he would be the Supreme ruler of Trance thut that he would be the Supreme ruler of France, but that he would make war on Enghud; and avenge the for-
tuncs of Waterloo tuncs of Waterloo. If Louis Napoleon wishes to
rule in the learts of another nation as he rules over the minds and boulies of the rerench as he ruiles over bold his and bouk of he Yrach, let han strike a bold blow at the very heart of Fngland, and the wants men they will fill his suls with the s. the of soldiers that chased five tiuns their number on the plains of Mesico. If he wants skidful engineers pains of Mesico. In he wants skiflul engmers
there are enough of the very flower of the oficers of lore are enough or the very hlower of the onizers on
our army who are Catholics, and wlo, in such a cause, would lasten to his stapdards. If France does not furaish him with inoney enough, the contributions they will raise in the United States and wherever else they are, will fill his coffers. Let limm
wital then, in return for all the plottingy of England against the tranquillity of Europe strike her a blow that will crust her to the dust.
But, is not so, Irishmen learn in Amprica to bide their time. Year by year the United States aud England must touch each other more and more nearly on the seas. Year by ycar the Irish are ba-
coming more powerful in America. At lenyth the propitious moment will come. Some accidental sudden collision-and a Presidential canpaiign close at
hand. We will then use the hand. We will then use the very profigacy of our politicians for our yurposes. They will want to buy he claring war on Great Britain, and wipina - by cassame time the stans of councessions wing off at the hat our Websters and men of lis kial havences ted to be heaped upon the $A$ merican llang by ti.e insolence of British agents.
In view of these things we would exlort Engiand ion, and eforimating her decrees of petty persecuof her inhabitants. The disaffection of so many of ber own most patient subjects will be no hitle assist ance in making the work of her overthow eacy.

## 1 SISter of mercy

We read as follows in ${ }^{2}$ Indépendunce Belge Shal Soult. Rue de l'Unirersité, Paris:
"The night was dark; a Sister of Mercy was sit nay's bed, and suplied to hime with anbe de No derotedness, all the cares his position required. 'That Sister of Mercy was a young girl, 22 years old, and he cister of Mercy was shedding was argonised, and a sudden, eight o'clock began to strike; the religions ose, kissed the forelead of the dying tnau, and made ber preparations to depart. ' My S Sister,', ssid the watching priest, who was reacuing the prayers for the art,' ittle,', renlied the priest. ' you shall receive the last reath of your father.'"
The young Sister of Mercy was Mademoisellc有 Dalmatia, who entered the order as a novice about Hosphital of Easo, and is now a Sister of Mercy at the She had then elin, founded by the Duke d Auraale. he had then a dowry of about $£ 4,000$, and could France. She preferred to moll this thious names ious name of Sister IJouise, and deroted her life to hic pious care of those ua, and prod her wie to here either to die or to be cured. The priest wis ed her to stay. "No"" sid the "the me to leave the place at eight oclock rule orcess whaterer the rule orders, and the grief which I carry, with me will make my sacrifice more meritorious. She a second time kissed her fatber, who did not ieel hat last farewell, and went away praying for himanidid
shedding bitter tears: The Marquis de Mornapectied during the night."

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.
CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND. We (Tablet) hare been just now iarored with the accompanyiag letter, receeved Thomas Devereu Esin, the nevily elected M.P. for Wesford.
We hope the example set by the patriotic member for Wexford, the first Irish member elected to
the new Parliament, will be followed by every Cathothe new Parliament, will be followed by every Catho-
lic member who may be returned at the present lic member who may be returned at the presen elections; for now, more than at any other tare, as hey called on to assist in uphong tablishing new bulwarks arainst the aggressions Protestant bigoty, whether in the minder shape godless education, or the more demonilike
"Weyford, 9:l June, 1855.
"My dear Lord Archbishop-It is wilh much pleasure t take the occusion of my re-election to paritiaonder for $£ 20$, to be appied towards the establistument if the Catholic University of Ireland.
Lord Archbishop, yours very sincerel),
"To his Grace the Lord Arui Ruomas $\begin{gathered}\text { Dubin.," }\end{gathered}$
Death or the Bishop or Kilmacduagh.It is indeed wild heartfelt regret that we have to announce the death of the goou and venerabe Bistiop
of Kilmacduagh, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Frencl. His Lordshi; expired this morning at sis oclock, after a Trotracted illhess: he had attained an alvanced age. This venerable Prelate was a Friar of the Dominican Order in this town, and son of a forner Protestant
Warden ; he was bininself elected Catholic Warden Warden ; he was binsself elected Catholic Warden
in 1813. The sad intelligence of lis death will be in 1813 . The sal ined with real grief in Galway and througlout by all classes., Galvay Packet.
We are informed that an election of a condjutor Bishop for the diocese of Kcrry will be held in a few ays, and that amongst the names spoken of are those Tolin O'Sullivan, Kenmare ; Right Rev. Dr. Keane, Bistop of Ross; and the Yery Rer.Dr. Renelan, Bistesideat of
Provinclal Synod of Oscott.-Juiy, 15.Since the first session on Wednestay week the tine has been fuly occupied in the particular congregations
composed of Bishops and Divines, among whom the sulbjects to be treated of in the session were distributed for previous discussion. The second general congregation was held on Sunday, tollowed by others Pontifical Mass was Birmingham, the Cardinal and Prelates assisting, and a sermon preached by the Rev. H. E. Manning, on he words, I have compassion on the multitudes,' Church evpassion of Our Lolu is fulfiled in the children, restoring the perfect order of the Church afler centuries of desolation, and taking up the work, through her Bishops, as af they had only left it yes-
terday. The second session was held on Tuesuay, terday. The second session was held on Tuestay, ley, in preseace of the Dr. Newman. He showed that sermon order of mature is a succession of decay and that vation, but the gifts of grace are scarcely ever resvation, but the gifts of grace are scarcely ever res-
tored where they have once been lost. Yet such a miracle seemed to be toking place in the present time, and in a manner so marvellous that, contrasting it with the state of Catholics thirty years ago, if the venerated founder of that college conld be imngined
to have scen in vision, and described the building that succeeded his own, the scene then taking place in it, he would have been simply told it is imposisible; but might be but like an English spriug, with many a keen blast to be encountered; and though the martyrs of
the last three centuries could not fiil by their death to win many souls to life, yet it might be that the purgation they had gone through was not yet conaplete. It was announced that the closing session is
to be beld on Saturday.-Correspondent of Tablet. St. Edwand's Convent of Mercy.-The
nev. H. E. Manning may well be termed the moRev. H. E. Manning may well be termed the mo-
dern Apostle of clarity, that Rev. gentleman having preached erery Sunday for some chavitable object (chiefly poor sclools) since his return from Thome. It
bas bcen announced that he will preach on Thurs a in the chanel of the above most excellent establish ment in faror of the extensive gils' schoal attached to the convent, and on Simday next towards the reCorrespondent of Tablet.
A peuny subscription has been commenced a Suint Niry's, Moorlields, towards the expenses in late trial. The pence of the poor (and the silver o the-richer) members of the congregation are collected at the doors after each Mass. It is to be hoped that this, or some similar plan, will be carried out through
the country, that all, eren the pootest members of the Faith, may hare an opportunity of displaying their sympathy with, and respect for, the Very Rev. de'endant in this most shameless trinl.
Scomland.-Public Procession.-On Sunday
the 4th ult., being the Sunday belween the 4th ult., being the Sunday between the octave of SS. Peter and Paul, there was a solemn public procession at the Church of Sthonor of the glorious Apostles, and to solicit theirtpowerful intercession, Saints; and especially of the Blessed molher of God,
for the advance of the Faith, and the conversion nf slowily round the ground adjoining the clurch, moved sogyy round the ground adjoining the church, chant-
weather was most propitious; and gladsome itindeed
was, to listen to the sounds of Catholic devotion again ringing through the Scottish air. Nothing Anthony's. The 'Tay winds along a wide and irre-
gular channel, between richly wooded slopes, and perfect net-work of undulating hills. On the sout side of the river, extending to Dunkeld, are the ex quisite grounds of Murthly Castle, and south of then ises old Binnam, Camous in Scoisa story. For housand years these lonely solitudes were familia of Ca voice of Catholic prayer, and the solemnitie Catholic ceremonial. And, after three hundred secmed to be almost conscious of the re-awakened strain. The birds seemed to burst forth into louder and gladder songs, and to echo in their woods the esponding litanits. Old Birnam repeated, from his rugged sides, the petitions of the Paithful; and all vith prayer for the return of the ancient days of Failh, to poor benighted Scotland. One could fancy hat the diys of the heroic and pious Stuarts were come again. And the only sad thing was, when the procession was ended, the roice of prayer hushod, and the instrictions of Christ's anointed Priest concluded, to sally forth again, and see around erery which presses, like a loathisome nightimaice, upon the souls and consciences of Scotchnen, and colors, with is own dark hue, ath they say and do. The indefagabe anu gited Prest of SI. Anthony's delivered clear and powerim explanation of the doctrine then dismissed them with his benediction.-Glasgow Free Press.
Conversions.-A young Israclite, named Simon Beliuglonte, was publicly baptised in the Frenel Chapel of the Annunciation, London, on Sunda On the gth of June (St. Joln's day) Mr's. N'Kemna, wife of William M'Kenna, Espl., of Wi glicanism in the church of the Carmelite Conrent North William-street, and was conditionally baptised and formally receised into the Catholic Church by institution. Mrs. MrKenna is dougliter of the late Captain Barrington of the 5 th Dragoon Guards, and randdanghter to Sir Jonah Barrington.
On Thurslay the 10th ult., the feast of Corpus Francis Blake, Esq., J. P., of C'reag Castle, county arvay, was received into the Calholic Church in D. D., President of the Irish College in John Miley, We feel much of the Irisure in College in that citg. the recent conversion of Mr. Nirwin, of Trimity College, to the Catholic faith. Mr. Kirwin is nephew to the Right Hon. Lord Neterville, and an extensive landed propri
lord, Clare, and Galway
We cannot chose our list without noticing another person of to the ranko uncle to the Pight Hon the Eari of Howth. We doubt much whether the ews, a very Jew, famine-stricken counterfoise to a only waiting the return of happier times to restore once turnat fath for which their forefathers were ancestors of those distribntors of the "holl-brolh? of Exeter hall.-Linuericti Reporter.

## IBISH INTELLIGENCE


 4,31 ; ior Mr Mance, 4,429 ; and for Mr. Rey inith
3,$019 ;$



保 The successsul candidates then returnel thanks amid a gool deal of groaning and interruption. The
assemblage dispersed, cheering for Mr. Reyolds, \&e assemblage dispersed, cheering for Mr. Reynolds, \&e.
At the close of the pull, while Mr. Reynolls was addressing the people, and exhorting them to the obpolice forcing their way through the densely crowded and peaceable, and, we rearret to through was orderly and peaceable, and, we regret to add, that we were
shocked at the brual and satvage ferootity of three or four of the body who, with more zeal than discretion,
signaiised hemselyes in the use on th is a pity that anything should occur to interrupt ith
good feeling that has always existed between the present police and the people, and we earnestly hope that those who have the principal responsibility in direct
ing them will exhort them to forbearance and mod ration towards a defenceless crowd, guilty of

## The Buraw or orler."- Tublet.

-It havina been ation City of Dubine Elfction that the bribery oald had been administerent papers the Pillor Blackburne, the Mister of he Rolls, and he Provost of Trinity College, on their presenting
themselves to vote for Messrs. Grogan and Vance, these personages liave written to deny the fact, or that
they voted at all in the election. The Master of the hey voted at all in the election. The Master of the
Rolls uses the following creditable language: I (did Rolls uses the following creditable language:- " I did
not vote at the election for Messrs. Grogan and Yance -first, because I am or opinion. that it is better that those to whom the administration of justice is entrusted
should not take part in politics ; sec:ondly, because enternain the greatest respect for the memury of the stances vote fort Peel, and I should, under no circum sanctioned the observations made on that eminent staterman, at some of the recent political meetings held in the city of Dublin.'
Tuesdey. The former Conservative members, Messra Tuesday. The former Conservative members, Messrs
Napier and Hamilton, were re-elected.

Crry of Coin.- Colonel Chaterton (the Tory can-
didate) was proposed by Mr. John Cotter, and second-
 Serjeant Murphiy (L.) who was seconded by Mr, Jas
Roche, J.P. Mr. Wm. Fagan was then proposed b Mr. Charles Surrue, and seconded by Mr. Nicholas
Murphy, J.1. Mr. Sarsfield proposed Mr. Willian Lumley Perrie. The following was the result of the
poll: Mr. Mrerrier, 194 Colonel Chatterton, 898
Mr. Fagan, 1,200 ; Serieant Murphy, 1,246 .
 ing:-" The polling commenced at eight o'clock thi morning (Monday, July 12) and from that bour up to the
present eleciors continue to flow to the booths. Crowds of wamen and bops, hendect by a band of mmsicic, are
parading the city, beating aloft huge braicles parading hee cits, beang placirus on which are
rens, green banners, and
uscribed in large capital letters, ceivil and religiou, iberty,' 'the outrages aud sacrileges of Stoctport'
 citement prevails in the neigtborhood of the booths windows of Colonel Chatterton's commiltee-rooms in George's street have also been completely shatered
and it is seriously feared luat a riot will take place before the close of the proceedings. For the preserva valry, alud police are drawu up in the vicinity of the polling place. Some of the cavaliry (7th Dragon
Guauts), who are continually moving through thecily, have thuir swords drawa; others have their carbines
unslung, and everything betrays a reatiness on their unslung, and everything betrays a,
part to act at a moment's wanuing.,
Cry of Lanerus.-Mr. F. W. Russell was pro-
posed by W. Howley, Esq., D. . and seconded by
Wi. Mr. Rubert Rodger. William Monsel!, Esq., pro-
posed Serieauis OBrien ; secoulded by the Rev. Johu

 Russel ( (T.) 461 ; James O'Brien, Esq., Serjeanl-nt
Lavw (L.) 48 ; Mr. Thaddens MrDounell, T0. The only didsturbers seem to be the authorities. Mr. Mar-
on, M.Mr, at the head of a squadron of dragoons, has
 ime that any person aftervards found in the street Burser Bopyar
Bel.Fsis Bonouch,--Robert James Tennant, (the
hte Liberal menber), was proposed by Hugh Magill



Dusdats.-Mr. Samuel Jackson Turner proposed, Mr. P. N. Mroy Garthan, as a fit and prover perso Mreprent hoy Garthan, as a fit and proper person to
reprent the borough in parlianment. The Very Rev.
Dr. Kieran, P.P., V.c., Froposed George Bower
Esq., is af an and proper person to represent the Bo verg of Dundal/ in ithe elest parlianment. Mr. Bowto the poill
ATHilose Borouarir.-William Keagh, Esq, was
proposed by he Rev. Jolin OPReilly secoude by



 Mienael Kelly, Ese. The following was the resnl|
of the polling:-Mr. Charles Townley, 153 ; Mr. Somers, 110.
Thalee Borough.-Mr. Marrice O'Connell was re $^{\prime}$ turned withuut opposition, Mir. George H. Kiwderly,
(Lurd Derly's solicilor) lanving withdravn from the contest.
 ber. John Legy, Esq., of Glynnpark, secoulded the
nomination. Jolin Barmeth, Esq., proposed W, Frith, Esq., (L.) and James Kelued, Esq, seconded
the nomiamion. The Tory candidate, Coton, has


 nation. At hie clase of the pole the voles were-io
Sir Dendann Norreys, 58 ; for Captain Eustace. 41.
 0; Dufy, 7 .
posed by the Rev. Janes Wadth, secouled by Mro Thomas Cofley. Robelt Clayton Becoutled by Mr roposesel by Samuel Maughton, Esaq; seconded by
 Yovinat. Bonover.-Isaac But, Esq., Q.C., pro-
posed by Richard Smith, seconded by Mhonas flar-
 Tollowing is the result of
Hon. Mr. Fortescue. 109 .
Pord.
Pontanasigron Borporan.-Col. Dunne (T.) was
returneil without opposition.
Amat wihout oppositivi.
:e tetermination of resigning, there was no contest Klssare. - Jolin L. Hearll, Esq., re-electel wied. opposition, Mr. Hamiton Geale not having demander
Lirssunx.-Sir James Emerson Tennent returned Bithout opposition.
BasDoy Bond
--L.ord Yiscount Eernard was re
EnNs Ponough,-D. G. Fitzgerald, Esq., Q.C. Liberal) was returnce
LoNDNXSR
Wrned for this cily willour Robert
 Jate Liberal andie exceclient representative, was recturned withont any opposition.
Duskanson Bonovar.-The Hon, W, Knox, 100

Kikerny.-Michl. Sullivan, Esq, (L.) re-elected without opposition.
G. ${ }^{\text {Gent. }}$. was re-elected for Enuiskillen vilithout opposition-the opposing candidate, Mr. Conllum, having wisithdrawn
 Mrusiastic deenunstraiton of popular feeling in favor of
Mr. Lucas-the Catholic and Tenant Right candidate for the connty Meath-took place at Dunshanghinin or Sutuday t1th dult. The meeting, which was held in the openn air, numbered many thonsands of persons
amongst whom were a large proportion of inde penden electors. In the evening Mr. Lucas was enternained a public diminer, to which about fifty gentimmen sat
Several excollent speeches were
down. The health of the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Mos Rev. Dr. Cantwell, was drunk with the most corria

 Bribery Proved at athlone.- We hrve raceine acoounts that a Tory agent at Ahloue las beon deproved by an honest elector, Mirtin Wiliams. The mll Set thes met to rece

 prisonment.-Dublin Telegraphl.
DREAD
Jiat a shocking alfray took place on T regret to sa in Belfast, whimh lans resultell in the dealliof ove many
 or the disturbance was ana attack matie during the pre Protestant, in Culling-tree road, and which rail, in the wounding of three persnus by the shuts fired
during the melce-two ment nimell M. young womancle- named melt matmed Mrikenra and a The back bart has been extracted from thaty neeclov the ear
 were removed to the hospi, the uight jeg. Bot ravorably, though not out of danger.
circumstance exciter progiessing
This tholic population of 13 marrach-sitreet and Culling-treaVedunt he Orangeme Wetwescay evening a fearful eryagement took placo armed writh guns and pistoss, besitites pitchiorks, spalies, perate fight was mainainell for upprards of an hons consiabinary to disperse the street and the houses, kept up a continual volley from
muskets and large pistols, which, saly the Belfast Neces-eletcr, "/gave he spectators the iden of a olow sacked." The result has been that a man name and it is estimated thant upwards of forly are severely wounded, bint whether fataily or unt is at prusent
beyond conjecture. Jn Dirim-streot and Townsendstreet there is scarcely a house that is not nore or less
injured. Sone of the windows and sashes brokeu to atome, aud the ffune broken shi After the Riot het was reni, the military,
horse and foot, were called out, Yet it wis will "lie horse and fool, were called out, yet it wis with the
greatest difficulty that the riuters were disperscil many places the streets are impassalije from the brick prevailed during the nigllt, the military and constialles
parading the streets till iwo o'clock on Wedlueslay morning.
The Lord Chancellor has given julgement in the
The before him as an appeal frum the Court of Delegates. the plantilt, has been tleclered void. His Loridshii reversed the decision of the Court below, anil alvised A he issue of trade in Irish leallier isw.
Franceat trade in In ish leather is now going on with tanned, and dressed in France, and comes back i:
that beautifully mellow anicle, anled "Ewach that beautifully mellow anicle, called "Frunch lea-
ther." The leather, if made np into boots or shuse wonld pay a high doly; but there is little or no im post oit the "dressed skins.
Four millions dollars worth
Trour millions dollars worth of manufacureal goods It is a custon on Lord Lansdowne's estate in Kerry Thow one-forith of the rent on payment.
Thibernian Mining
Company
Trisel in our days six handred weight of leall ore on the BlenTelecrraphic offices will be erected in Galiray, Enfield, and Moate. Already messsiges have been lone.

Summer is now fainjs set in, and likely to continuc. The potalo crop nover looked more heailthy ihan at this moment, and the growth under the splendid sum-
 6l. Ao hal. per stone:nssizes, for the late murderous asssault or Mr. Eatt-
wood. Alont tweuty witesse wood. Abont twenty withesses were examined for
Hie prosecution, including Mr. Eastroad himself, and an approver named Hamill. After two hours deliberalion, the jary found a vertict of Evilty, willine re-
commendation to mercy, on the grounds than life land not becn taken, and that 1he printipipal witiness was an
approver. The Atlornay Solicior-Generals proseculat. Sratr of TIIE Coostny.-But for the exciement
createl by the No-Popery riots at created by the No-Popery riots at Slock kort, Irelnad
would now be in a state of universal trancuility. Tho entire of the criminal and civil business at Cliare issizes was yone throvgh in a siugle lay; and the julty-
es Crampton and Jackson, were cnabied to erioo themselves in visiting the ronz:intic seenery in hat couther aild in botanising on the - marino cilifs of Moher, vever
the western dilantic. On Saturchay MI Justice Sackthe western dilantic. On Saturchay Mr. Justice jach
son, on opening the cummission in Jimerick, cougratujaled the grand jury on the unpricedenterd tranguility of the county, and its alnost total freedom froin ering.
" 11 never," suid the learned judge, "f fell 10 my 10 to


POOR LAWS IN IRELAND
The following are extracts from the "Fifth annual Leport of the Relief of he Poor in Ireland," which is ated 1st May, 1852
The total number receiving out-door relief in lreland
in the week ending 24 th ultimo, was 3,495 ; the tota number in the workhouses at the same date was 186 453 ; showing a decrease, in comparison with the cor
responding period last year, of no less than 70,26 esponding period last year, of no
"With regard to the rate of mortality in the work houses, third, and fourth annual reparts, show in each year an
ascending series from the close of autumn in each year to the close of spring in the succeeding year, and lose of the following autumn. Thus, the maximum rate of mortality in twentecurred in April of that year,
and amounted to twenty cending graiually from that time to five per 1,000 and continued nearly at that point until dpril, when it declined aqain to 2.6 in September; from that period
it rose to 12.4 in Ray, 1510, , ind arain declined to 2.4,
n November ; it then wose gradually to 6.1 in Mareh, in November; it then wse sradually to 6.1 in Mareh,
1850 , aud declined to 2.4 in December; whence it 1850, and declined to 2.4 in De
again rose to 6.4 it, fifarill, 185 .
"We are now at hie perioil of the year 1852 when
he experience of former years enables us to say that one experience of former years enables us to say that expectedly arise, the highest vate of mortality in the
workhouses in 1852 has been attained; and that limit ppears to have been reashed on the 20 th March last, ess than the lowest maximum rate in any year since he fanine.

Emigration under the provisions of the Irish Poor Saw Acts has been more extensive during the last,
than in any preceedingr year. In $1845-49$, $x 16,564$, as expended uader this head, including die emigtation of female orphans to Australia; in $1849-50$, the
amount was $£ 16,260 ;$ ant in $1850-51$, it was $£ 21,075$. arming spread of opthalmic disease in the Irish workhouses, and the steps which we took to arrest its pro-
cress, especially in certain workhouses in which it ad prevailed most severely. We regret to say, that
notwithstanding the publicity given by us to the recommeadations of the most eminentucculistsin Ireland, numbers attack
ia during the year 1851 are those of Clonmel, Cashel, Cork, Limerick, Kilwsh, Kanturk, Kilmallock, Lough-
rea, Scariff, Millstreet, and Tipperary. The total number of cases in the workhousss in Ireland, during 263 cases; of one eye in 656 cases; by partial injury to the sight in 754 cases; 40,684 having been discharged
cured, and about 1,200 continuing under treatment."

## great britaly

Lord Paimerston asd The Whigs.-The decla-
ation fwith which Lord Palmersion terminated the last speech delivered by him in the late House of ustrian governmeut, and to his desire to exsend the
udependent hingdon of Upper Haly from Genoa to renice, is of so important a character that we feel disposed to revent to it. The effect of that decharation
has been very differeat on the continent of Europe and thome. Abroad it is received as a formal avowal of
designs constantly imputed to Lord Palmerston by losigns who regarded him as their worst enemy, and as the authoritative disclosure of a clandestine poliey:
which is so well known to every cabinet in Europe as scarcely to need this contirmation. At home, on the contrary, we are enabled to state that this posthumous
version of the foreign policy; of the Whig cabinet has been received with surprise and pain by the very satesmen who are, vuipuinily with Lord Pamerston,
responibible for it.- Times.
Disfurbance At Hucme. - Ever since the StockDistcibance at Hurse.- - Ever since the Stock-
pat Iragedy a very great ansiety in refercuee to the
satery of our churches was felt by the Irish people eequence of anfounded rumors circulated daring the
week, as to the intention of the Orangemento antack week, as to the intention of the Orangemen to attack
some of the churches. This led to a very serious disdurbance in Fulme
pondenl of Table.
Rrars is Schores.-During the greater part of strayglers continued ti assemble in the neighborhood
of Kerfoot's-row, and gave evident signs of anothe ow between the Irish Catholics located there, and the Protestant Orangenien, who, to promote their pre-
eaded religious views, have severaltimes held dead strife with the inlatiliants of this locality. Several put a slop to by the police; but about eight o'clock
the aftray began to assume a serious appearance, and It was found necessary to merease the police force, ut, armed with spades, pitchforks, pickaves, reaping hooks, tied to loug poies, hammers, \&c., their oppo-
nents assailed thern with sticks and stones, until the whole of the windows of the houses in Kerfoot's-row were smasited to pieces, and the furniture in several
of the houses was broken. About eleven o'clock tie nayor, accompanied by Joseph Acton, Esg., Reece Lamb, Esq., borouglt magistrates, and a number of gentlemen arrived, and, with the assistance of the
police and special constables, succeeded in clearing
the strects a litule after twelve n'clock. About a hunSred persons liave been taken into custody, and Wat-
mouth and Eenaught, two of the police force, are everely injured. Nbout twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, two companies of the 50th Regiment of Foot,
under the command of Major Waddy, arrived per rail Cown Flalis to puara the prisoners. troops marched throught the Scholes, but all was quiet
for the rest of the night. $l b$. Parsley Efiectinn and Rots.-On Friday, July
2, were nominated the 1 wo candidates for the burgh , were nominated He wo candidates for the burgh
of Paisley, W. T. Haly, Esq, ithe fizend of civil and
eligious iberty-himhly recommended by Hume, eligious liberty-highy recommended by Hume, hibald Hasiie, Esq., the old servile Whig, that was were ordered out to protect he town. The Riot Act was read. The sheriff wis struck by a stone while
reading it. The soldiers had struck two or three indi vidaals with their bayonets, and one man had his leg wreken by the police. The soldiers did not leave the
own till nearly four o'clock next mornina Catholic voters were in gract favor with the people.
At different times the procession cheered, and stopped before the houses, and the bands serenaded them.
The Paisley election and tlie conduct of the Paisiey people slowed that they had no symathy wilh the noPopery brawlers, and that the people of Paisley were for civil and religions liberty, and would have it even
tithe risk of their lives. The Catholics are delermined to double their numbersat the next registration, nich is the rue place to fight their battle
Riot AT GuERXock:-Inelligence has reached
Din of serions rioing in Greenock in this Duwn of serions rioing in Greenock in his (Monday)
forenoon. We understand one of the erown counsel was instanlly despatched by the Lord Adrocate to the
scone of disturbance, and that miliary luad been sent some Glasgow.-Caldedonian Mercur
Newronr, Juny 13.-Last evening an alarming
accilent occurved in the town, which occasioned the most frightuful apprehension as to the safetry of nearly lay Saints, who form a very large proportion of the population in Wales, have been holdidg their "con-
ference" here wihthint per past few days. To this gathering have assembled many of the "elders" of
the fraternity, some of whom luave held rank as "prophets," on the banks of the Salt River. Greai
rreparations were made to celebrate this conferec an extensive scale; and among other means, it is said
anat promises had been held oul, and bolieved in br the too credulous Welsh peop.e, that "mirac ss woul be performed the Yesteriay ailernoon, a large buildng named the sunderanadiand, in which hine yody filed to overflowing by the members of the sect and
their fanilies, who resided in Newpart, logetlier with considerable numbers of the people from the hills, the
colliery, ironworks, \&c. It is supposed llant about four hundred persons were liere assembled, about to join in partaking of tea afier one of the services of the
day. Several Mormon elders had given out the blessing, and some hints were thrown out that even that
day' might witness some of the sreat miraculous day might withess some of the great miraculous
powers of the sainis. Scarcely hail tea been comnenced, when, without a momen''s warning, exactly
one-lalf of the lofity and heave ceiling of the build ing fell with a suddlen crash. For a moment all was ceended the monfoctating dust and confaciling, then suc-
anrieks, and the most terifiyng clamor; and amidst the din and horrible rounding houses, appeliendins that some great calamity had occurred. Fearful screams were amain hall were dashed out, and the affrightered creatures within fung themselves through the broken sashes to
he ground below some were observedclinging with extreme tenacily to the window-frames and sills, apprehending death within, and feaful of mhntiatee without, as well as the piles of people heaped upon
oile another inside, permittel, ant ingress being at length obtained, the sight that presented itself was whole patches of ceiling, amidst clouds of dust, lying upon socres of people; while the tea-lables, affording protection to many, were crowded below, wilh num miracle 10 save them. The upper end of the hath,
where the elders liad boen seated, was unturi-- he ceiling above their heads was unbroken. Immediate exerions were made, and in the course of an hour the
wretched creatures were all extricated from the ruius and on a minute senrch being instituted, not one was Iound missing; and what is still more remarkable,
alltourlh lle beams and rafters were heary with liage pieces of entire ceiling, fell directly upon the tables, and others in a direction that appeared to ins are inevitable e death, not one single Mormon was
injured, though it was intimated that two or three aninjured, thoogh it was intimated that thoo or three un-
believers, who harl gone thither to revile and sncer at the true followers or Joe Smith, received slight injuries, When the perve their conscericate and aner hall was obtained, and there the remainder of the erening was
devoted to an ovation to the elders and the propliets devoted to an ovation to the elders and the prophets
who lad wrought he anticipated miracle of causing a ceiling to fall upon the heads of the saints without sensation in !he tum
Criminaiz Ofrexpers.-The annual tables slowing
hie numler of criminal offenders in tle year 1851 . have been printed. 27,960 persons were committed for wrial or bailed in England and Waies, of which
21,579 were convicted, and 6,359 acquited. 70 wero capitally convicted, of whom 10 only were executed, 52 having had hevir sentence commuted into irausportation for life, and the rest inlo minor yunish-
ments, wilh the excection of one free pardon. 124 were transported for 1ife, and 2 ,702 for minor periods.
of the offelders 22,391 were male and 5,569 fernles The 10 Ial number of criminals in 1850 was 26,513 ; in 1849, 27, S16; and in the five years ending 1851,141,
771 . In the five years ending 1846 , 136,852 . In Seotland, 4,001 persons were commitited for trial o bailed, 2,892 male, and 1,109 remales; ; these on 1 ,
one was capitally convicted, 15 transported for jife, and 487 for shorter periods.
convictions, 907 in acquilals.
As showsing the wretched morbidi taste of too many
persons, it is worthy of notice that on the Sunday persons, it is worthy of notice that, on the Sunday
after the trial, the roum where Achilti had ween in the after the triat, the roum where Achillithad been in the
habito preaching, until Dr. Netman's allack induced
him to desist, was besieged by a crowd in the vain
hope that the sermons would be resumed. Acting on hope hat the sermons would be resulumed. Aeting on
lisis hint Achill aniounced dis nppen anges an another
room for last Sunday, and was no doubt lionored with a full audience., ", We read in other papers th
 text was, "Good Master, what shall
eternal life ?" We not aware w
mented on Our Lord's answer to that question: " Thopn shant nut cominit addultery; thou stail not bear fals
wituess.",Oxforl Herald.

## united states

burning of the steamer "henry clay
Rolbon

Another dreadful eatastrophe has occurred. The Aleanboat Henry Clay, Capt. Tallman, which lef 300 passengers, las been burned, and a anye number
of persons ane supposed to have either perishled jo the hames. of to have veen drowned in attemplung to reach
hie shore. The Henty Clay started from Albany in company in a race, which was kept up with great rechlessiess
and in deffanec of the urtent entreaties of the passenine Henty Clay, having run alhead of lier compation about four miles, it apperrs, tle struggle for rivirity of the Henry Clas around lier boilers and flimes had
of was sits anen hre. The llames mate rapid progress the timbers having been so heated by the great
during the race, that licy kindled readily.
Captain Talliman was in his state roum at the time as the alarm wis given, he sprang from lis hed, aut ordered the pilot to steer the boat ashore. Her head
 vialence, her bow being forced up twenty or thinty feel on the land, and lodging rear the embankment of the chimuess, ams seem. flames.
All he passengers who happened to be on the for-
ward deck now readily escaped, but the stern of the biddtes sull in deep water, ind the fire raying in the between perishing ins the dannes or leaping overboard
the latter altinnaitive seeming no less faial than the steamer was

gers aft. Those who first reached the shore core down a boord fence, and threw the boovids into the water. Upun,
these many managei to float to the laud. $A$ few boats were also despactled to their aid from siling
crant in the river. No list of the passengers was kept and the whole number of lives lost is therefore as yet
As to the number of dead, all rests upon estimate. From the observations of those on the shole, and the
siatemenis of survivors, it is not probable liat less than three hundred passengers were on board. Not more thati 1 wo-thirds of 1 lis number, it is believed,
were sared ; and gentiemen on the ground this morning, who had the best opportunities for forming a correct opinion, thought that not less than one
lives have been lost by this direfai calamity.
The New York Commercial Adver iser has the foldrels, who are wholly and solely responsible for this terrible even: :-
iiled to full belidet, that some time belore the fire brolt ont the chief engineer: apprised Capt. Tallman, or the pilot, that his boilers were so heated that lie was in
momennay appretension of the wood-work taking The only yesponse he rcceived was a coarse path, wilt and it would be time enourn 10 put out the fire when
 10 stamp him with Cain's brand an song as
if the law permits such a murderer to live.

Mintany Ovation to Mr. Menginer-The Qth and
he 69 rh regiments of stale militia, with the Emmet the 69 th regiments of state militia, with the EMmmet
Guard, the Stields Guard, the 1 tish American Guard, and he Mitchel Lishth Guard, composed chicilly or
Irish citizens, were revie wed on the Ratery yastor day, by Mr. Thomas F. Meagher. Atter the parade the soldiens enteved Cassle Garden, whiare a large mam2
ber of ladies and civilizus were assembled to hear the interchange of speeches between Mr. Meaglier and read a slowing address, which we learn from the with hisses at such portions as referred to the treatmen of the exiles by Great Britain." Mr. Meagther responday fiekds in which I rish yalor has been distingnishaed ticipants.-

During the recent warm wenther, the supply of wa-
er from the C rotall river was found inadequale to meel
heiny or Na York for twenty-four hours amounted $1035,000,030$ of gal
lons, or sevent gallons to every inhabitnnt, show an immense amount of waste.
The Litavor Law.-If the accounts which reach us (Boston Jourval,) fiom all quarters are correct, there
never was so larye a quantily of liguor stored away in the privale residences of the citizens of our Commonwealth as at present. The following paragraph from
the Yarmouth Regiser is a sample of many which have come under our observation: :" From statistics that we have talken the pains to gather, it appears that not
 been sent in our packets this spring, since the passage a quantity of liquors has not been in town during the whole of the last ten years, as is here at the present time. Families that have not consumed a quart a year on the dinderent variestie?" haid in an ample stock
The din
The destruction of liguor was commenced in Provi-
dence, last week, in grod earnest.

Gov. Rout well was hung in effigy, at Barre, on the
night of the 22.1 ult. At the foot of the gallowe tre were found an emply fum cask, the representation of In the tlouse of Reprosentatives, at Wasliningion, In the House of Reprosentatives, at Washingion,
few days since, Mr. Johnson, of Tean., asked leavo To ofrer a resolution that the Secretary of War and the Secreary of the Navy, if unt deemed incompatible with the public good, report the number of officers of the
Navy remaining in and about Wastiuyton, and the duy performed by them connented with the public in-
terest. Mr. Walsh objected, intimating 1o teres. Mr. Walsh objected, int maing to Mr. .itha
the information could be obtained of the teen
 reporst that the Government was incrasing its forces
by concciption of all between the agres of sixteen and
 cans some time in Angnst.
Imporrant fron Cusa.- The New Tort Courier and Inguirer lins ailvices fion Havalua, which go 10 phicw
tant hee fane of the Lopez oxpedition has not entirely suphasseconle mas have entertained. Tlice Courict
Cubat peor and Inquirer says:-
"For some sime back we lave latil in intimated to nos Hat a deep laid and well crganized conspiracy exiseed
in the eart of the island, in which not ouly nearly the Whole Crole papplation, bun many of the Creole of
cials were implicated an emaration from the $J$ unta, which has been acerized of forgiug the inflamuatory, pronuncinmonnos of hast
summer. Bnt we now lave if repenced tous in a naw and extriordiunty form. A Cubarin merchinh, a gen whom we the the we are well acquainted, and ostensibly implicalea in the colspinaus, arrivel her.
on Thurscay in thic Cherokee from Havana, and hais given us a copy of a fournal publistiod in Havana by
a seceret $J$ untata it the risk of their lives, for the purposese of informing the conspiators of the progress of ithe has the appearance of having passed through a great
umbler of hauld. We the Our ifform as regularly ns the eircumstances will pe publishnd secolid number was in press when he left Havana. I
is circulated from land to land secrecty amons all classes of people, and so importand did the Govern--
ment consider the movemcnt, hat a reward of $\$ 20,000$ ment consider the movemcnt, that a reward of $\mathrm{S} 20,000$
lins been offerel for the discuvery of the printing office, and an additional reward for the seic of the
impress impressions. Thirly
ber were struck off,
Several translations from this orgnu of the liberations
are given. The present situation of the imland lisdeseribed as follows, which it is presumed is rather
highty coloced coming as it does from the Junta of gighuors:tation and excitement. Tha Combatise are conspiring constantly arginst the Metropolitan Government, from
which they linve not received for many years anght which they have not reecived for many years angh!
but humilian inn and insults, minjutice andi illegal opbiond of their brethren, stied on thesire folds of batile. There are millions of Culaans banished now, and fugitives in
strange countries, for no other cause than the icean,
 women and children, old men, all entertuin the same principlos. Many of the Cubans have fled to the
United States, and are armell and will prepare expeHions to iuvade the Island and to struggle in this coantry To reiel inderpendence of the ujust Metropo-
litan. All the nulloritics are opposed openly iofthe
rews of the

 Tlie ery of libert
from Point Sal Antonio to the loint Maisi. The eblood
 ing gan prevent the revolntion on Cuba. Destiny io
inflalible. Noither the scaniolds, nor the prisons, bati-
ishents, nar rewards, tor crosses, nothing absolutely nothing,
can control it. We must either fight or submit. rfht triumph is ours.?
IIrred Grnis-An Aprecting Scene.-The Piths"We were withess, one day last week, to an episode

 alley, to a fastiomably furnishell parlor of a more pore repuisive and doflensive names. We had sieppell
mose into the office of James Blakeley, Bsg., Agent for
Tipscout's Emigran Line, when we observed, neared bearing evidence in her person and dress, of a life or hardstips and poverty. We had becn standing in the
ofice but a few moments, when a young, comely looking girl, neally but phanty dressed, stepped ini-
side the door. The old woman, as the young ait
 a moment the young gir?s armis were around the woman's neck, and she was sobbing out-‘Matherd mo-
ther! dear molher?" while the big tears rolled down the mother's travel-stained cheek, as skissing the girl
 Mr. Bakeley some details of the emiIreland by the ' Kitchen giris' of lisis vicinity. After were kindly allowed access, we were much whicin we months b 號 $\$ 35,000$ have been sent within the last 12 their relatives to this country; and a large sum, independent or passage money, to help to sustain those
they ate toiling for, until they can scrare enough to pay the passage of other members of theit we compare the large amount sen, with the ititle pint
tance which they receive, we can estimate the


THE TRUE WITNESS

## CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

MON'TREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 6, 1852.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

Thic English papers, per Europa, are almost en irely occupied with the details of the elections in the United Kingdom, to the exclusion of nearly every other topic. In England, no greater amount of rioting and debauchery than usual has occurred; but in
Scotland and Ireland, the elections bave, in severa locoland and Ireland, the elections bave, in several
localities, been attended with serious disturbances, and human life has, in more than one instance, been sacrificed, a victim to the fearful passions excited by The citizens of the rood tovn of Edinburgh luve i The citizens of the good town of Edinburgh have, in at the hend of the poll their old friend Macaulay, in spite of the severe castigation administered by the hon. gentleman, in lis letter on the Maynooth grant to the fanatics of Exeter FFall. In Dublin, we are sorry to say, the votes of the respectable citizens and proprietors have been swamped by the great unand Catholic candidate has been forced to succumb on Grogan and Vance. "It is well known", says a Lrish paper," "hat great numbers of recmen, by
whom the election was turned in favor of Messrs. Grogan and Vance, had been taken out of the work house, and slaved and cleaned in such a way as to
make them presentable at the polling booths ; and sneral of them who reside altogether avay from Dubin, came rom a considerable distance, some even has naturally aroused a good deal of indignation monest the weral party. hoaest and encrgetic of the galliant band, honorably in Parlianent; he is too valuable a mernber to b lightrdy parted vith. "In his case" says the Dublin the wrong that Dablin thas done. In Jing's Count there are about 2,300 electors; its Liberal and Catliolic electors are to be reckoned by hundreds-
is Tories only by tens. The Orange freemen voted Mr. Refnolds out of Dublin; but the rotes of
Catinolics can, as it has been observed by the Fresman's Jourual, place Mr. Reynolds in Yarliament:"
We tearn from the same paper that arrangements for hat purpose are being made, and that there is ever reason to hope dhat Mr. Reynolds will long continue to be a thors in the side
tration of Great Rritain.

Timerick, the procecdings have been charac erised by violent outrages. Joder the headingReporter has the following details:-
Attilitery with lightul matches make an exciting display ns
go through the streets with their guns of heavy one Hey go through the strects with their guns of heavy hetal.
Dragons parade the strects with drawn sword, and carbine oanded. The ayproaches to the city in every quart
pien by stovig detachments of nuiliary and police.
what' roughly handled by the Linerick women, consequence of a dragoon haring nearly riden ore
he Rev. Mr. Burke, P. P., St. Johns, and that he nostonly prevented from so doing by the courageous conduct of a true-hearted woman, who seized the
eins of the ummanly rufian's horse, and held him fast reins of the ummanly rufian's horse, and held him fas mint the Priest was enabled to get out of the way-
an atack upon the military and the police was the an attack upon the mithary and the police was the
conseguence of this insult to a Cathotic Clergyman. it Cork, leelfast, and several other phaces, seriou
]
Jue result of the election will, it is snid, gire to neidher pariy a decided triunph in the future House
of Commons. The question of Free Trade is horrJord Derby is, frankly to abandon Protection, and to tick to his I'rotestantism, becanse the nationthough it will not stand any restrictions upon whe
importation of forcign corn-las a strong objection on the promulgation of Calliolic dognas.
'lue inquiry into the Slockport massacre still conSinues, without eliciting. any further information.
Suffient homerer has transpived to make it apparent to the dullest comprehension, that the Protestant mbble were countenanced, in all their proceedings,
hy the protestant Mayor, Magistrates and Constables. No etfort was made to put a stop to the riots; the
Riot Act was not read, and, it is positively stated by iestimony against a genlleman holding a commission in har Majesty's service- hat herer in comman of the troops-a detachment of we 4th-was guily pori of the proceedings of the adjourned inquast, on "Joseph Carticr oxamined-The Riot Act was not read


 The conduct of Major Kennedy will, we suppose, become the snuject of ollicial investigation.
inquest was adjourned until Friday the 23 d ult.
inquest was adjourned until friday the $23 d$ ult.
The Telegraph states, positively, that the riots Sochart were but the premature explosion of
reat Anti-Catholic conspiracr, which las been fo great Anti-Catholic conspiracr, which las been for certaine office, wheh it indicates, in Londion. Arms of afoturiar fashion, which remind one of the ProThestant Flail in use in 1he days of St. Titus Oates,



It appears that a seizure of these Protestant imple ents of murder, has been made at Liverpool, by the residing upon the premises of one Jarvis, a turncr rards of 400 pikes were captured, which had been prepared for the Orange processions of the 12th ult On our sixth page we have given the opinions, both
of the Protestant press in England-" the faires ress in the world" a cotemporary observes-and o he Protestant press in the United States, upon th late trial of Newman and Achilli. It will be seen
that there is, as there can be amongst honest men, hat there is, as there can be amongst honest men, chilli, the reckless perjury of the jury, and the dis onesty of the judge. The Weekly Despatch alone rell :- The poor, silly old man is in lis dotare and is impertinent remarks are to be taken as the imano rivellings of a weak head, rather than as the ex ressions of a corrupt heart. The Calholic Stand ard has published the names of the jurrmen, in orde hat the fellows may be held up to the scorn and excerations which they so richly deserve. The Protestant paper, says-"It is very confidentl stated that both Lord Brougham, and Lord Lymihurst, have taken no pains to conceal their disgust a Newman. It is consilered that there is ampl ground for the prosecution of $A$ chillif for perjury, and
has been thought not unlikely that $D$. Newman has been thought not
rould take that course"
One effect of this celebrated triai, as will be seen by an extract from the Austrian correspondent of the
Times, has been to furnish the opponents of "Trial y Jurg," with an unanswerable argument against the teh a specimen of its resuls he conineme win such a specinen of its results, honorable
shrint, with disgust, from "Trial by Jurg."
Whe surrenuer of the Irishman, Kaine, by the on a charge of attempted murder, has led to a serious riot. A large bodf, composed principally of Irish, attempted to rescue the prisoner on lis way to jnil sons lare been scriously iajured.
The Boston Allas says, that despatches hare bec received at Washington from Mr. Webster, conaining assirances that the difficulties upon the ques aijusted. On our first page will be found an articl frout the $N$. Z. Freeman's Journal, which we insert
as illustrative of the feelings entertained by Cathoas illustrative of the feelings entertained by Catho
lics in the United States towards the Penal Law assing government of Great Britain. he relief fund to which sum or $\$ 15,000$ ha aid or the relief fund, to which Madame
rons contributed the sum of t 200 .
We have news from the seat of war at the Cape of vas Hople, up to the 14th June. Gen. Cathca was making preparations for a grand combined more daunted by their late recerses. Peace seems to be s far off as ever
By telegraph we learn the arrival of the Niagara Sleamer. Elections are almost over.-For the
Ministry, 325 ; Opposition, 272 ; majority for Mi isters, $\overline{5} 3$. In the alove, 40 Liberal Conserrativ are included as Ministerialists. Between thirty and
Corty places are still to be heard from.

## PROCESSIONS

So muci has been said of late about the improprict Solerating processions of any kind,-so much ba ject, that we should not venture to severt to it, had it not been that, in several of our Canadian cotempo oogy betwist the Catholic procensions in honor he Feast of Corpus Christi, and the Orange pro hessions on the $12 t h$ of Juiy, in commennoration argue lhat both ought to be suppressed, hoth being o Catiolics. Our object is to stesu that there is $n$ analogy whatsoever betwixt the two processions, and
that the arguments, in favor of the suppression of th latter, are perfectly inconclusive when adduced fo The suppression of the former.
The arguments brought forward for the stppression Orange processions are,-that their primary objec is to insult the religious, and national, fecings of lris
Catholics, and that their almost ineritable results are hreach of the peace, and loo often, alas! the loss of cessions aro woll founded and bonn Oange pro good case for their suppression will have been mad ject of the procession in shewn that the primary ob ous Christi is to insult the religious, and national icelings of our Protestant fellow-citizens of 13ritish rigin, and that its almost inevitable resilts are breach of the peace, and destruction of human life unless history and facts can be adduced to substa late these objections, then it is very clear that the of Orange processions, is perfectly inconclusive whe Dieu. agranst the Catholic procession of tue Fete I. W
processions is to insult the religious, and national, feelings of Irish Catholics; that they a!most inevitabl lead to a breach of the peace, and the sacrifice o
human life, and that tharefore they ought to be sup buman life Iressed. II. We say, that the primary objects of the Ca tholic procession of Corpass Christi are, the honor
and glory of God, and the commemoration of the institution of the Sacrament of the Lord's Suppe and that there is therein no intention to insult fellow ligious, or national, feelings of our Protestant fellow reach of the peace, or the sacrifice of human life and that, therefore, the argument, in support of the propriety of suppressing Orange processions, is inconlusive, when adduced against the Catholic processio of the Fete Dier. If we can make good our as sertions, our conclusions are logically
We hare to establish, first, that the primary object of an Orange procession is to insult the religious, and national, feelings of Irish Cattolics; and that its armost inevitable results are,-breach of the peace, and, very often, loss of human life. To establish this we have only to revert to the history of Orangeisn,
and the erents which Orange processions are intended and the eren
In the Intter end of the XVII. century, Ireland ans inlabited by two distinct races, differing from on nother in origin, in language, and religion-by Celts Protestants. The first comprised a population of about one million; the second, a mongrel population -a sort of uirty cross, between army-numbering about two hundred thossand. Aided by the arms of England, partly by brute force artly by chicanery and low cunning,-the character sties of the "black north" at the present day-this small body of foreign colonists had managed, to de-
spoil the ancient proprietors of the soil of theeir property, to trample upon the rights and privileges of the rish aristocracy, and to hold the great mass of the rish nation in a
of Macallay-
"The relation in which the minority slood to the majoity, resembled the ielation in which the followe the relation in which the followers of Cortes stond the Indiaus of Mexico. . . The ascendaney of wen thasind men, on whose zeal, for what was alled the
ucl: was the pofilical, social, and religious, condition of Ireland apon the accession of Tames If. to the nonarch was, that he attempted to remedy, by hasty and ill-adrised measures, the wrongs under which bis of the foreigner, seconded by the treachery and ro eltion of his English and Scoteh sulbjects, had de prived Jimes of the Crowns of England and Scot-
land ; that of Ireland alone remained to him; for it must be barne in mind; that the union of the crown XVon one head was but an accident, and that, in the dependent of that of Enghand, or of Scotiand, as in he reign of IVilliam the IV., the Legislature of Ha Now the forcign colonists, in the North of Ireland, beheld this state of things with oreat uneasiness; they could maintain lis authority, ther would be compeited on regorge part of their pluader, and make restitution of their ill-gotten wealth; they trembled lest Irclan hould be for the Irisin, and not for the alien mongre land, far more than any religious consideration, prompted the loreign colonists to insurrection against the but a contemptime minority, neither loved, nor re spected, by the Irish, they called in the assistance of on against their sorereign, and their conspira against the ciril, and religious, liberties of Ireland.
The rebellion was successful ; foreign arms triumphed, and Ireland was conquered; yet not without a strug gle. Abandoned by their sorereign, who prored himIrismen Lisimen, the war was concluded by the trealy of
limerich-a treaty which recognisel Treland as an independent jower, and not as a rebullious provinc -a treaty, of which it is sufficient to say, that harill overy important provision in favor of Irishmen and Callolics was bascly violated. Then commenced series of persecutions, inficted by the victors uplon cient or modern nation; still, as if in mockery of the ruelty of their appressars, the oppressed increase in numbers and in strength; the day of Protestant
ascemdancy conld not last for cver, and, like a dor muttering and growling over the half-gnated bone rhich it is compelled, by dint of ticking and lashing, to arop-the Prolestant Goverument of Great 13 ritain sore against its will, one by one, the provisions of it much loved Pemal faws; for these concessions lrishnen know that they are indebted, not to any
justice, but to the fears of their persecutors
The persecntion of the Cate the conquest of Ireland cendancy of the mongrel, Pioce religion, and the a ion above mentioned, hat Orotestant, and ahen fac cessions were establishat ; it is to remind the proCatholics of their defeat, of their wrongs, and of the he old Penal Iaws, if they had the power that Orange processions are continued up to the present
time. In the words of Macaulaybon retains, after the lapse of more than ouc handred
jears, the signification altached to it in the XVII. Englishman "to the Roman Cathotic the Protestant the emblem of subjugation and persecution
So strong is the love of persecution in the beart outrage Catholics, loyalty to the Hanoverian suer to sion-the loyalty of which the Hanoverian succesfor lim all: its charms. When the British Govern ment was compelled to do a turdy justice to the de mands of a people grown too powertul and numerous to be refused, rather than abandon bis privilege to is allegionce; and if be did not engate in ow take the life of her present Majesty-for there to doubts upon this point-he certainly conspired to cxclude her from the throne, and to substitute for her he Orange Grand Master, the most unnopular of the very unpopular family of the driveiling old idiot George III.-a man, of whom the best that can be aid is, that a Windsor jury diu not find bim guilty Such was Orangeism in its origin; such is Orange ism at the present day. Hare we not, then, fully made out our assertion, hat the primary object of an Orange procession is to insult the religious, and na-
tional, feelings of Irish Catholics? Tliat the almon Hona, feeings of Irish Catholics ! That the almos he peace, and, too often, loss of human life, requires proof. We have but to look to the history of reland for the last fifty gears - we have but to take to-day to find ample proof of the result of Orange proessions. In the melancholy events recorded in the Hamilton Spectator, we see the almost incvitable Endency of these processions; indeed, so well aware are Orangemen themselves of the tendency of thei lisplays, that they usually attend armed, and with a rocessions should not be allowed in any cisilised community.
With regard to our second proposition, respecting we objects and the results of the Catholic procession of the Feast of Corpus Christi, we might logically egatire, it is for the opponents of this procession to rove, that its primary object is to insult the religious, and and
 nly, our and, often, he loss of human lite. can prove that the object of this proc do this, but we msult our "sparated bretire"" re not such as to lead 10 a breach of the peresult. oss of human life.
lo do this it is suffeient to remark, firstly, that over Christendom centuries before the origin of Bro estantism; that, therefore, its primary object eanno be to insult the religious feelings of a sect which dia not exist when the ceremony originated. Second! -that the forefathers of the present objectors-itha Ebglishmen and Scotclmen before the great apos-
acy of the XVI. century, tonk pare, and waiked with devotion to the Blessed Sacranent, in this same eligious procession; and chat, theretore, it is impos ble that its primary object can ve to iusult the no保al, any more than the religious, feelings of on hat its tendency is not to lead to a breach of the pace, or to the destruction of Imman life, it is sufticent to remark, that no such results hare erer ye another chancteristic diferenco betrixi Corh and Orange, processions) that Catholics who ralk in he procession of the Feast of Corpus Chinsti do no did, the law would do well to put a stop to Calholic as well as to Orange, processions. We hare now we trust, fully substantiated our assertions conecrain the prinmary objects, and the results, of the Catholi pors support of the propriety of suppres ing Orange processions are ineonclusive whe an
duced against the Catholic procession of the Fe Dici.
In
In the above remarks we have cudeavored to ad here closely to our thesis. Which was, not that the
procession of Cornus Christi shoutu be allowal, bul that the arguments usually adduccd against the tole he Catholic procession of the Fete Dieu. Wie will ow venture a plea why the later procession shoul
 Hat they lave come tnowingly come to them, but procession; that the ceremony was in use cere cere Engrisimen or Scotclimen became residents holics of Canada to continue thes righet of the ice was especinlly guaranteed to them in the treal of peace by which France ceded Canada to Great
Britain- the treats, be it remembered, in virtue o a it remembered, in is due he Brilish Crown, and Protestant Englishimen, an Scotchmen, can clain the riglets of British subjects In Canadn. Not only then it is the daty of the and to ofler no obstruction to then, but it is its dut oo protect them, and to take care that no obstram hons be offered to them hy others. Into the religions gnestion we will not go iwe contend ondr, at present
for the ciril rights of Catholics in Canada - rights guarainteed by international treaties. To the argucround opponents ngainst the a cration of the Salibath," \&cc., \&ce., we will not en er at prosent, because ther are merfectif irrelcrant. They migit hare been adduced as good reasons for not signing the original treaty, but they are utter

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

lating the provisions of a pre-existing treaty, of tha reaty in yirtue of which Canada is an appendage the British Crown
One thing we will readily admit, and that is, tha it the interest and duty of Catholics, in the celebration of their religious ceremonies, to ofter as citizens as possible; to show, by every spord and ges ure, that they desire to live on good terms with thei neighbors, and to be in charity with all men. This Clergy throughout the Prorince. We sincerely trust hat the inconsiderite fasalicion of a serr Phasaical retenders to go in which Catholics and Protestants hare so long dwelt together in Montreal.

## NUNNERIES.

Our reracious cotemporary, the Montreal Wit ness, has found it rather inconvenient to answer our questions to him as to the particulars of pis called upon him for proof-for the
 hao subject, and has been glad to let it drop; it wa dirty business, and he wisely thought the less sirring it rot the better. But our evangelical friend las a natural genius for falselood; "a gift" as he iences," and he is determined not to allow this, his One talont, to lie idle. He puts it out to interest till i becomes the fruitful parent of many more; like the busy bee in pursuit of honey, darting from lowe to flower, or rather-" as summer fies in the shantwherewith to pelt the Callolic Church and her instiutions, skips pleasanty from establishment to es ablishment, from Seminary to Convent: now rrey Nunnerynauseous slime of his fillty presence. Hardly have ex exposed him in one. lic, ere we are called unon to fute him in another. Yesterday he was maligning er hor his the of being the subjects of our pous friend's objurgations; and that because, in the alamity with which this city has been risited, they bare prored themscires so tiseful to the community in alleriating the sufferings of the poor, and bearing prompt succor to the unfortunate victims.


 $\xrightarrow{\text { cindin}}$
iline ille lachryne-hence the groans which ren cart, of our ane manice that surcharges tha weart, of our amiable cotemporary. Popery, is bad conough; so bad that our learned friend will not attempt to use the weapons of logic ayainst ; but Popery in practice-Popery housing the ing the maked, and ministering to the wants of the noor, not only of Papists, but of Protestants-calls ess, all the werp-house ni the of chechood, and ancharitalheness, with which it is so abundantly prosided. Yos, whilst by his own confession, the
Gatholic Clergy lave thrown open their colleges, chools, and erery disposable building, as "refuges fo he bouseless"-whilst .the Nuns are "flying round like augels of mercy, relieving the sufferimgs, not only of cred or origin-whilst for the relief even of their swa poor there exists "no Protestant organisation," ar erangelical cotemporary can "improve the oce son," by loully libelling, and insulting chase "angel
of mercy," to whom lie, and the whiole community, me under the oreatest cbligations: oljle community hey are as unable to compensate, as he is incanable of appreciating; truly, the act, the ocension, and the inse., are all rorthy of the man. Jet us analyse hovever, his objections against Catholic charitable institutions, and endearor to answer the question he attempts to raise-" Whether Canada does not pay
no dear fur the aid rendered to society by Priests ad Nums, at a period of calamity like the present?" Tho this we would answer in the first place-that ufficiently to remunerate, in any worldly namner, the ervices rendered to society by Priests and Nuns, at perion of calamity like lie present-hat but for gravated tenfold by the horrors of sictoeen ag-amine-and that it is impossible to pay too deay for he heallh which, under Goot, they have been, the have been the means of imparting to many ond mag have been the means of imparting to many ani mang would obscrve that Canada, that is the State, Gorernmert liss paid nothing whaterer for the aid sn zendered to society. The Gaverument lin Corporation, individuals of all classes, and of all relimions, hare generously contributed their share to the reliaf of the sufferers; hat the services of Priests and Nuns lave been rendered graluitously-simpis in fulailment of the Divine precepts. The property of hae Priests and Nums was not given by government, o he thanikful for that they have not been as is to oftea the case in Protestant countries, sobbed and piliaged; our religious establishments reccive nothing rorn government, but live upon their own properly; property as honestly acquired, to say the least, as that of their cowardly traducers: at least we can assure our colemporary, that it has not been gained b
cheatiug the poor, and by frauckulent bankruptcies.

The first objection urged
haritable establishments is
 re, generally spenking, idie, and unprod
oody politic, in every sense of the word."
It is certainly true, that to have Priests and Nu: eady for such an emergency as.the present, it is nerganised in regular Priests and Nons, and persons he world, and worldly cares, for heaven, and th hings pertaining to the kingdom of heaven; but it is world are "idle and unproductive members of the body politic," in any sense of the word. On the been more indebted to the monastic orders than any other institution that erer existed. In saying in with the common cani of the day, and of defendin he cause of monastic institutions, brectase of the beneficial material results; far from it: great as ar he advantages derived by societp from the active, wo believe it has derived still greater, and far more inortant advantages from the contemplative, orders ut here we are certain that our opponent is incapa ble of understanding us, because, incapable of appreciating aught sare material things; it is therefore our mankind by the active orders, to benefis conferred on material order active orders, to benefis solcy in the iction from any who are acquinted with conventual ife, that so far from its being a life of ease and dieness, it is a life of continual toil and exertion; labors from which, we are sure, that the revilers of onventual for one week recoin with dismay, if exposed rope is indebted for its letters, for its arts, and for all that is valuable in its material civilisation. By lazy monks copies of the Sacred Scriptures were reserved and mulliplied-by the hands of monks the compelled to bring forth its increase. The Protestant historian, Gibbon, no friand of monts, admils, that "Thac bretiren were supported by their manual labor, and


 Thoted within the precincts of the sreat innonasteries."
Gibbon regrets that the monastic studies dispel then then then, rather than dispel the clouds of superstition- -that is, to the pre teries of Cliristianity, stin he confesses, that"posterity nust gratefully acknowledge that the nonuments of Greek and Roman literature lave been peserved and multiplied by their indefatigable nens. the records of the past, for we are sure that our crudite cotemporary knows nothing whatever ahout hem; still, we can assure him, in answer to his comcontinual heary expense"-that the Nuns and Priests of Canada are supported by the labor of their own hands, and the revenue derived from their own propery.
Io the
eply is scona, and third objections, we think no rations of Canada hold, they hold in virtue of the right which every man possesses, to do what he will rith his own-to give it to whom he thinks fit, without being subjected to the impertinent interference of
a third party. We admit, nlso, that the Catholic orders are very useful ausiliaries to the Church of Christ; aud if it be true that, owing to their ex ertions, the sccular government becomes powerless, excent act ia cordance whe the will of the ion; we fervently hope that erery sccular government which does not act in accordance with the will of the Catholic Church, which is only another formula for expressing the will of God, may be conby the Catholit to shame. This hope is expresse petition-" F'iut romuntas tha, sicut in colo, at in The
our cotem jection to monastic institutions, raise The whotesale contravention of the Dixine preceph given bates, cannot tail to prove mast disastrans to the moratio of a
counry ; it has alwass done so, and must, in the very natu

Sad things these Monkeries, Nunneries, and Founding Inospitals; but still we may be pardonell for ob Poor Laar Jastiles; that the evils of rearing chitdren abandoved by unnalural moticers, are not so great al is less a disgrace 10 a country than those Acts of Parliament arainst the crime of child murder, with which the Scotel Protestant Statute Book is plentifully garnished-a melanchols, but ever alsiding monumeat of the extreme incontinence, and extraordibary deprarity, of the women of a conntry in which such statutes were considered absolutely necessary in order to prevent mothers from cutting their babies hroats. As to Monkeries, Numeries, and Found ing Hospitals, being prorocative of immorality, it is a sufficient reply to point out the historical fact, that
the most 「rotestant, are invariably, the most immoral, countries in the vorld. Hia have said before, and we have proved from Protestant statistics. that, for Erunkenaess and every kind of beastly debauchery, England and Scotland are pre-eminent amongst the surpassed at all, by I'rotestant Sweden. What the latter country is, we are informed by an extract which,
funnily enough, we take from the same issue of the
Montreal Witness as that in which the imnoral ten encies of Catholic conrentual institutions are de cried. Surcly, there are not many Monkeries or Nunneries in Sweden, and yet we read in the Mont
real Witness, under the heading, Swedish Deterio ration-


## Physically, no to 1 s nieliect and virue.

Professor Huss a tributes this deterioration, inoral a Pey and Nunnerics, 10 mality prombited by law, but to the beastly relicat Sweden; another land of "Civil and Religious Liberty" of "Gospel Light and Sanctuary Privi

We will not attempt to defend, against the stric tures of our cotemporary, "the wholesale consraven tion of the divine precept given to man at his crea-
tion." Chastity is eminently an anti-Exeter Hall vir we; not practising it themselves, unable, therefor oconceive the possibility of the practice of such Firtue by others, Protestants have long ceased to look upon it as pleasing to God, or conducive to the hap
piness of man. It is in rain to attempt to undeccir hem ; useless to argue with them, as it for man ther was any desting higher or nobler than gratifying the usis of the flosh. Protestantisur, $n$ it evolt of man's lower appetites agninst the precep Lutber against the Church of Rome-this, that stirreu p a Ilenry VIII. to establish a pure brancla of the very Protestant country, to the derradation of marriage tie, from the rank of a divine institution a mere civil contract, and which, by ratifying th igltt of divorce, has recognised the old heathen prac iee of polygamy under another form, and reducd of legalised concubinare. It is the same spirit of re rolt that is actuating the rulers of Piedmont, at the Holy iage Law"-this, heir adrocacy which spenks by $t$. ips of Achilli, and raises him to the rank of a Pro testant Saint, because he has ontraged every precep
of decency and clastity. In "beastiv lust" did Proestantism originate, says Cobbett. The remarks of our cotemporars upon "the wholesale contrarention of the divine precept given to man at his creation, abundantly pror
full to its origin.
Having proved that Monkeries and Numeries are so fatal to the well being of the comnunity; having
hown us-the "idle, and, in erery sense of ihe word, unproductive members of the bocly politic"-throwing is refuges for the homeless," and "fying round lik angels of mercy, relieving the suflerers, not only of
heir own communion, but Protestants:" and having hy way of a titting return for these acts of charity to-
wards his fure ligiunists, poured lerth the venom of hit abuse against "priests and nuns," like a true Protest mportant question-" How is distress to the not un mporiant question-" How is distress to be relieve
without these orlers?" seeing that " Protestants have neither olergymen, nor laymen, ready to go round devoting their entire lime, or a great portion of it,
sufferers from fire"-and that "all, or nearly" all, being under the necessity of attending to their oeen pations for a liviug, there is no one in readiness We will be more just to our Prolestant bret!ren tha hemen, both clergymen, and others, who have bee nremiting in their exertions for the relief of the zuffering brethren, during, and since the fire, : hlough
we are sure, they would not hank us for publishin heir names; God has seen then, and will, we doul Witness is highly important; for it is true, Protestant are no organsation, and isolated efforts can do by ittle towards alleriating the immense amount of mi-
sery now existing. Our cotemporary recommends the formation of committees, and the hising of efficien persons who, as hirelings, would act in all haman probability like hirelings. To this we auswer, that the plably-that the hirelings have, as is their nature serably-that the hirelings have, as is their nature ongr remained in the hands of those large sun trusted with their distribution, and that lond complaina were uttered in consequelte ; and, inally, we know
0 what kind of men, if our cotemporary's phan were ndopted, the funds for the relief of the poor would b ane so infimously nolorious for their dishousest mal. admistration of the funds of the Montreal Provident he clique with whom they ussally act, are : we know lhat they robbed and cheated the poor once, and know ng them, we will not be such fools as to trast them
ngain. We hope our opponent has a satisfactory an

The depatation of the Corporation of Montreal, request a loan of $x 200,000$ towards the rebuilding he burned distrits, has been favorably receired b
ho government, witio dectured their readiness to retho government, who decaraed heir readiness to

Wee learn from the Ninerve, that his. Grace the Chossiop of Quebee has subse ribed the surn of civa of Montreal
We also learn that, if his Lordship the Bishop. of Cathedral to the Cotean St. Lauis, not only hie or the enuisite will be furnished gratuitonsly, but also the funds requisite for ransporting the mate
ancient edfice, which are still availabie.

Several communicatiuns and notices unaroidabl stpoued.
Acknowladgments in our next.

CHOOLS OF THE SISTERS OF CNA

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 Siltern.Prize-Hannat Riay. Accesil-Calterine Ifitioce Prizi-Catherino Durf Accessit-Ann Eiter, Hind MingHaly, Marimerat Phelan! © mini. hocesin-A














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FOREIGNTNTELLGENCE.

## FRANCE

The Mionithtr, contains tiree deciees from the President of the MRepubic, one order ing that the election for the rénewal of the municipal councils 26 of Setember next, inclusively ; another rfixing the elections for the councils-geiefal and the councils August; and the third ordering that the nomination of the mayors and de puty mayors in all the coinm of the republic shall be effected immediately
 dent will arrive at Strasbirg on the morning of Sun-
day, the $18 i h$, after having passed the night at Nancy. The Prince will remain two days at Strasburg, taking wip lis residence for that period at thie to Paris until Tuesday morning. The President's jourriey to the south is postponed until after the ftetes
of August. The itinerary is not yet fixed. A telegraphic communication hlas been establistied between and the interior. The common people point to the pulls his puppets at Paris.
The Fusiov.-The Paris correspondent of the branclles of the Bourbons, to effect the compromise branclies of the Bourbons, to enfect the compromise
called "fusion," are defintely "t an end. The story
is that the Count de Clambord nanisted, before negociations should be opened uron any other question at
issue between limelf and die princes of the house of issue between limeself and die princes of the house o
Orleans, that the latter slould acknowledige him a king. It was found imposible by the Orleans
princes to accede to this deniand, as tlie'acknowledgment of the Count de Clianbord as king was the eni of the negociation, and conld not, therefore, be ad
mitted at the begianing. They insisted that such proceeding was clean against all known rules o diplomacy, which require that the conditions should
be discussed before the surrender be made. The Count de Chambord would not hear of anything short princes, feeling themselves aggrieved, have ceased all negociation. Therefore, for the present, the
not the least hope of any fusion being effected.
$\because$ M. Thiens. - - Jetter lans been received in Pari from Madam Dosne, the mother-in-law of M. Thiers,
who announces that the Federal Council has annulled who announces hat decision of M. Druey, and that M. Thiers has been authorised not only to sojourn at Veray, but to trarel about, or take up his residence
the Siviss territory that he chooses.

Church of St. Genevieve.-M. Romieu, Director of the Department of the Fine Arts, and M.
de Coutenciu, Director of the Department of Public Worship, went on Thiursday weetsartment of the Curbich of St. Genevieve (the Pantheon) to make arrangements for haviag the edicice re-ojiened for public worship.
The Abei Buatain, Vicar-Genera, and the Abe Sibour, Care: of St. Thiomas d'Aquin, accompanied
them to give all the indications necessary. The preparations are to be commenced forthwith, and are to be terminated by the 19th of October, the day fixed
for the opening of the building for religious services. GERMANY
Letters from Ostrovow, on the confines of Poland, state that a. great number of persons have fled thither
from the neighboring Polish town of Kalisch, wher the cholera is inging with great intensity, the deaths ten thousand. This rate of mortality is as high as it An invention has been added to the Prussian Zund nore formidable weazpon. Some experiments lave more formidable weapon. Some experiments have kugel, which may be fired from the gun as easily as
its peculiar cartridge, and wrlich explodes the moment is strikes the object, if combustible, setting it
on fire. Some experiments made on the 3rd before on fire. Some experiments made on the 3rd before
the officers of the Alexander Regiment are reported as taving been successful. Cases filled with powder or inlammable matter were set on firc, and blown up
with ceitainty, at several hundred paces distance, or nearly the full range of the weapon, which it is well known is a very long one. The object of the inven-
tion is to blow up an enemy; powder waggons by a tion is to blow up an enemy ; powder waggons by a
weapon that can: be more rapidly and easily handled than a rife if they come within reach. We may yet
see a whole battery of cannon silenced by a few pricks of a needle.
pricks of a needle. the northern distriets of Hungary

GREECE.
the insúurizction tin" greece.
The follo ing is is extract of a letter from Patras,
dated June 19th, 1852 :"Another insurrection has broken out in the Motrouble to this government, if not to Europe, from the spirit of religion it involves. Ttis hieaded by Priests,
who wander up and down the country preaching vehewho wander up and down the country preaching vehe-
minent doctrines; and exiciting the Greeks against King Otho and his, goverineent, declaring that he is ac-
tualy $a$ Catholic, therefore the must naturally be an tuany a Catholic, gherefore be mist naturally be an
enemy to the Greek Church and doctrine ; and sooud he not consent at once to be baptised according to the rites of their Church they will not lay These Priests are lid by on Pappa Cristoforo, who, 2,000 men. They have hitherto defed all the
 the Civil Marriage Bill by a majority of 100 to 29 It will be recollected th
car ago between the government of Tessino and the Arclibishon of Milin (ribose diocese comprises a small portion of the territory of that canton, includia the town of Poleggio, where a seminary for the education of Priests exists), concerning the right of the Archbishop to prevent the pupils of the seminary of Polegrio being drilled, as is the case with the other
establishments of instruction in the canton. The seminary having lately been forcibly occupied by the authorities to enforce the measure, the Archbishop of protests against the said occupation

## AUSTRIA.

The result of Dr. Achilli's trial is a tremendous Times correspondent) found to my cost yesterday Details are unnecessary, but as the adrocate of tria by jury in Austria, your correspondent was, howerer opponents that a dozen British jurymen had given a verdict which appeared strange to a person who had
attentirely read the evidence on both sides of the

## question.

## AUSTRALIA.

the aldtralian gold fields.
The following is an extract from a letter just "Ashby, Geelong, Victoria, Fel. 23rd, 1852. "I promised to write to you immediately upon
nding. Business has hitherto prevented. You will read this with the greatest pleasure, as I can now give you the experience of a few weeks. We landed
January 2nd, 1852. The steamer came alongside he vessel. Four families chose this place as thei residence. J. make but little doubt you would like to
know something of the second town as regards its now something of the second town as regards its
importance in this supposed semi-barbarous region. I ssure you if it be . us. I have seen but about half a dozen since I came here. There is nothing in them to excite your squalid-looking creatures, who generally beg for in various capacities.
"The town of Geelong is seated on a bay (as fine one, I suppose, as the world can boast, and extending about two miles inland, all the distance a slight you anything half so beeutifully picturesque, as you down upon the silrery bosom of this extensive bay The land on three sides is prettily wooded hill and
dale, thie other side extending onward to the great ocean-even till it reachies yourselves; and often do
I stand at the front door, look at it, and tlink we are only seventy-five dajs apart
built streets a the large market square, with well more streets, but all wide and well built. Indeed the town is well laid out, and bids fair to rival Little England and Liverpool. The shops are very large, even All are doing well, consequenty can afford to consume largely. Taking the suburbs, Asliby, Little
Scotland, Newton, \&ic., I should think the population to be about $4.0,000$ or 50,000 , that is, when all are the dirgings. It would take an abler pen than mine to convey even a faint idea of proceedings here. The lact is, everybody-old and young, rich and poor Church of England Minister thought he should be justificd in quilling his MITinsterial functions and
going. His first efforts were crowned with success the first piece be dug weighed 7lbs. Two men came
down last week with 901 bs of the precious metal. Another with 48 lbs . this I weighed for him. Through it al! business is stopped. Though all do
not realise such immense sums, all do well. A youns not realise such immense sums, all do well. A young
man, whom I intended returning with, told me last week be would not take $£ 400$ a year from any house, for he had worked a fortnight and a day and had got E210. The same person had been before, and when he cane down he bought a house for $£ 200$, and he
is letting it for $£ 50$ per annum. All buildings are stopped. I. grieve to look at them, thought I rejoice staryed poor mechanic starved poor mechanic can gain something to raise
lim above future want. What is England doing that she is'not sending out her thousands of able, Tell the poor, both men and women, to get out how they can, but come. I heard it confidently asserted that 100,000 could be immediately. employed at highly remunerative wages, though not at the present millers in the colony; they are off to the diggings. largest mills declares the has lost $£ 2,000$, and that now he shall close. I will give you the present rate
of wages as far as I can remember them. A porter of wages as far as I can remember them. A porter
to take out yoods, $£ 2$ per week; a man to wash bottles at a spirit store, " $£ 2$ per week; driving a bul-
lock team, $£ 5$ per week'; shoe makers, 8 s . and 10 s . a day; carpenters, blacksınitlis, bricklayers, \&ce. 20s. per day, and then it is a favor; washing, 5s. per dozen, 3s. in the rough. If a woman goes out,
she lias 6 s . a day and her board. No servants to be
had. A nurse has $£ 5$ and $£ 6$ per month dress, 10s. ; a cotton one; 7s. 6d. $\mathbf{d i}$ Provisions-meat
is cheap enough, thoughth has been hall ts present
price-threepence per 1 lb . for any part sheeps lieads and Try given to the dogs, You can buy a goo
bullock from $£ 2$ to $£ 2$, 10 , so profits are large on meat. Mille eight pence per quart. We have been
six weeks begging some one to let us have a pint a day; but all you can get is ' No. Now a neighbo has got a coors; and lindly suyplies us. Flour £2
sack of 200 lbs ; bread, $1 \mathrm{~s}:=3 \mathrm{~d}$. for the 41 b . loaf potatoes, 9 s .2 cwt ; eggs, 2 s .6 bu a dozen; butter s. 6 d. per pound ; cheese, 2s. 6d. ; bacon, 3 s .
beer, 9d. $~$ quart'; porter, 2s. 6d. a bottle-vinegar 1s.; apples, 1 s . a pound-all for want of labor.
The sops are rotting on the ground-no hands to gather
them. Reapers get 30 s . to 40 s . an acre, with board and grog. Tarthenware a price too formidable to mention. There is a fine clay near this pace.- My
grandfather would make a fine thing of it, if he would come out, but not uniess he brought labiorers. Al eyes are directed to government, to see what it will do for us in this emergency. I. know what it ouglit do ; empty their unions of able-bodied women, and Let the state of the colony be known. Do what yo doing thent your poor negey are assisting us. W have had a steamer from America. America will not leave us without cheese, bacon, and flour. The we would rather it had come from our little island

OPINIONS OF THE PROTESTANT PRESS.
(From the London Weekly Dispatch.)
Of theological proselytes, regenerated simners, ful
the modest assurance of faith, and model martyrs he supply in this pious and believing country has figure which shall be most in request depends en tirely upon the sort of entertainment which, for the
time being, happens to have "the run" at Exete
Hall. For a long time a negro in clains insisted on repeating the question, "Am not I a man, andi a brofollowed by a cadaverous of circhamech-pack of reformed runkards, got up by the British Temperance Society
rage for Hottentot preachers, for some time, divided the town with evangelical prophets from Geneva, who the advantage of the "collection" at the end of the sermon in aid of the "Edinburgh-Albany-Street-
Chapel-United-Auxiliary-Local-Gratis-Sabbath-Eve-ning-School-Tract-Society." A decided hit made by
an "4 escaped slave from South Carolina," brought many competitors into the marlket; nearly every
foreign missionary station transmiting its own ethnogical specimen of spiritual consignments as its only as held out any prospect of a continuation of the "s life subscribers," and "donations," and "annual contributors," to the "society," when a speculation was
started which, like the South Sea bubble, the Mississippi scheme, or the Tulip mania, knocked all ordinary
spiritual adventures, and theologioal "little goes" entirely on the bead. In shert, Mawworm got a Yrime
Minister to go into parterchi wil Catwell, Minister to go into partnership with Cant well, as an
opposition to Tartuffe, and straightway all the world
was agape with pious ardor, and Protestant enthusiasm. was agape with pious ardor, and Protestant enthusiasm.
The Durham epistle was an encyclical letter to all the holy rogues and devout hypocrites in England. I
was the prospectus to a great Pharisee company, in which the cabinet were directors, the very judges be-
came its stags at the Mansion-louse, bishops and rectors became ils "touters," and every fool and knave in Great Britain took shares. It is, we think, Shaks-
peare who makes Trinculo say, the English would penny to save a live Christian")-and that the same character sticks to us still, was made apparent by the
rapid rise of the demand for foreign converts to Prothe new birth had produced "cdoubts suits, in whom the new birth had produced "doubts of the real pre-
sence," and then, of course, "humble gratitude to
Divine Providence for havin led right path of Protestant evangelism" "-that is, to
whichever sectarian missionary was fortunate enough to catch him as the leading feature of his "annual report." It must be confessed that, upon this partivery superior sample. Father Gavazzi is undoubledly ports, would probably be classed among "articles not otherwise enumerated." Dr. Achilli turned out for
some time to be "quite a Irump card." Both of them orignally "real live" Italian Jesuits from Rome and made us buy the rope which hanged Corder at a shil-
ling an inch, and taste the water of the well in which ling an inch, and taste the water of the well in which
Bishop had burked the Italian organ boy. Retaljation was natural when it was found to be ing the cause he had embraced, by the very legitimate way of examining the character and lives of its
accusers-and, indeed, he does no more when Popery is attacked, not for its doctrines, or its lheology, but
on account of the conduct of the clergy; than very logically as well as dexterously, to hoist the engineer
with his own petard, and to retort that it is very true the lives and career of many of the Italian priesthood were a scandal to religion, and an outrage upon their
calling, "for Dr. Achilli woos one of them." Fortucalling, "or or Dr. Achaili woos one of them. Forlu-
nately for the cause of truth and right-although to the eternal disgrace of the institution of trial by jury
and British courts of law, and the verdict of thoelve mideraile seciaries-our trials are reported; the whole British public possess all the materials, for passing a who went through the farce of pretending to hear before deciding-and that verdict. will be ratified by no
man of candor or intelligence, who loves truth, or is proud and jealous of our reputation for English fair
play When Protestants become theological, they.
cast behind them conscience, charactery reason, and common sense. They have done that now-they
have done it often before. The single and unsupported oath of Titus Oates against Catholics consigned the overwhelming and unexceptionable testimony. The
solitary oath of Achilli in his own favo is supposed to be an instrument for wreaking Protest-
 examination by the heads of the bar, without shaking contradiction or inconsistencies. On withesses inlo
oury were charged to return a yedic oaths the ury were charged to return a verdict "according to the evidence ? and it is impossible, we firmly be-
lieve, to find any man of education, intelligence respect for truth, to say that they obeyed that , and What the actual state of the fact was, those alone can be perfectly certain who were personally actors in
the drama-what the witnesses, according to tha plainest principles of the laws of evidence proved it to ions. Consideriug the prominent mart taken opiTimes in getting and keeping up the steam genernted
by the Durhan letter and the Ecclesiastical Titlo
 ighest degree honorable and highminded. Justly vival of that hatelul spirit which once trampled apon every dictate of conscience and humanity, to promote articles which rouse the soul and one of the those great our political literature.
[Here follows the article from the Times which wo The judicial forgetfulness of Lord Campbell meeth With unmeasured condemnation from the Times and Chronicle. No subject can have any justice if the
judge, who acts as assessor to the jury, seeks illegi-
timate oppostunities, in a runing fire of irrelevant in one direction throughout the trial. It could serve Dr. Grant, such as Judge Jeffries might have coneived, about the assumption of the episcopal title,
and, thereby, while he was under the solemn sanction噱 serenity which the occasion required. It eertainly
elicited "three times three and one cheer more," Which the judge did not seek to repress, when his
lordship repated and reiterated his thanlis to Gox that we had no Inquisition in this country, and apolowas not entirely in favor of Protestantism; but it
vould have been very much better tor his own fore sic character, and the credit of British justice, if he had reflected that there was nothing in the law which prevented the panel from being composed emtirely of is infirmity of chattering from hisht, by redicial sprassing have also prevented himself from exposing his igno-rance-seeing that there is in this comatry an Inguisi-
tion just of the kind of that which recorded $\mathrm{Dr}_{\text {r }}$. Achijrence in Italy. A single bishop, without reason assigned, may now sugpend any person from officiating al as that which Achilli raised, the bishop in this may be, and sometimes is, visited by dragging the until they are ruined by the costs, and cas by theif ecclesiastical superiors. It is extremely
anvsing to observe how earer some of our cotempoaries are, both to have theirc cake and to eat jit. They lust of the Popish clergy, while they praise the jury But if thay thill consult our refusing to belise reports, scandalous disoncover that "evil concupiscence" is by no means nouned to the Catholic clergy; and if they will stroll are vices peculiar to Popish hierarchs. It is true our cone of clerical morals is stricter than that of the con-
tinent ; but that extends equally to our Catholic clergy ; timent; but that exfends equally to our Catholic elergy;
and it is notorious that the chastity of the Irish lowor England much greater than that of the same class in of judicial proceedings win! rest where it is we canno
believe; and we shall probably see, in a motion for new trial, on the ground of the verdict being diame-
trically opposed to the evidence, whether the car of ustice is so poisoned with the leprous distilment of igotry, as that the judges will ratify the monsirous
not of the jury. Sif A. E. Cookburn, distinguished nently masplay moral courage, and never more emiBaron repent, in sackelo grow with years; and he is not likely to permit the garrulity of the Chief Jistice to escaye with impunity.
In fact, no man should be tolerated on the bench tinues from instinct to perform the routine of a a legal linues from instinct to perform the routine of a legal
machine, desperately out of order, and in want of lubrication. While we write, the scandalous ribls an Stockport send us proof of a revival of that fearla
spirit whicht burnt Priestly out of Birmingham, and
made a crasy peer a hero in the Gordon mobs. The made a crazy peer a hero in the Gordon mobs. The
Durbam letter gave courage to bigotry to issue the remosity allayed by ; and Catholic Disabilites and Test aud Corporation Repeal Acts appears in the course of
being revived, by the folly and rashuess of the chicf authors of those healing measures.

From the London Spectator.)
It is established that it was a right Protestant Jury.
The public found it impossible quite to disloelieve ails the mass of evidence in justification of the libel; but the jury labored under no such judicial scruple.
is a way out of erery difficully; and the jury, ably
instructed how to pick and choose what to see, bink and believe, proved apt pupils. They disclaimed all
consideration of the question of Catholic or Protestan!; but if the case is not a beautiful example of honorabie adresion to spe suavaitum," it is a still more pord -but with a mental reservation which they were addence of the note from the Inquision,
Aclilli had been , permanently suspen Achilli had been permanently suspended from
functions in the Romish Church; buit they rejected fanctions in the Romish Church; but they rejected
same evidence so far as it tesified to the reasons of nence of his life. Such things are in the Romisk Church, and Protestants are/frm in believing it; but

## aillte evill

, far Chief Justice. He combined discrimination and deartiness in a degree seldom seen on the beinch. I. Was quile rotreshing to withess the exibition bame is not always ithe sainie." When Forman was agike whether she had relations wilh other men, and she declined to annwer, Lord Campbell urged her
repily: But when the exactly parallel question was rut to Achilli, he shellered himself under thie "privi
loge" which Lomid Campbell had extended over him as anargis; and it was not withdrawn. When Nervzudience would cheer, bat the indecorum waint, ther propery surppressed; when the verdict was cheered it belween Judge and Jury, there wse not the same chack; and the case terminated amidst a cumult of exulitaion, like a rowing-mateh., Lord Campbel say: he considered the verdict of the Jury for them to see how he knew what they meant to say, bette than they did themselves. He proved that he could piso, for he did a litule lawnaking with the House of L.ords in the intervals of businass; only he was not
ns common Juiges are said to be, counsel for the de-fendant-he was on "the other side
a a sounal Psced that.Achilli, the hero of this victory Exeter Hall. There hnve indeed been seurs legree im ; but who should east the first slone? to tim had a certain kind of Protestan is the most anti-Lutheran. He harl beens condemned by the Inquisition, aud was constiluterl, j pso facto, a hall married, and servant-grrls accuse him of doing meh things as giving them tracts entitled "Come Acliilit, who deserted his original chirech after he hac bear withess agaiuss it, may be said to have earued the right to which Mawworm only aspired. His friends Nure to Cathoicity! whereas if Newmaul is righ in lis sibel, what a disclosire does it afforl as to the
batc claracters .who remain in the Church of Rome wlerated alhough active, so that they can but hel their superiors to husla ap their transgressious: Th
later liorn of the dilemma transfixes Newman but
 Lastly, it is estabbished that the alulience was worth of cause, Judge, and Jury: it sal out that drama of nore savoury than any novelty from Holywell stree
 orners-for Campbell to lead on Achilli and bo
cknowledgements of the homage.
(Fiom the London Inquirer, Unitarian Protestant
We fear that the effect of the trial will be to shak Wo minds of Cathlics, their itrust ini the inpar conypletely into wo wistinct sections the Protestan! as the present, the not unnatural feeling of the Catho-
lic party in England will be that they have failed, not fom the weaknoss of the evidence produced, but from

We. wish we could ond our remarks here, and that
justie didi nut compel us to adrert to the conduct of ustice dill nut compel us to adrert to the conduct of yere on the occasioulal eccentrieities of our julges.han infirmity. But here is a cetiain decorum an
dignity supposed to belong naturally to the jualicial
cllaracter, a deficiency in which it is painful at all imos to bserve. To pass over his lordship's indis
roert. jess when a clergyman anpearing to give evi i will not ask you of what See,", what could be in eception of the document from the Romish Inquision: "Look at this do cument, 1 find that it is a copy
of the proceedings of the Court of Inguisition. Thanth ciod we have not in this count'y a a trizunal of Inquisi
tion: [Applause.] But Iam bound to believe. there sin every Roman Catholic country such a tribunal, and that sucla a tribunal is exercised in Rome; ; but
thante Gol, it docs nol extend to this country, $[A$. plabse.] This country will, however, be ieady t feceive documents emanating from Courts of Justion dceiving this document I am not in he stigaliess dange int reibion of this country." Such clap: trap oratiory,
and the anplause of "he pit and galleries," are betand thie applause of "the pit ant galleries," are bet-
er fitel for a popular demonstration at Drury-lane eal of an Englisili court of law. The declaration of he verlict of the jury was followed by, repented theers from those who filled the Coutt, norne of which
Cord Camplell endeavored to chieck,
alathough at nother stage of the proceedings he hacl animadverted quent reply in behalf of Dr. Newman. Cousidering dicl which had been pronounced, the usual decorums of the court ought certainly 10 have been enforced
with even more than their ordinary strictuess. But lord Campleell, we fear, is nol the mun to do this ; for this is not the first instance in his career as a judge in
which the dignity of the bench hus been compromased, 10 calch a pussing breeze of doublful popularily.
(Erom the London Correspondent of Mornung Chronicle.) I regret to think that this trial will fix a lasting stain
poon the annals of our judicial procuedings. Ft tell
Roman Cotholisc thet Roman Catholics that they must nol liope for impartial
ustice from a Pyeshyteriun judge, or a Prolestant jury or I am sorry to say that not only was the judge thus
ummindful of his dignity and his duty, bul, the jury hoved, to all who observed their demeanor, the bias which from first to ast they felt in favor of the iprose-
cutor. Such, indeed, was the conduct of some of them, that, if reports are true, it was a subject of grave conmighit not become his'duty to throw down his brief,
and refuse to submit to the farce of arguiag before men
who seemed scarcely anxious to conceal their determi ation to decide against him. Happily, however; the laid before the public; and whatever advantage $D$ Achilli may fancy that he has gained by the verdic of these jury-men, he will find that, in the judgmen
of an impartial public, his single and interested oath will not put weigh the testimony of a host of disinteimself. -1 ancontradicted by anybory besid am, sir, your most obedient servant,
One who was Present at the Triat
(From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.) John Bull like Dickens' Mr. Chester "is the mos an extreme; indeed, if we are 10 judge by some of his recent acts, he is Prolestanl to an absurdity.-
We refer to things more recent than 1he Ecclesiascal Titles Bill; for that, repuguant as it till sprung legitimately enourh from the equality union of Church and State and the theoretical suprenacy of the Sovereign over both, aud withal has been rial, and the Pron to a virtual nallity. The Achill. pral, and ars anation against Roman Cathol and significant. The one reveals the extravagance o he anti-Popery spirit of the people, the other of the
Government. They read like the doings of a medicval age. It is not easy to believe that such thinys
have just occurred in a country that calls itself the freest and most Christian in the Old Word.
Catholic and Protestant, testified before a jury in th Court of Queen's Bench, that Giovanui Achilli hal been guilty of certain scandalous and criminal of plicit; it related to vaious acts, perpetrated at various places, hundreds of miles apart, and at various time years asunder; it involved no antecedent or inherent mprobability, vas consistent throughout, and successwas, in respect to the most grave charges, in stric cornance with what he himself had unreserved icted only by his own individual oath in regard the specific allegations, and that too with the salvo of ence. Yet all this testimony, thus extensive an cient to wrove Achilli an guilly man! It was a verdict e true testimony whatever. The mode of trying the case
was as extraordinary as the result. The Lord Chief ustice-he who had written the lives of all the emi
nent British joclges of past times, and of all other nen ought to be imbued with the spirit of British justicepermitted the solemnity of his Court to be profaned nay, he humsenf made and repeated invidious remarls
that were clearly extra-judicial for the express pur his summing up to the jury was partial and moreove The student of listory in reading the proceedings is iresistibly reminded of the trinls under the "Popish
piot" of $\mathbf{1} 679$, in which Citus Oates bore such a me morable part as a witness. We read in Hume that against the Catholics in which gane been excited mate the public hied an accusation of those religionists. The victim vion of the judrges, jury and spectators ; and to be itself a sufficient proof of guilt- Th narrow prejudices and bigoted fury of the populace
The opinion that the Jesuits allowed of lies and men al reservations for promoting a good cause was at th to testimony delivered eived, that no credit was given of their disciples." This same bimotry identical in ossence, though not equal in intensity, in spite of al dom, has been exhibited in the same court in 1852-
he Roman Catholic ecclesiastic Johu Henry Newman nstead of the Roman Cathotio ictim.
Cerest sorrow by vast numbers of English Protestants but still they indicate an extent and degree of Protestnt prejud The and intolerance of which we here kno retraci-a reigionism-whig by aposlolicall vesatious and obstructive-a religionism that makes
a conscience of galling consciences not its own-that a conscience of galling consciences not is own-that
strains its utmost for things trivial or indiferent, and s sileat before evils which it ought to denounce wit tinue all the dreadful ovils of intra-mural interments rather than compromise any ot its peculiar notions
about consecrated and uncousecrated ground-a reli yionism. Which is scandalised at the sight of a Cathonic
cassock in the street, and yet deiberately sits in, cassock in the street, and yet deiiberately sits in.a which
is not.
(From the Richmond Va., Examiner.) Achilli, backed by the Proiestant clergy, brought h
action for libel. Newman pleaded jusification, and produced in court a variety of interesing witnesses chilli had lived before he turned Protestant lecture whom he had kept, husbands whom he hal cornuted, all of whom gave the full details of their trausactions
with Achilli. Then came police officers who had saved him from the beatings police delivered him from Also the head divers lovers, brothers and fathers.pelled, authorities of the Church who hal thundere on him its censures, with records of the ecclesiastical at various The counsel of Dr. Achilli had no evidence conirary o that which D. Newman prowuce excion the d Porgi, aniother renegade Italian priest, why swore to the good character of his brother in apostacy
Yet ihe jury decided that there was no justification in other words, that not one charge in Newman's Wibel had boen proven, and that none of the Catholic
witnesses, great or small, were entitled to credibility. Those who read the trial, find it is impossible to attribute such a resuly to any other cause than religious
spite and prejudice. Never did wee see a verdict 50
directly in the teeth of evidence. The trial is an, op
probium on the English Courts: The whole conduc probium on the English Courts. The whole conduct
of it was diggraceful. Lord Campbell, who was the
presiding judge, frequently interrupted the proceedresiding judge, frequenty interrupted the proceed
ngs by jnfinmmatory addresses to the jary about the
Inquisilion;" \&c.,-and when the audience cheere him, intsead of ordering his officeeis to preserve order hat he might be re-cheered. The verdict of the jury was received with deafening shouts, and there wa
not the slightest attempt by the court to check them Indeed since the day of Oates, Bedloes, and the res who were able to bring the best blood of England to he scaffold by appeals to this same English bigotry here has not been such another scene in the courts of our race. The by the progress of the age and the ad
undimmed by vance of civilisation. We did not suppose such a affair was possible in our times.
(From the N. Y. Commercial Adveriser.)
The recent trial of Dr. Newman, for libel on Dr -both American and foreign-with a topic for remark From our English papers we learn that the smal! plac
of worship in Dufour Place, Loondon, where
D Achilli prenched, is now closed. We are free to sa inl, carefally reading every line of the report of the not been the case. It entirely passes our comprelien-
ion how any jury, solemnly sworn to reuder thei erdict according to the evidence, could declare th impurities charged against Dr. Achilli "not proven. was 51 was strongly corroborated; it was met only by th
personal denial of the Doctor, who declined to say o ally that he had not been gailty of other and simila women only that the proofs of impurity rested. Engart of Dr. Achilli, after ho heid come to reside England. In our judgrment there was a most fatal uniformity of testimony against him at every stage of till receiving counsel jn sacred things from his lip umphed over principle and piety
Some of our exchanges, which still espouse the
cause of Dr. Achilli, seem to us to make a fatal misake in their leading idea. They account the Doctor acquitted of the abuncant charges of gross immorality,
they say virtually that the witnesses against him were perjured and unworthy of belief; they repudiate the such repudiation, pronounce Dr. Achilli ata innocen and grossly libelled man. But in the next breath they hove utherly corrupt and debauched are the Cathol
priesthood. Now if those witnesses spoke hey proved Dr. Achilli a hardened, habitual de Jauchee-a very wolf in sheep's' clothing. If they he verdict of the jury be justified, then are they
utterly unvorthy of credit in everything they said, and they do not prove the general impurity of the hrown aside entirely-accounted as a tissue of fuls hools from beginning to end, or Dr. Achilli was guilty
of those things whereof he was accused. We canno in come thing justlee reject twas teccused. We canno ief, and on the ground of its being unworthy of be Popely, or the papal clergy generally. This is so
obvious that we marvel that it has been overlooked by Dr. Achilli's ever zealous defenders
If Dr. Achilli was the man these witnesses reprePopish priest, then might the inference be drawn that such immoralities are at least winked at under the system of Popery, as a necessary consequuence of
carrying out its dogmas. But even then, if candor goFerns our judsment, as it ever stould, it musi be
borne in mind that the evidence of similar immaralities extends to his Protestant carcer, and also that he was finally permanently deposed from the office of a
Romish priest. But if it be claimed that Dr. Achill has beenslandered by hese withessen, must equally admitted that Popery and Popish priests have velation may ou this trial go, on which tho latter are aceused of habitual immorality, it is no better than that on which Dr. Achilli was accused. It is just
he same; and if it be rejected in one conse, it must in common justice, be rejected in the other. We can that the jurys gave a verdict according to their feelings Protestantism more hurt than Popery ever could do. From the N. Y. Christian Inquirer.) Dr. Achilit.--This gentleman promises to be a veHis book was little lo our taste, is our notice of it at he time of its publication showed. We are sorry
see some of our Orthodox neiglibors so determined stand by the man. It is one of those cases in whic
both parties have sadly fouled their fingers, the Romish party by keeping such a wanton priest in their ranks so long; the Protestants by their eage rness to take him up after he had been dropperl as unclen.


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offer them at unusually low prices.
The MACHINERY on the Prem
The MACHINERY on the Premises, worked by a Four
Horse Power Stcam Engine, for Roasting and Grinding Coffee.
is on the most approved plan
Ls on the most approved plan, the Coffice beining closely confified
in polisheil metal spperes, which are consianty revolving ad
ospeillating in hazeted air chambers, is preventede revoving img and
from Smoke, danger of parial carbonisation of the Bean and
loss of Aroma, so important to Comnisseuts, which is furthar
 PORYSTALISED
REFNED SUGAR in small (loaves, and WEST INMA SUGARS, of the best quality, always on hand.
A few of the coboicest selections of TEAS may be and abe
CANTON HOUSE, Native Catty Packages, univaled in favor. And perfiume, at modederate terms.
Fanilices residiny distant from Montreal wilh have their onder,
scrupulously altendedto, and forwarded with iminediated scrupulously aitte
June $12,1851$.

109, Notre Dame Street
FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT VAULITS,
1031, Notre Dame Strect
 annaculterauted, in quantities to suit pirchasers, and upon the
motst moderate tirms, for Cash.
to the experience of the last twelve months hing amply prowed

Sutited so their convenzence-combining the advan
Wholesale Store, with that of an ordinary Grocery.
SAMUEL COCHRAN, P
SAMUEL COCHRAN, Proprietor.
foe of charge.
A very choice arsorment of PORT, SHERRT, chast
PAGNE and CLARET, now on hand.
And a small quantity of sztromidy rare
JAMAICA RUM, so scarce in this market.

## AMERICAN MART

Upper Town Market Place, Qucbec. THis Estabighment is exiensively assoriodidith Wool, Cotom, aile, complete, assorment of every article in the Staple and Faic
Dry Goods a complete assorm
DTy Goods Line.
India Rüber M

in price.
Partic
Custom

knowleadge of the Goods Euitable for Candidatithis Estabishm


CANMART.


