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**CATHOLIC** CHRONICLE.

### VOL. II.

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### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1852.

THE IDEAS OF A CATHOLIC AS TO but I will give thee a mission. It is one of the pre- sacristy the five parts of the world might not find were so; if we thought that one of them were, like WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

Iranslated from the French of Abbé Martinet, for the True Wilness.

19 .- STATE OF EUROPE .- WHAT GOD IS DOING TO SAVE IT .- OBJECT OF THE SCOURGES WHICH HE SENDS IT .--- A WORD TO CATHOLIC WRITERS.

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 incessantly from rosy-red to death-like naleness: Her eye, once so clear, so commanding, is now troubled, closed, opens with a fearful stare, or is fixed in stolid indifference. Her mouth, so worthy to command, now utters but wild, incoherent words. Her feet, where are they ? In the mire, which she does but increase, by her tramping. Her arms either hang listlessly, or move convulsively. She does things which would provoke a smile, were they not so deplorable. She tears the hair from her head and throws it under her feet, to see whether the latter members will feel better when they trample on the honors 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, having conceived by the modern spirit, is pregnant of a new world. Do not treat as disease what is no more than a qualm-a state of transition. Leave it to us to take care of the patient; we have vinegar from four robbers."

Away with you, quacks ! it is because she has taken vinegar, not from four, bat from a hundred robbers, that Europe is so much disordered. You propose to be but sharpers, you would be assassins. Europe is only pregnant of the millions of children, whom she is accustomed to give us every year. The transition so perceptible is that from life to death, if the remedy be not at hand.

Others say-It is a rush of blood, a severe fit of apoplexy. Let us haste to open at least two veins. Let us burn powder close by her. Without a prompt are, then, a host of arms which from idleness fall effusion of blood, and a stimulating fumigation, the catastrophe is inevitable.

Away with you, once more, physicians who partially know the disease, but have only the treatment of the butcher-school! Has there been any want of nal-to dazzle the eyes of our ardent youth with bleeders during the last three centuries? Has not the patient lost enough of blood, and inhaled enough of the smoke of power? It is only now that the terrible effects of the last fumigation are beginning to clear away ! What a stench of smoke and blood ! The feet of the patient are still red with gore.

If Europe have had blood, that blood may again become good. No more remedies, at least, no more violent remedies ! No more drugs ! A good regimen, wholesome food, fresh air, and suitable exercise, these are all that are required.

rogatives of my goodness and mercy, to make evil themselves very comfortable. subservient to good. Here thou art every year hurrying millions and millions to the grave; the Europeans know it, yet they take but little heed ; "The sufferings of others is a dream," as they have been told by those who despise my law. Go, then, no sanitory rules shall restrain thee: strike on every side, frighten much, but kill little; these are my eldest born; I will correct, but not destroy them. Perhaps, when they see their science at bay, their strength powerless, before that Attila 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 brethren, who lie grovelling in the mire, otherwise the deadly miasma of the filth will reach yourselves, It is my will that my children should make but one. Choose, therefore, between a community of goods, or a community of misfortunes!

The cholera has fulfilled its mission. People have raised their hands a little; but they did not stretch them towards the east-God has changed His rod.

He said to a host of idlers, and of unrequited laborers-" You either want work, or that which you have is the work of hell; ask, therefore, for some other employment. You see that the great are be-guiling themselves with the idea of their power and wealth, so that they will no longer hear my voice; make them tremble for their wealth 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 He said to some-" Children of darkness, you have decided on doing that which is wrong: well, you are free to ruin yourselves, but aim your strokes against the great ones of the earth. You shall do nothing, for I will place my hand between them and you; but they, perchance, seeing so many arms uplifted against them, will say within themseves-There into crime. It is a sad thing to be often obliged to make a show of great criminals executed or pardoned. Let us, then, think of some way to employ these arms, to turn to account so much ambition, now crimcrowns more tempting than those we wear.

The cholera-a communist, a radicalist-is every where growling, threatening, and acting. Regicide arms have done their work, and are doing it still. Do men think of doing better? That they are disposed that way, we do believe; but where are the acts? To assist idle speculations, behold what the good Master docs :---

"See" he says, " that ungrateful Europe who owes to Asia and America, although she has never done ght but ravage them—all Why leave that fair queen of nations immured the rest, an aliment which she highly prizes, and with reason, for it is excellent and serves the half of her people for bread. She is proud of this importation, although it is not the twentieth part of what she might do if she would but hear me. She says--Come hail, come frost and plagues, famine, at least. shall never come. Let us strike with an unknown disease the precious root, and let the evil, threatening all alimentary substances, cause Europe to tremble for her very existence. To this scourge, let us add still others; let the rivers bear death and destruction where they had before spread life and plenty. Without chastisement we shall obtain nothing from these seniors of the human family, who are wearing away their lives, either in luxurious case, or in narrow and selfish activity."

### (From N. Y. Freeman's Journal.)

Persecution still rages on the face of the earth. The blood of Christians is yet flowing. Where ? In Europe? Yes. In Rome? No. In Spain or Austria? No. Neither in Italy, Spain or Austria does blood flow either for the Catholic faith nor for heresy. 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 worshipped. Yes, in England persecution rages; edicts rivalling, and closely copying those of the Pagan Roman Emperors of the first three Centuries of the Christian Era are issued by British Ministers in the name of the British throne. The Government and the Courts of law of England stir up the blind fury of the enemies of the Catholic Church; justice is trampled in the dust; the mob are roused to shed the blood of Catholics and to tear down the houses of Catholics and the Churches of the Most Holy; and when the mob has done its worst the servants of English "law" are sent to seize the wounded victims 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 religion, morals, and social life have free scope, on the ground that it is the country of personal liberty. In England where Mormons transact their infamous bargains, where the Agapemony is protected in its lewd and revolting rites by the police; where the devil and his works are all encouraged; there, as of right it should be, the Catholic Church has its Sanctuaries rifled, her priests insulted and beaten, and her people slaughtered. How long is this to continue? How long is the England that does such things to continue? We know not precisely how long, but we know that even a heather, had observed enough of the course of the world to have said " Quem Deus vult perdere prius demantat."

England is mad, and there are tens of millions who long for her speedy destruction. What say the millions of French Catholics to the blood and the slavery of their brethren in England? What thinks Catholic Austria? What think the millions of Ca-tholics in northern Germany and in the Lowlands? What thinks Catholic Spain ? What thinks all Europe united of this diabolical power, which, after having done for many years her utmost to create trouble and revolution throughout the Continent, and being ignominiously defeated has turned with a ferocity unnatural even to wild beasts upon her own children, and wreaks upon those of them who are Catholics the rage she feels againt the faith that has saved the rest of Europe from her snares ? Oh, it is time for Europe to think and to feel that England is no longer human. She is possessed bodily by the devil, and as she insanely rages against everything good and holy, so, in the name of God and of man it is a duty the world owes to put her down. She has for hundreds of years been preparing one potent instrument for her own chastisement. Her horrible wrongs done to the country that of all others she was under most obligations to cherish and sustain. Ireland, that never did her an injury. Ireland, that foolishly cleaved to her in every fortune, fighting her battles and sustaining her pride-this Ireland she has cradled and tutored and disciplined in the school of the most outrageous wrongs. At length for the last half century this Ireland has been pouring forth her millions upon other soils; on America, and on the colonies of Great Britain. Away from her tyranny they have sprung into the most active and luxuriant growth. They have bold hearts, strong hands; and at length thousands and tens of thousands among them and their immediate descendants are becoming rich. But hearts hands and money are all ready, among these many millions, for one task,--it is the humiliation, may the utter overthrow of the English Government. They will accomplish it. They will compass it yet. To the third and to the fourth generation the blood of the Irish, let it mix as it may with French, German, English, or any other, will still burn and tingle with natural antipathy to England. Yes, Irishmen in America ; as you teach your sons their religion, as you teach them their duties in this world, teach them, and tell them to teach their sons, tious name of Sister Louise, and devoted her life to if the end be not sooner accomplished, that the English are the Torks and Infidels of modern times; to abridge whose power, or to root out whose dominion, ed her to stay. "No," said she, "the rule orders is the best service a stout heart, a strong hand, or a me to leave the place at eight o'clock; I must do heavy purse can help to accomplish in this world. What is the question that has a hundred times been discussed already in our hearing in regard to the She a second time kissed her father, who did not feel Some folks will say-These are fine projects for two candidates for the Presidency in this country? that last farewell, and went away praying for him and the Sacristy ! Well, the word makes little differ- Are they both hostile to English interests and influ- shedding bitter tears. The Marquis de Mornay died ence; but just take the trouble to consider if, in that | ence ! And, if we did not believe that both of them | during the night."

Daniel Webster, incapable of doing anything seriously to offend England, we would proclaim the fact, for we would consider it synonymous with hitter bigotry, and excessive corruptness.

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Yes, Irishmen will yet prove potent among the enemies of England. Whoever among the princes of Europe will make war on England may be sure of the prayers of millions of Catholics for his success, and of aid in money or in men from millions of Irish blood throughout the world.

Let Louis Napoleon reflect on this. He is a man of extraordinary power, and called to perform a high mission. Christendom thanks him for what be has done in France; for stilling the voice of the demagogue and crushing the venomous head of Socialism in its very den. He has done well for France, better than his uncle over did. Alison tells us in the last number of Blackwood's Magazine that this singular man has during his life not only predicted that he would be the Supreme ruler of France, but that he would make war on England, and avenge the fortunes of Waterloo. If Louis Nanoleon wishes to rule in the hearts of another nation as he rules over the minds and bodies of the French, let him strike a. bold blow at the very heart of England, and the Irish, throughout the world, will bless him. If he wants men they will fill his ranks with the same kind of soldiers that chased five times their number on the plains of Mexico. If he wants skilful engineers there are enough of the very flower of the officers of our army who are Catholics, and who, in such a cause, would hasten to his standards. If France does not furnish him with money enough, the contributions they will raise in the United States and. wherever else they are, will fill his coffers. Let him then, in return for all the plottings of England against the tranquillity of Europe strike her a blow that will crush her to the dust.

But, if not so, Irishmen learn in America to bide their time. Year by year the United States and England must touch each other more and more nearly on the seas. Year by year the Irish are becoming more powerful in America. At length the propitious moment will come. Some accidental sudden collision-and a Presidential campaign close at. hand. We will then use the very profligacy of, our politicians for our purposes. They will want to buy the Irish vote, and we will tell them how they can buy it in a lump from Maine to California-by declaring war on Great Britain, and wiping off at the same time the stains of concessions and dishonors that our Websters, and men of his kind, have permitted to be heaped upon the American flag by the insolence of British agents.

In view of these things we would exhort England to continue fulminating her decrees of petty persecution, and exciting her mobs against the Catholic third of her inhabitants. The disaffection of so many of her own most patient subjects will be no little assistance in making the work of her overthrow easy.

within her capital? Let her visit her immense empire, especially those distant provinces now miserably worked by thousands of blood-suckers. Let her demand an account of their administration from the pitiless Pachas of Asia, and of Africa; let her enlighten them, menace them, and, if necessary, depose them, had they an hundred tails instead of one. She will every where obtain admiration, gratitude, and love, and will return home in renovated health. The congestion whereby her life is now endangered, and which proceeds solely from inaction and the irregular use of her strength, will be found to have disappeared.

This is what simple common sense would say of, and to Europe, if Europe could reflect, or if those who are commissioned to reflect for her would only dive into the frightful convulsions which, to every calightened eye, are plainly discernible, springing up in the bosom of our society, so as to meet them with the remedy, the only safe and efficacious remedy that Christian statesmen can or ought to apply.

God, who knows better than we do, the tendency of the system of doing nothing, or, at best, but trifles; God, who happily for us, occupies himself with the fate of the world, and the investment of capital which he has given, He acts in default of men. What is it that He does?

God acts now with the family of Japeth, as he formerly acted with the three great families wallowing in corruption around the senseless enterprise of Babel. He then struck to dissever what was too much united; 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 fatalism, filth and carelessness-Thou art not from me;

. We must confess ourselves wholly at a loss to understand the drift of this allusion, and its point is hidden from the English reader, as the author has not thought proper to offer any explanation.—Trans.

Will the rod be sufficient to stir us up, or must we pass through hands which leave bloody marks, to say the least ? This riddle 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: "Texts are all very well," they say, "but how are they to be got into people's heads?" You think too meanly of Europe and of yourselves. Doubtless, these texts will remain barren if you leave them in the hands of a miserable gold-seeker like us, who may well discover them in a spot which you have overlooked, but gives them just as he finds them, rough and unformed.

You, who have the lapidary's chisel to hew them, and the skilful hand to group and polish them, it is for you to put them in circulation ; some years hence you will be more sensible of the power of Christian ideas.

### A SISTER OF MERCY.

We read as follows in PIndépendance Belge: "The following scene took place at the botel of Marshal Soult, Rue de l'Université, Paris:

"The night was dark; a Sister of Mercy was sitting by the side of Count Jules Lacombe de Mornay's bed, and supplied to him, with an evangelical devotedness, all the cares his position required. That Sister of Mercy was a young girl, 22 years old, and of a celestial beauty. The Count was agonised, and the sister of Mercy was shedding abundant tears. On a sudden, eight o'clock began to strike ; the religious rose, kissed the forehead of the dying man, and made her preparations to depart. 'My Sister,' said the watching priest, who was reading the prayers for the departing soul, 'what are you doing?—'I must de-part,' answered the religious, in tears. 'Wait a little,' replied the priest. ' you shall receive the last breath of your father.""

The young Sister of Mercy was Mademoiselle Louise de Mornay, grand-daughter of the Duke of Dalmatia, who entered the order as a novice about four years ago, and is now a Sister of Mercy at the Hospital of Eaghien, founded by the Duke d'Aumale. She had then a dowry of about £4,000, and could have been united to one of the most illustrious names of France. She preferred to all this the unostentathe pious care of those unknown persons who came there either to die or to be cured. The Priest wishwhatever the rule orders, and the grief which I carry with me will make my sacrifice more meritorious.

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

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CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

We (Tablet) have been just now favored with the accompanying letter, received by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, from John Thomas Devereux, Esq., the newly elected M. P. for Wexford. We hope the example set by the patriotic mem-

ber for Wexford, the first Irish member elected to the new Parliament, will be followed by every Catholic member who may be returned at the present elections; for now, more than at any other time, are they called on to assist in upholding the old and establishing new bulwarks against the aggressions of Protestant bigotry, whether in the milder shape of godless education, or the more demon-like aspect of Derbyite Lynch law and chapel wrecking.

"Wexford, 9th June, 1852. "My dear Lord Archbishop-It is with much pleasure I take the occasion of my re-election to parliament for the town of Wexford, to send you the annexed order for £20, to be applied towards the establishment of the Catholic University of Ireland .- I am, my dear Lord Archbishop, yours very sincerely, "JOHN THOMAS DEVEREUX.

" To his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin."

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF KILMACDUAGH .---It is indeed with heartfelt regret that we have to announce the death of the good and venerable Bishop of Kilmacduagh, the Rt. Rev. Dr. French. His Lordship expired this morning at six o'clock, after a protracted illness : he had attained an advanced age. This venerable Prelate was a Friar of the Dominican Order in this town, and son of a former Protestant then dismissed them with his benediction .- Glusgow Warden; he was himself elected Catholic Warden in 1813. The sad intelligence of his death will be received with real grief in Galway and throughout the province, where he was so universally esteemed by all classes.-Galway Packet.

We are informed that an election of a coadjutor Bishop for the diocese of Kerry will be held in a few days, and that amongst the names spoken of are those of the Very Rev. Dr. M'Enery, Tralee; Very Rev. John O'Sullivan, Kenmare ; Right Rev. Dr. Keane, Bishop of Ross; and the Very Rev. Dr. Renehan, President of the College of Maynooth.-Limerick Reporter.

PROVINCIAL SYNOD OF OSCOTT.-JULY, 15.-Since the first session on Wednesday week the time has been fully occupied in the particular congregations composed of Bishops and Divines, among whom the subjects to be treated of in the session were distri-buted for previous discussion. The second general congregation was held on Sunday, followed by others on Monday, preparatory to the second session. A Pontifical Mass was sung on Sunday by the Bishop of Birmingham, the Cardinal and Prelates assisting, and a sermon preached by the Rev. H. E. Manning, on the words, "I have compassion on the multitudes," which compassion of Our Lord is fulfilled in the Church even in new wants supplying the ways of her children, restoring the perfect order of the Church after centuries of desolation, and taking up the work, through her Bishops, as if they had only left it yesterday. The second session was held on Tuesday, at which the Mass was sung by the Bishop of Beverley, in presence of the Cardinal Archbishon, and the sermon preached by Dr. Newman. He showed that the order of nature is a succession of decay and renovation, but the gifts of grace are scarcely ever restored where they have once been lost. Yet such a miracle seemed to be taking 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 could be imagined to have seen 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 imr ible: but he warned them that this restoration of their Church might be but like an English spring, with many a keen blast to be encountered; and though the martyrs of the last three centuries could not fail by their death to win many souls to life, yet it might be that the purgation they had gone through was not yet complete. It was announced that the closing session is to be held on Saturday.-Correspondent of Tablet. assemblage dispersed, cheering for Mr. Reynolds, &c. ST. EDWARD'S CONVENT OF MERCY .- The Rev. H. E. Manning may well be termed the modern Apostle of charity, that Rev. gentleman having preached every Sunday for some charitable object (chiefly poor schools) since his return from Rome. It has been announced that he will preach on Thursday in the chanel of the above most excellent establishment, in favor of the extensive girls' school attached to the convent, and on Sunday next towards the refounding the poor schools of Greenwich .-- London Correspondent of Tablet. A penny subscription has been commenced at Saint Mary's, Moorfields, towards the expenses incurred by the Very Reverend Doctor Newman in the late trial. The pence of the poor (and the since of that the bribery oath had been administered to Lord that the doors after each Mass. It is to be hoped that the bribery oath had been administered to Lord that the doors after each Mass. It is to be hoped that the bribery oath had been administered to Lord that the doors after each Mass. It is to be hoped that the bribery oath had been administered to Lord that the bribery oath had been administered to Lord that the bribery oath had been administered to Lord that the bribery oath had been administered to Lord that the bribery oath had been administered to Lord that the bribery oath had been administered to Lord that the bribery oath had been administered to Lord that the bribery oath had been administered to Lord that the bribery oath had been administered to Lord that the bribery oath had been administered to Lord that the bribery oath had been administered to Lord that the bribery oath had been administered to Lord that the bribery oath had been administered to Lord that the bribery oath had been administered to Lord that the bribery oath had been administered to Lord that the bribery oath had been administered to Lord that the bribery oath had been administered to Lord the bribery oath had been administered to Lord that the bribery oath had been administered to Lord that the bribery oath had been administered to Lord that the bribery oath had been administered to Lord that the bribery oath had been administered to Lord that the bribery oath had been administered to Lord that the bribery oath had been administered to Lord that the bribery oath had been administered to Lord that the bribery oath had been administered to Lord that the bribery oath had been administered to Lord that the bribery oath had been administered to Lord that the bribery oath had been administered to Lord that the bribery oath had been administered to Lord that the bribery oath had been administered to Lord that the bribery oath had been administered to Lord that the bribery oath had bee the Faith, may have an opportunity of displaying their sympathy with, and respect for, the Very Rev. defendant in this most shameless trial. SCOTLAND .- PUBLIC PROCESSION .- On Sunday the 4th ult., being the Sunday between the octave of SS. Peter and Paul, there was a solemn public procession at the Church of St. Anthony, near Dunkeld, in honor of the glorious Apostles, and to solicit their powerful intercession, with that of all the stances vote for any candidate who was present and Saints, and especially of the Blessed mother of God, statement at constraints and especially of the Blessed mother of God, for the advance of the Faith, and the conversion of these unhappy countries. The procession moved slowly round the ground adjoining the church, chanting with deep fervor, the Litany of the Saints. The Napier and Hamilton, were re elected,

weather was most propitious; and gladsome it indeed was, to listen to the sounds of Catholic devotion again ringing through the Scottish air. Nothing can surpass the loveliness of the scenery around St. Anthony's. The Tay winds along a wide and irregular channel, between richly wooded slopes, and a perfect net-work of undulating hills. On the south side of the river, extending to Dunkeld, are the ex-quisite grounds of Murthly Castle, and south of them rises old Birnam, famous in Scotish story. For a thousand years these lonely solitudes were familiar with the voice of Catholic prayer, and the solemnities of Catholic ceremonial. And, after three hundred years of infidel silence, the very inanimate creatures seemed 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 responding litanics. Old Birnam repeated, from his rugged sides, the petitions of the Faithful; and all nature seemed to join with them in storming heaven with prayer for the return of the ancient days of Faith, to poor benighted Scotland. One could fancy that the days of the heroic and pious Stuarts were come again. And the only sad thing was, when the procession was ended, the voice of prayer hushed, and the instructions of Christ's anointed Priest concluded, to sally forth again, and see around every where the depressing signs of that wretched unbelief which presses, like a loathsome nightmare, upon the souls and consciences of Scotchinen, and colors, with its own dark hue, all they say and do. The indefatigable and gifted Priest of St. Anthony's delivered a clear and powerful explanation of the doctrine of Transubstantiation to the assembled multitude, and Free Press.

CONVERSIONS .- A young Israelite, named Simon Belingionte, was publicly baptised in the French Chapel of the Annunciation, London, on Sunday week.

On the 24th of June (St. John's day) Mrs. M'Kenna, wife of William M'Kenna, Esq., of Wilville, Balbriggan, openly abjured the errors of Anglicanism in the church of the Carmelite Convent, North William-street, and was conditionally baptised and formally received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Francis Doran, Chaplain to the above institution. Mrs. M'Kenna is daughter of the late Captain Barrington of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and granddaughter to Sir Jonah Barrington.

On Thursday the 10th ult., the feast of Corpus Christi, the lady of James Blake, Esq., eldest son of Francis Blake, Esq., J. P., of Cregg Castle, county Galway, was received into the Catholic Church in Paris with great solemnity, by the Rev. John Miley, D. D., President of the Irish College in that city.

We feel much pleasure in being able to announce the recent conversion of Mr. Kirwin, of Trinity College, to the Catholic faith. Mr. Kirwin is nephew to the Right Hon. Lord Neterville, and an extensive landed proprietor in the counties of Longford, Clare, and Galway.

We cannot close our list without noticing another adherence to the ranks of the Catholic faith in the person of Major Burke, uncle to the Right Hon. the Earl of Howth. We doubt much whether the above names are not more than a counterpoise to a few, a very few, famine-stricken creatures, who are only waiting the return of happier times to restore them to that faith for which their forefathers were once hunted like foxes from their dens by the very ancestors of those distributors of the "hell-broth" of Exeter hall.—Limerick Reporter.

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN CITY ELECTION .- On Monday, July 12th, the poll was declared by the High Sheriff as follows, at the court-house in Green-street :- For Mr. Grogan. 4,531; for Mr. Vance, 4,420; and for Mr. Reynold, for Mr. Reynom, 3,019; majority for Mr. Grogan, 1,512, and for Mr. Vance, 1,410. He then declared Mr. Edward Grogan and Mr. John Vance to be duly elected to represent the city in the Imperial Parliament.

CITY OF CORK .--- Colonel Chatterton (the Tory can-CITY OF CORK.—Colonel Chatterton (the Tory can-didate) was proposed by Mr. John Cotter, and second-ed by Captain Westropp. Dr. Lyons proposed Mr. Serjeant Murphy (L.) who was seconded by Mr. Jas. Roche, J.P. Mr. Wm. Fagan was then proposed by Mr. Charles Sugrue, and seconded by Mr. Nicholas Murphy, J.P. Mr. Sarsfield proposed Mr. William Lumley Perrier. The following was the result of the poll:—Mr. Perrier, 194; Colonel Chatterton, 898; Mr. Fagan, 1,220; Serjeant Murphy, 1,246. The two Liberal candidates were declared duly elected.— The Cork Ergminer of Monday contains the follow-The Cork Examiner of Monday contains the follow-ing :--- "The polling commenced at eight o'clock this morning (Monday, July 12) and from that hour up to the present electors continue to flow to the booths. Crowds of women and boys, headed by a band of music, are parading the city, bearing aloft huge branches of trees, green banners, and placards on which are inscribed in large capital letters, 'civil and religious liberty,' the outrages and sacrileges of Stockport,' 'protection for our Nuns,' and cheering enthusiastically for the popular candidates. Considerable ex-citement prevails in the neighborhood of the booths, and several parties have been severely injured. The windows of Colonel Chatterton's committee-rooms in George's street have also been completely shattered, and it is seriously feared that a riot will take place before the close of the proceedings. For the preserva-tion of peace, however, several troops of soldiers, cavalry, and police are drawn up in the vicinity of the polling place. Some of the cavalry (7th Dragoon Guards), who are continually moving through the city, have their swords drawn; others have their carbines unslung, and everything betrays a readiness on their part to act at a moment's warning."

CITY OF LIMERICK .- Mr. F. W. Russell was proposed by W. Howley, Esq., D.L., and seconded by Mr. Robert Rodger. William Monsel!, Esq., pro-Mr. Robert Rodger. William Monsel!, Esq., pro-posed Serjeant O'Brien; seconded by the Rev. John Brahan, P.P. J. T. Devitt, Esq., proposed Mr. Pot-ter, and the nomination was seconded by Mr. Richd. Raleigh. The following is the result of the polling: Mr. Robert Potter, (L.) 537; Mr. Francis William Russell (T.) 461; James O'Brien, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law, (L.) 448; Mr. Thaddeus M'Donnell, 70. The only disturbers seem to be the authorities. Mr. Bar-ron, R.M., at the head of a squadron of dragoons. has ron, R.M., at the head of a squadron of dragoons, has just read the Riot Act in a retired part of the street to ten little boys and one adult, vociferating at the same time that any person afterwards found in the street would be fired upon.

BELFAST BOROUGH.—Robert James Tennant, (the late Liberal member), was proposed by Hugh Magill, Esq.; seconded by Wm. Coates, Esq. Richard Da-vison, Esq., proposed by John Harrison, Esq.; seconded by S. K. Mulholland, Esq. Hugh M'Calmont Cairns, Esq., proposed by G. F. Gordon, Esq.; se-conded by J. Harman, Esq. The following was the result:—Richard Davison, 1,259; Hugh M'Calmont Cairns, 1,202; Robert James Tennent 904.

DUNDALK .- Mr. Samuel Jackson Turner proposed, and Mr. Michael Lennon seconded the nomination of Mr. P. M'Evoy Gartlan, as a fit and proper person to represent the borough in parliament. The Very Rev. Dr. Kieran, P.P., V.G., proposed George Bowyer, Esq., as a fit and proper person to represent the Bo-rough of Dundalk in the uext parliament. Mr. Bowyer was returned, Captain Jocelyn declining to come to the poll.

ATHLONE BOROUGH .--- William Keogh, Esq., ;was proposed by the Rev. John O'Reilly; seconded by N. Abboit, Esq. Robert B. Laws, Esq., was proposed by the Hon. Major Hancock ; seconded by John

posed by the Holt, Major Halcock; seconder by John Hudson, Esq. The following is the result of the poll:--William Keogh, 78; Robert B. Laws, 10. Stateo Bokough.--Charles Townley, Esq., proposed by James Madden, Esq., T.C.; seconded by Alder-man Thomas Williams, Esq. John P. Somers, Esq., proposed by Laurence M. Ternan, Esq.; seconded by Michael Kally. For The following was the scale. Michael Kelly, Esq. The following was the result of the polling:-Mr. Charles Townley, 153; Mr. J. Somers, 110.

TRALEE BOROUGH .- Mr. Maurice O'Connell was rearned without opposition, Mr. George H. Kinderly, (Lord Derby's solicitor) having withdrawn from the contest.

CARRICKFERGUS BOROUGH .- William Burleigh, Esq., proposed the Hon. W. S. Cotton, (T.) the late member. John Legg, Esq., of Glynnpark, seconded the ırneit, osea w. H. L Frith, Esq., (L.) and James Kennedy, Esq., seconded the nomination. The Tory candidate, Cotton, has been returned. MALLOW BOROUGH .- Mr. O. Madden, J. P., pro-A Voice—The poorhouse freemen done that (hear nd cheers.) posed Sir Denham Norreys; Mr. H. Braddell scconded the nomination. Mr. E. D. Freeman proposed Cap-tain Eustace; Dr. Barry, M. D., seconded the nomination. At the close of the pole the votes were-for Sir Denham Norreys, 58; for Captain Eustace. 41. GALWAY BOROUGH.—Anthony O'Flaherty, 646; Martin J. Blake, 462; Lord Dunkellin, 284. New Ross Election.-Lambert, 31; Redington, 0; Duffy, 79. CARLOW BOROUGH.-John Sadlier, Esq., was pro-posed by the Rev. James Walsh; seconded by Mr. l'homas Coffey. Robert Clayton Brown, Esq., was proposed by Samuel Haughton, Esq.; seconded by Joseph Lynch, Esq. The following is the result of the poll:-Mr. Robert Clayton Brown, 96; Mr. John Sadlier, 112. Youghan Borough .- Isaac Butt, Esq., Q.C., proposed by Richard Smith, seconded by Thomas Harvey. Hon. John Wm. Fortescue proposed by Wm. Carbery, Esq.; seconded by Wm. Verlin, Esq. The following is the result of the poll :- Mr. Buit, 111; Hon. Mr. Fortescue. 109.

KILKENNY.-Michl. Sullivan, Esq., (L.) re-elected without opposition.

The Solicitor-General for Ireland, Mr. Whiteside, was re-elected for Enniskillen without opposition-the was re-elected for Enniskillen without opposition-the opposing candidate, Mr. Collum, having withdrawn. MEATH ELECTION-GREAT MEETING AT DUN-SHAUGHLIN.-A most influential, important, and en-thusiastic demonstration of popular feeling in favor of Mr. Lucas-the Catholic and Tenant Right candidate for the county Meeth-took place at Dunchaseding for the county Meath—took place at Dunshaughlin on Sunday 11th ult. The meeting, which was held in the Sunday 11th uit. The meeting, which was held in the open air, numbered many thousands of persons, amongst whom were a large proportion of independent electors. In the evening Mr. Lucas was entertained at a public dinner, to which about fifty gentlemen sat down. Several excellent speeches were delivered. The health of the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Most Rev. Dr. Cantwell, was drunk with the most cordial and enthusiastic demonstrations of respect and regard. The health of Mr. Lucas, and that of the Rev. Mr. O'Reilly, P. P., the respected chairman of the meeting and of the dinner, were also very warmly received. The company broke up at about nine o'clock.

BRIBERY PROVED AT ATHLONE.-We have received accounts that a Tory agent at Athlone has been detected at his abominable work. Bribery has been proved by an honest elector, Martin Williams. The magistrates met to receive the informations; but they magistrates met to receive the informations; but they all left the bench except the stipendiary, when, fortu-nately, Mr. Magan, M. P., being in the commission, took his seat, and the result was that the culprit is found guilty. The penalty is £500, or two years' im-prisonment.—Dublin Telegraph. DREADFUL RIOTS IN BELFAST.—We regret to say

that a shocking affray took place on Tuesday evening in Belfast, which has resulted in the death of one man and the infliction of severe injuries on thirty or forty persons. The Belfast News-Letter states that the origin of the disturbance was an attack made during the previous evening on the house of a man named Ball, a Protestant, in Culling-tree road, and which resulted in the wounding of three persons by the shots fired during the melce-two men named M'Kenna and a young woman named M'Loughlin, who was shot in the back part of the neck, immediately below the ear. The ball has been extracted from the neck of the girl. One of the men, named Peter M'Kenna, aged lifty, was shot through both bones of the right leg. Both was snot inforgin both cones of the right log. Both were removed to the hospital, and are progressing favorably, though not out of danger. This lamentable circumstance excited much ill-will between the Catholic population of Barrack-street and Culling-treeroad, and the Orangemen of Sandy-row, and on Wednesday evening a fearful engagement took place between them, a vast number of both parties being armed with guns and pistols, besides pitchforks, spades, and every weapon that could be had hold of. A des-perate fight was maintained for upwards of an hour despite the efforts of the constabulary to disperse the rioters; and many of the combatants, both from the street and the houses, kept up a continual volley from muskets and large pistols, which, says the Belfast News-letter, "gave the spectators the idea of a town sacked." The result has been that a man named Spence and a lad named Henderson were shot dead, and it is estimated that upwards of forty are severely wounded, but whether fatally or not is at present beyond conjecture. In Duram-street and Townsendstreet there is scarcely a house that is not more or less injured. Some of them are completely wrecked, the windows and sashes broken to atoms, and the frames broken in. After the Riot Act was read, the military, horse and foot, were called ont, yet it was with the greatest difficulty that the rioters were dispersed. In many places the streets are impassable from the bricks and stones used by the rioters. Comparative quiet prevailed during the night, the military and constables parading the streets till two o'clock on Wednesday

morning. The Lord Chancellor has given judgement in the famous will case of Kelly v. Thewles, which came before him as an appeal from the Court of Delegates, by which the will of the late Mr. Kelly, husband of the plantiff, has been declared void. His Lordship reversed the decision of the Court below, and advised the issue of a commission of review.

A great trade in Irish leather is now going on with France. It is sent in the hide from Dublin, is tawed. tanned, and dressed in France, and comes back in ally mellow article, called "French leathat beautifu

A Voice-The poorhouse freemen done that (hear and cheers.)

amid a good deal of groaning and interruption. The At the close of the poll, while Mr. Reynolds was addressing the people, and exhorting them to the ob-servance of the law, he was interrupted by a body of police forcing their way through the densely crowded mass of beings, whose conduct all through was orderly and peaceable, and, we regret to add, that we were shocked at the brutal and savage ferocity of three or four of the body who, with more zeal than discretion, signalised themselves in the use of their batons. is a pity that anything should occur to interrupt the good feeling that has always existed between the prosent police and the people, and we earnestly hope that those who have the principal responsibility in directing them will exhort them to forbearance and mode-

ration towards a defenceless crowd, guilty of no violation of law or order."-Tublet. THE BRIBERY OATH-CITY OF DUBLIN ELECTION.

these personages have written to deny the fact, or that they voted at all in the election. The Master of the Rolls uses the following creditable language :- " I did not vote at the election for Messrs. Grogan and Vance -first, because I am of opinion that it is better that those to whom the administration of justice is entrusted should not take part in politics; secondly, because [ entertain the greatest respect for the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel, and I should, under no circumstatesman, at some of the recent political meetings held in the city of Dublin."

The election for Dublin University took place on Tuesday. The former Conservative members, Messrs.

PORTARLINGTON BOROUGH.-Col. Dunne (T.) was returned without opposition.

ARMAGH BOROUGH .-- Colonel Rawdon having come to the determination of resigning, there was no contest. Mr. Ross Moore, the Orange candidate, was elected. KINSALE.-John L. Heard, Esq., re-elected without opposition, Mr. Hamilton Geale not having demanded a poli.

LISBURN.-Sir James Emerson Tennent returned without opposition.

BANDON BOROUGH .-- Lord Viscount Bernard was reurned.

ENNIS Bonovon .- D. G. Fitzgerald, Esq., Q.C., Liberal) was returned.

LONDONDERRY CITY .- Sir Robert Ferguson was returned for this city without opposition. WEXFORD BOROUGH.-Mr. John T. Devereux, the

late Liberal and excellent representative, was returned without any opposition. DUNGANNON BOROUGH.-The Hon. W. Knox, 100;

Mr. Holmes, 22,

ther." The leather, if made up into boots or shoes. would pay a high duty; but there is little or no impost on the "dressed skins."

Four millions dollars worth of manufactured goods are now annually exported from Belfast, Ireland, to the United States.

It is a custom on Lord Lansdowne's estate in Kerry to allow one-fourth of the rent on payment.

The Royal Hibernian Mining Company raised in four days six hunJred weight of lead ore on the Blen-Telegraphic offices will be erected in Galway,

Athenry, Woodlawn, Ballinasloe, Athlone, Mullingar, Enfield, and Moate. Already messages have been transmitted to the stations between Galway and Athlone.

Summer is now fairly set in, and likely to continue. Hay making is general, and the crop very large.

The potato crop never looked more healthy than at this moment, and the growth under the splendid sommer weather of this week is amazingly great. Cereal crops of all kinds also promise an early harvest.

New potatoes are now selling in Limerick at from 6d. to 7d. per stone.

A man named Kirk was convicted at the Louth assizes, for the late murderous assault of Mr. Eastwood. About twenty witnesses were examined for the prosecution, including Mr. Eastwood himself, and an approver named Hamill. After two hours deliberation, the jury found a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy, on the grounds that life had not been taken, and that the principal witness was an approver. The Attorney Solicitor-Generals proseculed.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY .- But for the excitement created by the No-Popery riots at Stockport, Ireland would now be in a state of universal tranquility. The entire of the criminal and civil business at Clare Assizes was gone through in a single day; and the judges Crampton and Jackson, were enabled to enjoy themselves in visiting the romantic scenery in that county. and in botanising on the marine cliffs of Moher, over the western Atlantic. On Saturday Mr. Justice Jackson, on opening the commission in Limerick, congratulated the grand jury on the unprecedented tranquillity of the county, and its almost total freedom from crime. "It never," said the learned judge, "fell to my lot to see such a calendar as that now before me."

### POOR LAWS IN IRELAND.

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The following are extracts from the "Fifth annual Report of the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland," which is dated 1st May, 1852 :-

"The total number receiving out-door relief in Ireland in the week ending 24th ultimo, was 3,495; the total number in the workhouses at the same date was 186,-453; showing a decrease, in comparison with the corresponding period last year, of no less than 70,261 paupers, or iwenty-seven per cent.

"With regard to the rate of mortality in the workhouses, the week tables published in the first, second, third, and fourth annual reports, 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 from that time a continually descending series to the close of the following autumn. Thus, the maximum rate of mortality in 1847 occurred in April of that year, and amounted to twenty-five per 1,000 weekly, de-scending gradually from that time to five per 1,000 in Nov .: from that date it rose to 11.8 in January, 1848, and continued nearly at that point until April, when it declined again to 2.6 in September; from that period it rose to 12.4 in May, 1849, and again declined to 2.4 in November; it then rose gradually to 6.1 in March, 1850, and declined to 2.4 in December; whence it again rose to 6.4 in March, 1851.

"We are now at the period of the year 1852 when the experience of former years enables us to say that, if no unusual extent of epidemic disease should unexpectedly arise, the highest rate of mortality in the workhouses in 1852 has been attained; and that limit appears to have been reached on the 20th March last. and amounted to 3.9 per 1,000 weekly, or 2.2 per 1,000 less than the lowest maximum rate in any year since the famine.

"Emigration under the provisions of the Irish Poor J.aw Acts has been more extensive during the last than in any preceeding year. In 1848-49, £16,564, was expended under this head, including the emigration of female orphans to Australia; in 1849-50, the amount was £16,260; and in 1850-51, it was £21,075.

" In the fourth annual report we pointed out the alarming spread of opthalmic disease in the Irish workhouses, and the steps which we took to arrest its progress, especially in certain workhouses in which it had prevailed most severely. We regret to say, that notwithstanding the publicity given by us to the recommendations of the most eminent occulists in Ireland, the past year exhibits a considerable increase in the numbers attacked, in comparison with those of the previous year.

"The unions which have suffered most from opthalmia during the year 1851 are those of Clonmel, Cashel, Cork, Limerick, Kilrush, Kanturk, Kilmallock, Lough-rea, Scariff, Millstreet, and Tipperary. The total number of cases in the workhouses in Ireland, during 1851, was 45,947; followed by loss of both eyes in 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 BRITAIN.

LORD PALMERSTON AND THE WHIGS .- The declaration with which Lord Palmerston terminated the day might witness some of the great miraculous last speech delivered by him in the late House of powers of the saints. Scarcely had tea been com-Commons, with reference to his differences with the Austrian government, and to his desire to extend the independent kingdom of Upper lialy from Genoa to Venice, is of so important a character that we feel disposed to revert to it. The effect of that declaration has been very different on the continent of Europe and at home. Abroad it is received as a formal avowal of designs constantly imputed to Lord Palmerston by those who regarded him as their worst enemy, and as the authoritative disclosure of a clandestine policy which is so well known to every cabinet in Europe as scarcely to need this confirmation. 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 statesmen who are, conjointly with Lord Palmerston, responsible for it.- Times.

DISTURBANCE AT HULME.-Ever since the Stockpost tragedy a very great anxiety in reference to the safety of our churches was felt by the Irish people here, and this anxiety became quite feverish in consequence of unfounded rumors circulated during the week. to the intention of the Urangemen to attack some of the churches. This led to a very serious disturbance in Hulme on Saturday evening last .- Correspondent of Tublet. RIOTS IN SCHOLES .- During the greater part of Thursday afternoon (the Sth July,) crowds of idle stragglers continued to assemble in the neighborhood of Kerloot's-row, and gave evident signs of another row between the Irish Catholics located there, and the Protestant Orangemen, who, to promote their pretended religious views, have several times held deadly strife with the inhabitants of this locality. Several street fights occurred during the afternoon, which were put a stop to by the police; but about eight o'clock the affray began to assume a serious appearance, and it was found necessary to increase the police force, and from this time up to eleven o'clock was one continued scene of disorder. The Irish having sallied out, armed with spades, pitchforks, pickaxes, reaping hooks, tied to long poles, hammers, &c., their opponents assailed them with sticks and stones, until the whole of the windows of the houses in Kerfoot's-row were smashed to pieces, and the furniture in several of the houses was broken. About eleven o'clock the mayor, accompanied by Joseph Acton, Esq., Reece Beevan, Esq., Thomas Cook, Esq., and Jonathan Lamb, Esq., borough magistrates, and a number of gentlemen arrived, and, with the assistance of the police and special constables, succeeded in clearing the streets a little after twelve o'clock. About a hundred persons have been taken into custody, and Watmouth and Ecnaught, two of the police force, are severely injured. About twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, two companies of the 50th Regiment of Foot, under the command of Major Waddy, arrived per rail from Preston, and were stationed in the Moot and Town Halls to gnard the prisoners. A portion of the troops marched through the Scholes, but all was quiet for the rest of the night.-Ib.

The show of hands was almost all in favor teen years. of Mr. Haly, whom the sheriff declared elected, but a poll was demanded by Mr. Hastie. Monday, the 12th, was fixed as the polling day. The state of the poll was declared every hour. The first hour Mr. Haly took the lead by forty of a majority, but every subsequent hour Mr. Hastie lessened this, and finally headed the poll, which closed with thirty-two of a majority in his favor. The numbers were-Hastie, 406; Haly, 374. When the poll was declared against the people, they grew furions, attacked the bigot ex-Provost Murray, and would have seriously injured him had he not escaped in a cab. His windows were broken, as also those of the present Provost, of Hastie's committee-rooms, and the windows of others of Hastie's voters, who were forced to close their shops. Some were dragged out of cabs and maltreated, and their hats tossed in the air. The police were overpowered and chased before the mob. The soldiers were ordered out to protect the town. The Riot Act was read. The sheriff was struck by a stone while reading it. The soldiers had struck two or three individuals with their bayonets, and one man had his leg broken by the police. The soldiers did not leave the The town till nearly four o'clock next morning. Catholic voters were in great favor with the people. At different times the procession cheered, and stopped before the houses, and the bands serenaded them. The Paisley election and the conduct of the Paisley people showed that they had no symathy with the no-Popery brawlers, and that the people of Paisley were for civil and religious liberty, and would have it even at the risk of their lives. The Catholics are determined to double their numbers at the next registration, which is the true place to fight their battles.

RIOT AT GREENOCK .--- Intelligence has reached own of serious rioting in Greenock in this (Monday) forenoon. We understand one of the crown counsel was instantly despatched by the Lord Advocate to the scene of disturbance, and that military had been sent from Glasgow.-Caledonian Mercury.

NEWFORT, JULY 13 .- Last evening an alarming accident occurred in the town, which occasioned the most frightful apprehension as to the safety of nearly four hundred men, women, and children. The Latterday Saints, who form a very large proportion of the population in Wales, have been holding their "conference" here within the past few days. gathering have assembled many of the "elders" of the fraternity, some of whom have held rank as 'prophets," on the banks of the Salt River. Great preparations were made to celebrate this conference on an extensive scale; and among other means, it is said that promises had been held out, and believed in by the too credulous Welsh people, that " miracles would be performed !" Yesterday alternoon, a large building named the Sunderland-hall, in which the body had held their services for a long period past, was filled to overflowing by the members of the sect and their families, who resided in Newport, together with considerable numbers of the people from the hills, the colliery, ironworks, &c. It is supposed that about four hundred persons were here assembled, about to join in partaking of tea after one of the services of the day. Several Mormon elders had given out the blessing, and some hints were thrown out that even that menced, when, without a moment's warning, exactly one-half of the lofty and heavy ceiling of the building fell with a sudden crash. For a moment all was blinding and suffocating dust and confusion, then succeeded the most appalling shricks, and the most terrifying clamor; and amidst the din and horrible confusion that ensued, people rushed from all the surrounding houses, apprehending that some great calamity had occurred. - Fearful screams were again heard bursting forth, presently the windows of the hall were dashed out, and the affrightened creatures within flung themselves through the broken sashes to the ground below ; some were observed clinging with extreme tenacity to the window-frames and sills, apprehending death within, and fearful of mutilated limbs if they fell. The doors were burst open from without, as well as the piles of people heaped upon one another inside, permitted, an ingress being at

length obtained, the sight that presented itself was enough to appal the stoutest heart-beams and rafters, whole patches of ceiling, amidst clouds of dust, lying upon scores of people ; while the tea-tables, affording bers crying aloud for mercy, for protection, and for a miracle to save them. The upper end of the hall, miracle to save them. The upper end of the hall, where the elders had been seated, was unhurt-the ceiling above their heads was unbroken. Immediate exertions were made, and in the course of an hour the wretched creatures were all extricated from the ruius ; and on a minute search being instituted, not one was found missing; and what is still more remarkable, although the beams and rafters were heavy, and some, with huge pieces of entire ceiling, fell directly upon the tables, and others in a direction that appeared to insure inevitable death, not one single Mormon was injured, though it was intimated that two or three unbelievers, who had gone thither to revile and sneer at the true followers of Joe Smith, received slight injuries, which may serve their conscience as remembrancers. When the parties were all extricated, another hall was obtained, and there the remainder of the evening was devoted to an ovation to the elders and the prophets who had wrought the anticipated miracle of causing a ceiling to fall upon the heads of the saints without injury. The occurrence has occasioned a remarkable sensation in the town. CRIMINAL OFFENDERS .- The annual tables showing the number of criminal offenders in the year 1851 have been printed. 27,960 persons were committed for trial or bailed in England and Wales, of which 21,579 were convicted, and 6,359 acquitted. 70 were capitally convicted, of whom 10 only were executed, 52 having had their sentence commuted into transportation for life, and the rest into minor punishments, with the exception of one free pardon. 124 were transported for life, and 2,702 for minor periods. Of the offenders 22,391 were male, and 5,569 females. The total number of criminals in 1850 was 26,813; in 1849, 27, 816; and in the five years ending 1851, 141,-771. In the five years ending 1846, 136,852. Jn Scotland, 4,001 persons were committed for trial or bailed, 2,892 male, and 1,109 females; of these only one was capitally convicted, 15 transported for life, and 487 for shorter periods. 3,070 cases resulted in convictions, 907 in acquittals.

him to desist, was besieged by a crowd in the vain hope that the sermons would be resumed. Acting on this hint, Achilli announced his appearance at another room for last Sunday, and was no doubt honored with a full audience." We read in other papers that Achilli made no reference to the late affair except that he spoke much of the forgiveness of injuries! The text was, "Good Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life ?" We are not aware whether he commented on Our Lord's answer to that question : " Thou shalt not commit adultery; thou shalt not bear false witness."-Oxford Herald.

### UNITED STATES.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER "HENRY CLAY." TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

Another dreadful catastrophe has occurred. The steamboat Henry Clay, Capt. Tallman, which left Albany at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, with about 300 passengers, has been burned, and a large number of persons are supposed to have either perished in the flames, or to have been drowned in attempting to reach the shore.

The Henry Clay started from Albany in company with the steamer Armenia, and the two boats engaged in a race, which was kept up with great recklessness, and in defiance of the urgent entreaties of the passengers, until about three o'clock in the afternoon, when the Henry Clay, having run ahead of her competitor about four miles, it appears, the struggle for priority was abandoned. Near Forrest Point, a short distance below Yonkers, it was discovered that the woodwork of the Henry Clay around her boilers and fines had taken fire. The flames made rapid progress the timbers having been so heated by the great fires kept up during the race, that they kindled readily.

Captain Tallman was in his state room at the time, suffering it is said, from a recent illness, but as soon as the alarm was given, he sprang from his bed, and ordered the pilot to steer the boat ashore. Her head was accordingly turned towards the Westchester Co. shore, and in a few minutes she struck with great violence, her bow being forced up twenty or thirty feet on the land, and lodging near the embankment of the Hudson River Railroad. The shock brought down the chimneys, and seemed to increase the fury of the flames.

All the passengers who happened to be on the forvard deck now readily escaped, but the stern of the boat was still in deep water, and the fire raging in the middle, the passengers aft were compelled to choose between perishing in the flames or leaping overboard; the latter alternative seeming no less fatal than the former to those unable to swim. The steamer was two hundred and six feet in length, and as she ran head foremost on the shore, and not obliquely, it is apparent how perilous was the position of the passengers aft.

Those who first reached the shore tore down a board fence, and threw the boords into the water. Upon these many managed to float to the land. A few boats were also despatched to their aid from sailing craft in the river. No list of the passengers was kept, and the whole number of lives lost is therefore as yet uncertain.

As to the number of dead, all rests upon estimate. From the observations of those on the shore, and the statements of survivors, it is not probable that less than three hundred passengers were on board. Not more that two-thirds of this number, it is believed, were saved ; and gentlemen on the ground this morning, who had the best opportunities for forming a correct opinion, thought that not less than one hundred lives have been lost by this direful calamity.

The New York Commercial Advertiser has the folowing remarks on the conduct of the reckless scoundrels, who are wholly and solely responsible for this terrible event :---

We have heard it said, on authority that seems entitled to full belief, that some time before the fire broke out the chief engineer apprised Capt. Tallman, or the pilot, that his boilers were so heated that he was in momentary apprehension of the wood-work taking fire. The only response he received was a coarse oath, with an order to continue his furnaces at the same heat, and it would be time enough to put out the fire when it had caught. Such inhumanity puts him who gave utterance to it out of the pale of civilization, and ought to stamp him with Cain's brand as long as he lives --

Gov. Boutwell was hung in effigy, at Barre, on the night of the 22d ult. At the foot of the gallows tree were found an empty rum cask, the representation of a thirsty toper, and other appendages of a drunkery.

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In the House of Representatives, at Washington, a few days since, Mr. Johnson, of Tean., asked leave to offer a resolution that the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, if not deemed incompatible with the public good, report the number of officers of the Navy remaining in and about Washington, and the duty performed by them connected with the public interest. Mr. Walsh objected, intimating to Mr. J. that the information could be obtained of the tavern-keepers. Decidedly personal !- Boston Pilot.

Capt. Nickerson, at New York from St. Domingo, reports that the Government was increasing its forces by consciption of all between the ages of sixteen and sixty years, and that the most active warlike preparations were being made for an attack upon the Domincans some time in August.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA .- The New York Courier and Inquirer has advices from Havana, which go to show that the fate of the Lopez expedition has not entirely suppressed any tendencies to revolution which the Cuban people may have entertained. The Courier und Inquirer says:-

"For some time back we have had it intimated to us that a deep laid and well organized conspiracy existed in the heart of the island, in which not only nearly the whole Creole population, but many of the Creole offi-cials were implicated. We discredited the rumor as an emanation from the Junta, which has been accused of forging the inflammatory pronunciamentos of last summer. But we now have if repeated to us in a new and extraordinary form. A Cuban merchant, a gentleman with whom we are well acquainted, and in whom we have the fullest confidence, and who is not ostensibly implicated in the conspiracy, arrived here on Thursday in the Cherokee from Havana, and has given us a copy of a journal published in Havana by a secret Junta at the risk of their lives, for the purpose of informing the conspirators of the progress of the plot. It is printed on one side of the paper only, and has the appearance of having passed through a great number of hands. We are informed that it is the only copy that ever reached the United States.

Our informant says that the paper will be published as regularly as the circumstances will permit. The second number was in press when he left Havana. It is circulated from hand to hand, secretly among all classes of people, and so important did the Government consider the movement, that a reward of \$20,000 has been offered for the discovery of the printing office, and an additional reward for the seizure of the impressions. Thirty thousand copies of the first num-ber were struck off."

Several translations from this organ of the liberators re given. The present situation of the island is described as follows, which it is presumed is rather highly colored coming as it does from the Junta of

tation and excitement. The Cubaus are conspiring constantly against the Metropolitan Government, from which they have not received for many years anght but humiliation and insults, injustice and illegal oppressions. These have revived in them their ancient esentments, with the firm desire to avenge the blood of their brethren, shed on the fields of battle. There are millions of Cubans banished now, and fugitives in strange countries, for no other cause than the ideas, those of liberty, they have implanted in their hearts as true patriots. Rich and poor, large and small, men, women and children, old men, all entertain the same principles. Many of the Cubans have fled to the United States, and are armed and will prepare expeditions to invade the Island and to struggle in this country to reach independence of the unjust Metropo-All the authorities are opposed openly to the litan. riews of the Cubans-but these, notwithstanding the innumerable daily sacrifices, and notwithstanding the rigor of arbitrary laws that they have, they have conspired, and will as long as they have a Spanish Government in Cuba.

The cry of liberty is sounded, and the voice resounds from Point San Antonio to the Point Maisi. The blood of our brethren has stained the soil of our country, and this blood shall be the standard of vengeance. Nothing can prevent the revolution of Cuba. Destiny is infallible. Neither the scaffolds, nor the prisons, banishments, confiscations of property, nor concessions,

PAISLEY ELECTION AND RIOTS .- On Friday, July 9, were nominated the two candidates for the burgh of Paisley, W. T. Haly, Esq., the friend of civil and religious liberty-highly recommended by Hume, Cobden, Bright, and Walmesley; and the other, Archibald Hastie, Esq., the old servile Whig, that was never known to vole against his master, Lord John Russell, and who had misrepresented Paisley for six-

As showing the wretched morbid taste of too many persons, it is worthy of notice that, on the Sunday after the trial, the room where Achilli had been in the habit of preaching, until Dr. Newman's attack induced dence, last week, in good earnest.

the law permits such a murderer to live.

MILITARY OVATION TO MR. MEAGHER.-The 9th and the 69th regiments of state militia, with the Emmet Guard, the Shields Guard, the Irish American Guard, and the Mitchel Light Guard, composed chiefly of Irish citizens, were reviewed on the Battery yesterday, by Mr. Thomas F. Meagher. After the parade, the soldiers entered Castle Garden, where a large number of ladies and civilians were assembled to hear the interchange of speeches between Mr. Meagher and Lieutenant Colonel Michael Doheny. Mr. Doheny read a glowing address, which we learn from the Times "was received with repeated cheers, mingled with hisses at such portions as referred to the treatment of the exiles by Great Britain." Mr. Meagher responded in a fervent strain, eloquently enumerating the mafields in which Irish valor has been distinguished. Much enthusiasm was manifested, and the affair seems to have been very gralifying to the participants. N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

During the recent warm weather, the supply of waer from the Crotan river was found inadequate to meet the wants of the city of New York. The consumption for twenty-four hours amounted to 35,000,000 of gallons, or seventy gallons to every inhabitant, showing an immense amount of waste.

THE LIQUOR LAW .- If the accounts which reach us Boston Journal,) from all quarters are correct, there never was so large a quantity of liquor stored away in the private residences of the citizens of our Commonwealth as at present. The following paragraph from the Yarmouth Register is a sample of many which have come under our observation :-- " From statistics that we have taken the pains to gather, it appears that not far from five hundred demijohns, jugs, &c., and one hundred barrels of the different kinds of liquor have been sent in our packets this spring, since the passage of the law. We will venture the assertion that so large 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 of any kind of spirits, have ' laid in ' an ample stock

The destruction of liquor was commenced in Provi-

nor rewards, nor crosses, nothing-absolutely nothing, can control it. We must either fight or submit. The triumph is ours."

HIRED GIRLS-AN AFEECTING SCENE.-The Pittsburg Chronicle relates the following scene in that city : "We were witness, one day last week, to an episode in the life of one of a large class of our population who are classed under the general term of ' Hired Girls,' whom, parlor-ladies, by a sudden turn in their parents' fortunes, taken from the unpleasant drudgery of domestic avocations performed in a close, dark alley, to a fashionably furnished parlor of a more pleasant dwelling, do not hesitate to designate by more repuisive and offensive names. We had stepped into the office of James Blakeley, Esq., Agent for Tapscott's Emigrant Line, when we observed, scatcd therein, an old woman, newly arrived from Ireland. bearing evidence in her person and dress, of a life of hardships and poverty. We had been standing in the office but a few moments, when a young, comely looking girl, neatly but plainly dressed, stepped in-side the door. The old woman, as the young girl stepped into the office, gave a quick gasp, stretched out her arms and called—' Mary ! Mary, darlint !' In a moment the young girl's arms were around the woman's neck, and she was sobbing out- ' Mother ! mother! dear mother !' while the big tears rolled down the mother's travel-stained cheek, as kissing the girl again and again, she kept repeating-'Yes, Mary, dear, mother is here to bless the affectionate childer. We asked of Mr. Blakeley some details of the emigration of this city, and the amount annually sent to Ireland by the 'kitchen girls' of this vicinity. After an examination of Mr. Blakeley's books, to which we were kindly allowed access, we were much astonished to find that \$35,000 have been sent within the last 12 months by the 'kitchen girls' of this vicinity to bring their relatives to this country; and a large sum, independent of passage money, to help to sustain those they are toiling for, until they can scrare together enough to pay the passage of other members of their families to assist them in their labor of love. When we compare the large amount sent, with the little pit tance which they receive, we can estimate the devo-tion with which they labor, and the self-denial they practice, to gather round them their dearest friends.

## WITNESS THE TRUE CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 6, 1852.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The English papers, per Europa, are almost entirely 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 have, 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 No-Popery howl, and the Derby Proclamation. The citizens of the good town of Edinburgh have, in a great measure, redeemed their character, by placing at the head of the poll their old friend Macaulay, in spite of the severe castigation administered by the hon. gentleman, in his letter on the Maynooth grant, to the fanatics of Exeter Hall. In Dublin, we are sorry to say, the votes of the respectable citizens and -proprietors have been swamped by the great unwashed of Orangeism, and Mr. Reynolds, the popular and Catholic candidate has been forced to succumb to Grogan and Vance. "It is well known" says an Irish paper, "that great numbers of freemen, by whom the election was turned in favor of Messrs. Grogan and Vance, had been taken out of the workhouse, and shaved and cleaned in such a way as to make them presentable at the polling booths; and several of them who reside altogether away from Dublin, came from a considerable distance, some even from Scotland, for the purpose of voting. All this has naturally aroused a good deal of indignation amongst the liberal party." In spite of this defeat, Mr. Reynolds, who is well known as one of the most honest and energetic of the gallant band, honorably nick-named the "Irish Brigade," will yet have a seat in Parliament; he is too valuable a member to be lightly parted with. " In his case" says the Dublin Weekly Telegraph, " the King's County will repair the wrong that Dublin has done. In King's County there are about 2,300 electors; its Liberal and Catholic electors are to be reckoned by hundredsits Tories only by tens. The Orange freemen voted Mr. Reynolds out of Dublin; but the votes of Catholics can, as it has been observed by the Freeman's Journal, place Mr. Reynolds in Parliament." We learn from the same paper that arrangements for that purpose are being made, and that there is every reason to hope that Mr. Reynolds will long continue " to be a thorn in the side of the Protestant administration of Great Britain.

At Limerick, the proceedings have been charac-terised by violent outrages. Under the heading-"The City in a State of Siege," the Limerick Reporter has the following details :-

Artillery with lighted matches make an exciting display a by through the streets with their gins of heavy metal Dragoons parade the streets with denwn swords, and earbines loaded. The approaches to the city in every quarter are occu-pied by strong detachments of nilitary and police."

It seems that the military were pelted, and somewhat roughly handled by the Linerick women, in consequence of a dragoon having nearly ridden over the Rev. Mr. Burke, P. P., St. Johns, and that he was only prevented from so doing by the courageous conduct of a true-hearted woman, who seized the reins of the unmanly ruffian's horse, and held him fast until the Priest was enabled to get out of the wayan altack upon the military and the police was the consequence of this insult to a Catholic Clergyman. At Cork, Belfast, and several other places, serious riots had occurred.

The result of the election will, it is said, give to neither party a decided triumph in the future House of Commons. The question of Free Trade is however set at rest for ever, and the only chance for Lord Derby is, frankly to abandon Protection, and to stick to his Protestantism, because the nationthough it will not stand any restrictions upon the importation of foreign corn-has a strong objection to the promulgation of Catholic dogmas. The inquiry into the Stockport massacre still conlinues, without eliciting any further information. Sufficient however has transpired to make it apparent to the dullest comprehension, that the Protestant rabble were countenanced, in all their proceedings, by the Protestant Mayor, Magistrates and Constables. No effort was made to put a stop to the riots; the Riot Act was not read, and, it is positively stated by one witness-though we are loath to believe his testimony against a gentleman holding a commission in her Majesty's service-that the officer in command of the troops---a detachment of the 4th-wasguilty of gross dereliction of duty. We copy from a report of the proceedings of the adjourned inquest, on the body of the murdered man. Michael Moran :--"Joseph Cartier examined-The Riot Act was not read in my presence ; I did observe something peculiar about one of the officers. "Mr"Gibson — What was it you observed ? Here the Mayor interposed and informed the court that Major Kennedy "left the military and the authorities at a given point. Mr. Coppork (Clerk to the Magistrates) explained this singular circum-stance by the fact that 'the officer was suddenly taken with a Meeding at the nose?" The conduct of Major Kennedy will, we suppose, become the subject of official investigation. The inquest was adjourned until Friday the 23d ult. The Telegraph states, positively, that the riots at ] Stockport were but the premature explosion of a great Anti-Catholic conspiracy, which has been for breach of the peace, and destruction of human life; some time maturing, and whose head quarters are at unless history and facts can be adduced to substan- cessions were established; it is to remind the Irish ments of our opponents against these processions, a certain office, which it indicates, in London. Arms tiate these objections, then it is very clear that the Catholics of their defeat, of their wrongs, and of the grounded upon religious principles-"idolatry-deseof a peculiar fashion, which remind one of the Prodestant Flail in use in the days of St. Titus Oates, and St. Bedloe, were provided for the conspirators; adduced against the Catholic procession of the Fete Orange processions are continued up to the present. They might have been adduced as good reasons for time. In the words of Macanlay the Orange nite of the relevant. describes them ;---No.

"These weapons are composed of a very hard wood, about four feet long, with a screw in the centre, which allows the weapon to be separated into two parts, and carried in the cost-pockets, or about the person, without observation; but, in a second, it is capable of being put together by means of the screw, and on one end is another iron screw, intended for a pike, which could be attached in a second or two. These "tools" are made after a very ingenious model, given some years ago by an Italian to the English Charists, and are most formidable weapons, especially if used in a crowd (as most formidable weapons, especially if used in a crowd (as most certainly intended by the Orangemen) as the parts could be at once united, and the pike mounted, before the assailed party could have any notice of such proceedings."

It appears that a seizure of these Protestant implements of murder, has been made at Liverpool, by the police, upon the premises of one Jarvis, a turner, residing in William-street, Williamson Square; upwards 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 fairest press in the world," a cotemporary observes-and of the Protestant press in the United States, upon the late trial of Newman and Achilli. It will be seen that there is, as there can be amongst honest men, but one opinion, as to the guilt of the lewd beast Achilli, the reckless perjury of the jury, and the dis-honesty of the judge. The Weekly Despatch alone ventures an apology for the conduct of Lord Campbell :- The poor, silly old man is in his dotage, and his impertinent remarks are to be taken as the inanc drivellings of a weak head, rather than as the expressions of a corrupt heart. The Catholic Stand-ard has published the names of the jurymen, in order that the fellows may be held up to the scorn and execrations which they so richly deserve. The London correspondent of the Oxford Herald, a Protestant paper, says-"It is very confidently stated that both Lord Brougham, and Lord Lyndhurst, have taken no pains to conceal their disgust at Lord Campbell's conduct at the trial of Achilli v. Newman. It is considered that there is ample ground for the prosecution of Achilli for perjury, and it has been thought not unlikely that Dr. Newman would take that course."

One effect of this celebrated trial, as will be seen by an extract from the Austrian correspondent of the Times, has been to furnish the opponents of "Trial by Jury," with an unanswerable argument against the introduction of that system on the continent: with such a specimen of its results, honorable men must shrink, with disgust, from "Trial by Jury."

The surrender of the Irishman, Kaine, by the authorities of New York to the British government, on a charge of attempted murder, has led to a serious riot. A large body, composed principally of Irish, attempted to rescue the prisoner on his way to jail, but were repulsed by the city police. Several persons have been seriously injured.

The Boston Atlas says, that despatches have been received at Washington from Mr. Webster, containing assurances that the difficulties upon the question of "Fisheries" would be promptly and amicably adjusted. On our first page will be found an article bellion of his English and Scotch subjects, had defrom the N. Y. Freeman's Journal, which we insert, as illustrative of the feelings entertained by Catholics in the United States towards the Penal Lawpassing government of Great Britain. New York has already forwarded the sum of \$15,000 in, aid of the relief fund, to which Madame Alboni has geneous contributed the sum of \$200.

We have news from the seat of war at the Cape of was making preparations for a grand combined morement against the enemy, who seem by no means daunted by their late reverses. Peace seems to be as far off as ever.

Steamer. Elections are almost over .--- For the are included as Ministerialists. Between thirty and forty places are still to be heard from

processions is to insult the religious, and national, years, the signification attached to it in the XVII. eelings of Irish Catholics ; that they almost inevitably lead to a breach of the peace, and the sacrifice of human life, and that therefore they ought to be suppressed.

II. We say, that the primary objects of the Cathelic procession of Corpus Christi are, the honor and glory of God, and the commemoration of the institution of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, for him all its charms. When the British Governand that there is therein no intention to insult the religious, or national, feelings of our Protestant fellowcitizens of British origin; that it does not lead to a to be refused, rather than abandon his privilege to breach of the peace, or the sacrifice of human life; and that, therefore, the argument, in support of the his allegiance; and if he did not engage in plots to propriety of suppressing Orange processions, is inconclusive, when adduced against the Catholic procession doubts upon this point-he certainly conspired to of the Fete Dieu. If we can make good our assertions, our conclusions are logically correct; we the Orange Grand Master, the most unpopular of the will endeavor to establish our premises.

We have to establish, first, that the primary object of an Orange procession is to insult the religious, and national, feelings of Irish Catholics; and that its of murder. almost 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 Orangeism, made out our assertion, that the primary object of an and the events which Orange processions are intended | Orange procession is to insult the religious, and nato celebrate.

In the latter end of the XVII. century, Ireland was inhabited by two distinct races, differing from one the peace, and, too often, loss of human life, requires another in origin, in language, and religion-by Celts no proof. We have but to look to the history of and Saxons—Irishmen and foreigners—Catholics and Ireland for the last fifty years—we have but to take Protestants. The first comprised a population of up the journals giving an account of these processions about one million ; the second, a mongrel population | to-day to find ample proof of the result of Orange pro--a sort of dirty cross, between low-country Scotch- cessions. In the melancholy events recorded in the men, and the camp followers or sutlers, of Cromwell's army-numbering about two hundred thousand .--Aided by the arms of England, partly by brute force, partly by chicanery and low cunning,-the characteristics of the "black north" at the present day-this small body of foreign colonists had managed, to despoil the ancient proprietors of the soil of their property, to trample upon the rights and privileges of the Irish aristocracy, and to hold the great mass of the the objects and the results of the Catholic procession Irish nation in a state of serfdom. In the language of Macaulay-

majority, resembled the relation in which the followers of William the Conqueror stood to the Saxon churls, or the relation in which the followers of Cortes stood to the Indians of Mexico. . . . The ascendancy of the ruling caste was upheld by a standing army of seven thousand men, on whose zeal, for what was negled the protestant objectors cannot do this, but we called the English interest, full reliance could be placed."

Such was the political, social, and religious, condition of Ireland upon the accession of James II. to the loss of human life. Crown of the three Kingdoms; and the sin of this monarch was, that he attempted to remedy, by hasty, and ill-advised measures, the wrongs under which his over Christendom centuries before the origin of Pro-Catholic subjects labored. In the meantime, the arms of the foreigner, seconded by the treachery and reprived James of the Crowns of England and Scotland; that of Ireland alone remained to him; for it Englishmen and Scotchmen before the great aposmust be borne in mind, that the union of the crowns | tacy of the XVI. century, took part, and walked, upon one head was but an accident, and that, in the with devotion to the Blessed Sacrament, in this same XVII. century, the Legislature of Ireland was as independent of that of England, or of Scotland, as in sible that its primary object can be to insult the nothe reign of William the IV., the Legislature of Hanover was independent of that of Great Britain .---Good Hope, up to the 14th June. Gen. Catheart Now the foreign colonists, in the North of Ireland, that its tendency is not to lead to a breach of the beheld this state of things with great uneasiness ; they | peace, or to the destruction of human life, it is sufifeared, not without reason, that if the lawful king cient to remark, that no such results have ever yet could maintain his authority, they would be compelled to regorge part of their plunder, and make restitution is another characteristic difference betwixt Catholic, By telegraph we learn the arrival of the Ningara of their ill-gotten wealth; they trembled lest Ireland and Orange, processions) that Catholics who walk in should be for the Irish, and not for the alien mongrel the procession of the Feast of Corpus Christi do not Ministry, 325; Opposition, 272; majority for Mi- to trample under foot; this dread of justice to Irenisters, 53. In the above, 40 Liberal Conservatives | land, far more than any religious consideration, prompt- | did, the law would do well to put a stop to Catholic. ed the foreign colonists to insurrection against the as well as to Orange, processions. We have now, ing of Ireland, but a contemptible minority, neither loved, nor re- the primary objects, and the results, of the Catholic spected, by the Irish, they called in the assistance of procession; if so, we have the right to conclude that Dutch and English troops to aid them, in their rebel-So much has been said of late about the impropriety lion against their sovereign, and their conspiracy ing Orange processions are inconclusive when adagainst the civil, and religious, liberties of Ireland. duced against the Catholic procession of the Felc The rebellion was successful ; foreign arms triumphed, Dicu. ject, that we should not venture to revert to it, had and Ireland was conquered ; yet not without a strugit not been that, in several of our Canadian cotempo- gle. Abandoned by their sovereign, who proved himself all unworthy of the heroic devotion of his loyal Irishmen, the war was concluded by the treaty of that the arguments usually adduced against the tole-Limerick-a treaty which recognised Ireland as an ration of Orange processions are inconclusive against cessions on the 12th of July, in commemoration of independent power, and not as a rebellious province the Catholic procession of the Fete Dieu. We will the conquest of Ireland by William the III ; and to -a treaty, of which it is sufficient to say, that hardly now venture a plea why the latter procession should was its ink dry, ere, with true Protestant perfidy, analogy whatsoever betwixt the two processions, and series of persecutions, inflicted by the victors upon that the arguments, in favor of the suppression of the the vanquished, unparalleled in the annals of any an-The arguments brought forward for the suppression in numbers and in strength; the day of Protestant ascendancy could not last for ever, and, like a dogmuttering and growling over the half-gnawed bone, which it is compelled, by dint of kicking and lashing, to which alonie, the allegiance of Canadiars is due to drop-the Protestant Government of Great Britain the British Crown, and Protestant Englishmen, and was compelled to abandon, reluctantly indeed, and much loved Penal Laws; for these concessions Irishmen know that they are indebted, not to any love of justice, but to the fears of their persecutors. Now, it was to celebrate the conquest of Ireland, the persecution of the Catholic religion, and the ascendancy of the mongrel, Protestant, and alien faction above mentioned, that Orangeism and Orange prodesire of their adversaries to revive, and perpetuate cration of the Sabbath," &c., &c., we will not enof Orange processions, is perfectly inconclusive when the old Penal Laws, if they had the power, that ter at present, because they are perfectly irrelevant.

century. Whatever it may be to the Protestant Englishman, " to the Roman Catholic Celt it is still the emblem of subjugation and persecution." So strong is the love of persecution in the heart

of an Orangeman, that if deprived of the power to outrage Catholics, loyalty to the Hanoverian succession-the loyalty of which he boasts so much-loses ment was compelled to do a tardy justice to the demands of a people grown too powerful and numerous persecute, the Orangeman was prepared to throw off take the life of her present Majesty-for there are exclude her from the throne, and to substitute for her, very unpopular family of the drivelling old idiot. George III.—a man, of whom the best that can be said is, that a Windsor jury did not find him guilty

Such was Orangeism in its origin; such is Orangeism at the present day. Have we not, then, fully tional, feelings of Irish Catholics ? That the almost inevitable results of these processions are-breach of Hamilton Spectator, we see the almost inevitable tendency of these processions; indeed, so well aware are Orangemen themselves of the tendency of their displays, that they usually attend armed, and with a large supply of ammunition. Most certainly, armed processions should not be allowed in any civilised community.

With regard to our second proposition, respecting. of the Feast of Corpus Christi, we might logically argue that, as no one can be called upon to prove a "The relation in which the minority stood to the negative, it is for the opponents of this procession to prove, that its primary object is to insult the religious, and national, feelings of Protestants of British origin, can prove that the object of this procession is not to insult our "separated brethren," and that its results are not such as to lead to a breach of the peace, or

To do this it is sufficient to remark, firstly, that the Procession of Corpus Christi was general all testantism; that, therefore, its primary object cannot be to insult the religious feelings of a sect which did not exist when the ceremony originated. Secondly -that the forefathers of the present objectors-that religious procession; and that, therefore, it is impostional, any more than the religious, feelings of our Protestant fellow-citizens of British origin. To prove occurred ; and, above all, (and here, be it remarked. supply themselves with arms or ammunition; if they and, as they knew that they were | we trust, fully substantiated our assertions concerning the arguments in support of the propriety of suppress-In the above remarks we have endeavored to adhere closely to our thesis. which was, not that the procession of Corpus Christi should be allowed, but, -a treaty, of which it is sufficient to say, that hardly now venture a plea why the latter procession should be continued. Our Protestant friends must rememevery important provision in favor of Irishmen and ber that the procession did not come to them, but Catholics was basely violated. Then commenced a that they have come, knowingly and willingly, to the procession; that the ceremony was in use ere ever Englishmen or Scotchmen became residents of cient or modern nation; still, as if in mockery of the | Canada ; and, above all, that the right of the Cacruelty of their oppressors, the oppressed increased tholics of Canada to continue this time-honored practice was especially guaranteed to them in the treaty of peace by which France ceded Canada to Great Britain-the treaty, be it remembered, in virtue of Scotchmen, can claim the rights of British subjects sore against its will, one by one, the provisions of its in Canada. Not only then it is the duty of the British Government to tolerate Catholic processions. and to offer no obstruction to them, but it is its duly to protect them, and to take care that no obstructions be offered to them by others. Into the religious question we will not go; we contend only, at present, for the civil rights of Catholics in Canada-rights guaranteed by international treaties. To the argutime. In the words of Macaulay-the Orange rib- not signing the original treaty, but they are ulterly I. We say then, that the primary object of Orange bon retains, after the lapse of more than one hundred worthless when brought forward as a reason for via-

### PROCESSIONS.

of tolerating processions of any kind,-so much bad argument, and good ink have been wasted on the subraries, an attempt has been made to establish an analogy betwixt the Catholic processions in honor of the Feast of Corpus Christi, and the Orange proargue that both ought to be suppressed, both being equally offensive-the first to Protestants, the second to Catholics. Our object is to show that there is no latter, are perfectly inconclusive when adduced for the suppression of the former.

of Orange processions are,-that their primary object is to insult the religious, and national, feelings of Irish Catholics, and that their almost inevitable results are. breach of the peace, and too often, alas ! the loss of human life. If these objections against Orange processions are well founded, and borne out by facts, a good case for their suppression will have been made out; but, unless it can be shewn that the primary object of the procession in honor of the Feast of Corpus Christi is to insult the religious, and national, feelings of our Protestant fellow-citizens of British origin, and that its almost inevitable results are,argument, though unanswerable against the toleration

lating the provisions of a pre-existing treaty, of that treaty in virtue of which Canada is an appendage, and certainly not one of the least valuable appendages, of the British Crown.

建铁铁管理机构 医二乙二乙酮

One thing we will readily admit, and that is. that it is the interest and duty of Catholics, in the celebration of their religious ceremonies, to offer as little annoyance or obstruction to their Protestant fellowcitizens as possible ; to show, by every word and gesture, that they desire to live on good terms with their neighbors, and to be in charity with all men. This we know is the earnest desire of the Bishops and Clergy throughout the Province. We sincerely trust that the inconsiderate fanaticism of a few Pharasaical pretenders to godliness will not be allowed to break up the harmony in which Catholics and Protestants hare so long dwelt together in Montreal.

#### NUNNERIES.

Our veracious cotemporary, the Montrcal Witness, has found it rather inconvenient to answer our questions to him as to the particulars of his run-away Jesuit. Since we called upon him for proof-for the name of the unfortunate absconder-and other particulars, he has carefully abstained from returning to the subject, and has been glad to let it drop; it was a dirty business, and he wisely thought the less stirring it got the better. But our evangelical friend has a natural genius for falsehood; "a gift," as he would himself describe it, when detailing his "experiences," and he is determined not to allow this, his One talent, to lie idle. He puts it out to interest till it becomes the fruitful parent of many more; like the busy bee in pursuit of honey, darting from flower to flower, or rather-"as summer flies in the shambles"-he, in his researches after calumny, and filth, wherewith to pelt the Catholic Church and her institutions, skips pleasantly from establishment to establishment, from Seminary to Convent: now alighting upon the Jesuit College-anon upon the Grey Nunnery-and ever leaving behind him the nauseous slime of his filthy presence. Hardly have we exposed him in one lie, ere we are called upon to refute him in another. 'Yesterday he was maligning the Jesuits. The Convents of Montreal have the especial honor, this time, of being the subjects of our pious friend's objurgations; and that because, in the calamity with which this city has been visited, they have proved themselves so useful to the community, in alleviating the sufferings of the poor, and bearing prompt succor to the unfortunate victims.

"No sooner did the fire take place, than Priests and Nuns were flying round, like angels of mercy, relieving the sufferers, not only of their own communion, but Protestants; they also threw open their Colleges, schools, and some other buildings, as refuges for the homeless." [Oh what monsters! Surely here the Protestant eye can detect the "working of the mystery of iniquity."] "Thus, whilst there was no Protestant organisa-tion for the relief even of Protestants, much less for Roman Catholics, there was abundance of Roman Catholic ministra-Catholics, there was abundance of Roman Catholic ministra-tions for both."

Hinc illæ lachrynæ-hence the groans which rend the breast, the bitter malice that surcharges the heart, of our amiable cotemporary. Popery, in theory, is had enough; so had that our learned friend will not attempt to use the weapons of logic against it; but Popery in practice-Popery housing the plaint, that, Nuns and Priests "must be supported at homeless, tending the sick, feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and ministering to the wants of the Priests of Canada are supported by the labor of their poor, not only of Papists, but of Protestants-calls own hands, and the revenue derived from their own forth, from the store-house of the Montreal Witness, all the weapons of calumny, falsehood, and uncharitableness, with which it is so abundantly provided. Yes, whilst by his own confession, the Catholic Clergy have thrown open their colleges, schools, and every disposable building, as " refuges for the houseless"-whilst the Nuns are " flying round, like augels of mercy, relieving the sufferings, not only of Catholics, but of Protestants," without distinction of creed or origin-whilst for the relief even of their own poor there exists " no Protestant organisation," augelical cotemporary can " improve the occ sion," by foully libelling, and insulting those "angels | Church, we thank God for such a blessed consummaof mercy," to whom he, and the whole community, are under the greatest obligations : obligations which they are as unable to compensate, as he is incapable of appreciating; truly, the act, the occasion, and the time, are all worthy of the man. Let us analyse, however, his objections against Catholic charitable institutions, and endeavor to answer the question he petition-" Fiut Voluntas tua, sicut in calo, et in attempts to raise-" Whether Canada does not pay terra." teo dear for the aid rendered to society by Priests and Nuns, at a period of calamity like the present ?" To this we would answer in the first place-that we do not believe it possible to pay too dear, or even sufficiently to remunerate, in any worldly manner, the services rendered to society by Priests and Nuns, at a period of calamity like the present-that but for that aid the horrors of the fire would have been aggravated tenfold by the horrors of sickness and famine-and that it is impossible to pay too dear for the health which, under God, they have been the means of preserving, and for the solace which they have been the means of imparting to many and many a well nigh broken heart. In the second place, we would observe that Canada, that is the State, or Parliament against the crime of child murder, with Government, has paid nothing whatever for the aid so rendered to society. The Government, the Corporation, individuals of all classes, and of all religions, have generously contributed their share to the relief nary depravity, of the women of a country in which of the sufferers; but the services of Priests and such statutes were considered absolutely necessary, Nuns have been rendered gratuitously-simply in | in order to prevent mothers from cutting their babies' fulfillment of the Divine precepts. The property of throats. As to Monkeries, Nunneries, and Foundthe Priests and Nuns was not given by government, ling Hospitals, being provocative of immorality, it is either French or British, and the former have only to be thankful for that they have not been, as is too the most Protestant, are invariably, the most immoral, often the case in Protestant countries, robbed and countries in the world. We have said before, and pillaged ; our religious establishments receive nothing from government, but live upon their own property; property as honestly acquired, to say the least, as that | England and Scotland are pre-eminent amongst the of their cowardly traducers: at least we can assure nations of the earth; that they are only surpassed, if our cotemporary, that it has not been gained by surpassed at all, by Protestant Sweden. What the cheating the poor, and by fraudulent bankruptcies. I latter country is, we are informed by an extract which,

charitable establishments is -

"That in order to have Priests and Nuns ready for such an emergency, there must be regular communities of persons who have renounced the ordinary cares and duties of life, and who are, generally speaking, idle, and unproductive members of the body politic, in every sense of the word."

It is certainly true, that to have Priests and Nuns ready for such an emergency as the present, it is necessary to have Priests and Nuns, and persons organised in regular communities, who have renounced he world, and worldly cares, for heaven, and the things pertaining to the kingdom of heaven; but it is not true that persons who have so renounced the world are "idle and unproductive members of the body politic," in any sense of the word. On the contrary, even in a worldly point of view, society has been more indebted to the monastic orders than to any other institution that ever existed. In saying this, we do not desire to be thought capable of falling in with the common cant of the day, and of defending the cause of monastic institutions, because of their beneficial material results; far from it: great as are the advantages derived by society from the active, we believe it has derived still greater, and far more important advantages from the contemplative, orders; but here we are certain that our opponent is incapable of understanding us, because, incapable of appreciating aught save material things ; it is therefore our intention to allude only, to the benefits conferred on mankind by the active orders, to benefits solely in the material order. We assert, without fear of contradiction from any who are acquainted with conventual life, that so far from its being a life of ease and idieness, it is a life of continual toil and exertion; of abors from which, we are sure, that the revilers of to them for one week. To the monastic orders Europe 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 preserved and multiplied-by the hands of monks the forests were cleared—the soil tilled—and the earth compelled to bring forth its increase. The Protestant historian, Gibbon, no friend of monks, admits, that-

"The brethren were supported by their manual labor, and the duty of labor was strenuously recommended as a penance, as an exercise, and as the most laudable means of securing their daily subsistence. The garden and fields which the in-dustry of the monks had often rescued from the forest, or the does you have a nones had bleve reserved from the bless, or have morass, were diligently cultivated by their hands. They per-formed, without reluciance, the menial offices of slaves and domestics; and the several trades that were necessary to pro-vide their habits, their utensils, and their lodging, were exer-cised within the precincts of the great monasteries."

Though Gibbon regrets that the monastic studies tended "for the most part, to darken, rather than to dispel the clouds of superstition"-that is, to the preservation, rather than to the overthrow, of the mysteries of Christianity, still he confesses, thatposterity must gratefully acknowledge that the monuments of Greek and Roman literature have been preserved and multiplied by their indefatigable pens." But it is in vain for us to cite history, or to appeal to the records of the past, for we are sure that our crudite cotemporary knows nothing whatever about them; still, we can assure him, in answer to his coma continual heavy expense"-that the Nuns and properly.

To the second, and third objections, we think no reply is necessary. What the Ecclesiastical Corporations of Canada hold, they hold in virtue of the right which every man possesses, to do what he will with his own-to give it to whom he thinks fit, withorders are very useful auxiliaries to the Church of Christ; and if it be true that, owing to their exertions, the secular government becomes powerless, except it act in accordance with the will of the tion; we fervently hope that every secular 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 confounded, and put to shame. This hope is expressed by the Catholic every time he gives utterance to the

Montreal Witness as that in which the immoral ten-

dencies of Catholic conventual institutions are decried. Surely, there are not many Monkeries or Nunneries in Sweden, and yet we read in the Montreal Witness, under the heading, Swedish Deterioration-

"Professor Huss, the first physician in Sweden, has pul-lished an important book on the diseases of the Swedish prople. He proves that the Swedes are rapidly deteriorating, physically, as to stature and strength, and morally, as to intellect and virtue."

Professor Huss attributes this deterioration, moral as well as physical, not to Monkeries and Nunnerics, for they are prohibited by law, but to the beastly immorality of the very Protestant population of evangelical Sweden ; another land of " Civil and Religious Liberty" of "Gospel Light and Sanctuary Privileges."

We will not attempt to defend, against the strictures of our cotemporary, " the wholesale contravention of the divine precept given to man at his creation." Chastity is eminently an anti-Exeter Hall virtue; not practising it themselves, unable, therefore, to conceive the possibility of the practice of such a virtue by others, Protestants have long ceased to look upon it as pleasing to God, or conducive to the happiness of man. It is in vain to attempt to undeceive them; useless to argue with them, as if for man there was any destiny higher or nobler than gratifying the lusts of the flesh. Protestantism, in its origin, was the revolt of man's lower appetites against the precept of chastity; it was this that aroused the wrath of Luther against the Church of Rome-this, that stirred up a Henry VIII. to establish a pure branch of the Catholic Church in England-this, that has led, in conventual life would recoil with dismay, if exposed every Protestant country, to the degradation of the marriage tie, from the rank of a divine institution to a mere civil contract, and which, by ratifying the right of divorce, has recognised the old heathen practice of polygamy under another form, and reduced the once Holy State of Matrimony to the condition of legalised concubinage. It is the same spirit of revolt that is actuating the rulers of Piedmont, at the present moment, in their unhallowed resistance to the Holy See, and in their advocacy of the "Civil Marriage Law"-this, too, the spirit which speaks by the lips of Achilli, and raises him to the rank of a Protestant Saint, because he has outraged every precept of decency and chastity. In " beastly lust" did Protestantism originate, says Cobbett. The remarks of our cotemporary upon "the wholesale contravention of the divine precept given to man at his creation," abundantly prove that Protestantism to-day is fuithful to its origin.

Having proved that Monkeries and Nunneries are so fatal to the well being of the community; having shown us-the "idle, and, in every sense of the word, unproductive members of the body politic"---throwing open their " College schools and some other buildings as refuges for the homeless," and " flying round like angels of mercy, relieving the sufferers, not only of their own communion, but Protestants;" and having, by way of a fitting return for these acts of charity towards his co-religionists, poured forth the venom of his abuse against " priests and nuns," like a true Protestant-our cotemporary winds up by asking the not un-important question-" How is distress to be relieved without these orders ?" seeing that " Protestants have neither elergymen, nor laymen, ready to go round, devoting their entire time, or a great portion of it, 10 sufferers from fire"-and that "all, or nearly all, being under the necessity of attending to their occupations for a living, there is no one in readiness to perform statedly, or gratuitously, the necessary labor." We will be more just to our Protestant brethren than is their own organ. We know several Protestant gen-tlemen, both clergymen, and others, who have been out being subjected to the impertinent interference of unremitting in their exertions for the relief of their a third party. We admit, also, that the Catholic | suffering brethren, during, and since the fire, though, we are sure, they would not thank us for publishing their names; God has seen them, and will, we doubt not, reward them. But the question of the Monircal Witness is highly important; for it is true, Protestants have no organisation, and isolated efforts can do but little towards alleviating the immense amount of miformation of committees, and the hiring of efficient persons who, as hirelings, would act in all human pro-bability like hirelings. To this we answer, that the plan has been often tried, and has always failed miserably-that the hirelings have, as is their nature, always managed to feather their own nests, and starve the poor-that, at Quebec, for instance, large sums long remained in the hands of those who were entrusted with their distribution, and that lond complaints were uttered in consequence; and, finally, we know to what kind of men, if our cotemporary's plan were adopted, the funds for the relief of the poor would be entrusted; to the very men, in all probability, who are so infamously notorious for their dishonest maladmistration of the funds of the Montreal Provident and Savings Bank. We know what these men, and the clique with whom they usually act, are; we know that they robbed and cheated the poor once, and knowing them, we will not be such fools as to trust them We hope our opponent has a satisfactory anagain. swer.

The first objection urged against our Catholic funnily enough, we take from the same issue of the SCHOOLS OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, BYTOWN. ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

5

The examination of the classess in this Institution was held on Tuesday, the 29th ultimo, in the presence of a large and respectable audience. The result is highly creditable to all concerned, and the Sisters of Charity have reason to rejoice at the success which has followed their efforts for the establishment of a Seminary so much required in the Ottawa country. The Schools are conducted ou an excellent system, and it is pleasing to observe that the patronage they so justly, ment is extended by many of the most respectable residents

merit is extended by many of the most respectable residents in that portion of the Province. The distribution of the prizes took place at the close of the examination. A list of the successful candidates is appended. At the close his Lordship the Bishop of Bytown addressed the young ladies, congratulating them on their success, and paying a well merited compliment to their teachers. The Mayor also made a few cloquent and laudatory remarks. LIST OF UNITED.

Made a few clother and authory remarks. List of PRIZES. Wisdom.—Prizo-Margaret Phelan, Antoinette Bareille.— Accessit—Margaret Griffin, Jane Donahoe, Caroline Gallipeau, Venerande Valiquette.

Excollence.-Prize-Haunuh Ring, Ann Etier. Accessit-Mary Kennedy, Ann Hauly, Berthilde Laflamme, Emma.

Roque. System.—Prize—Hannah Ring, Accessit—Catherine.

Duff, Ann Hanly. Celestial Globe.-Prize-Catherino Duff. Accessit-Ann Etier, Hannah Ring. Terrestrial Globe.-Prize-Margaret Grittin. Accessit-Ann.

Hanly, Margaret Phelan. Globe Perestre.—Prize—Ann Etier. Accessit—Emina Roque, Helene Grison.

Accessit—Ann Hanly, Ann Etier, Catherine Duff, Arithmetic, 1st section—Prizo—Margaret Griffin, Ann Etier, Accessit—Ann Hanly, Arithmetic, 2nd section—Prize.—Eliza M<sup>c</sup>Donuld, Caroline-

Arithmetic, 5th section .- Prizo-Eliza Curran, Venerando

Valiquette.

Vanquette.
English Grammar, 1st section.—Prize—II. Ring. Accessit— Margaret Dunn, Ann Hauly.
English Grammar 2nd section.—Prize—Cathn. McDonald. Accessit—C. Laflamme, Jane Donohoe.
English Grammar, 3rd section.—Prize—Eliza McDonell. Accessit—Margaret Howley, E. McDonald.
Communic Franciac Physics Aca Eliza

Accessit-Margaret Howley, E. McDonald. Grammaire Franceise.-Prize-Ann Etier. Grammaire Franceise, 2nd section.-Prize-B. Laflamme. Accessit-C. Duff, E. Roque. Grammaire Francaise, 3rd section.-Prize-M. Callen. Ac-cessit-Ann Hauly, A. Bareille. Geography.-Prize-M. Phelan. Accessit-M. A. Kennedy, M. Griffin

Grography, 2nd section.—Prize—Mary O'Brien. Accessit— M. Howley, Marin Cogblan.
Grographie.—Prize—Emma Roque. Accessit—Ann Eter.
Grographie.—Prize—Emma Roque. Accessit—Ann Eter.

Geographie, 2nd sect.-Prize-B. Laflamme. Ac.-Melina Rubillard, A. Bareille.

Robillard, A. Barculle, *History of England*.—Prizo—M. A. Kennedy. Accessit— Margaret Griffin, J. Donohoe. *Histoire Ancienus*.—Prize—H. Grison. Acc.—Ann Etier. *History of Canada*.—Prize—M. Griffin. Acc.—H. Ring, M.

A. Kennedy. Hist. de France.-Prize-Anne Etier. Acc.-M. A. Kennedy,

C. Dull. Hist. of the Old Testamont .- Prizo-Margaret Dunn, M. A.

Kennedy, J. Donohoe. Hist. Sainte.-Prize-Meliua Robillard. Acc.-A. Baroillo,

M. Campbell. Mythology.-Prize-Hannah Ring. Accessit-C. Duff, M. Griffin. History of Rome.-Prize-M. Phelan. Accst.-C. Duff, H.

Ring. Roading, 2nd sec.-Prize-Emma Roque. Acc.-M. Me-Gillivray. Lecture, 2e sec.-Prize-M. Cochlan. Acc-Caroline Galli-

Lecture, 2c sec.—Prize—M. Cochian. Acc—Caroline Galliponu, E. McDonell.
Writing, 1st sec.—Prize—Mary Aan Konneedy, M. Campbell. Accessit.—M. McIoue, Mania McGillivray.
Writing, 3rd sec.—Prize—Ellen McGoey. Accessit—Eliza Curran, E. McDonell.
Instruction Refgiences.—Prize—Matilda Campbell. Accessit —Ann Edier, Melina Milotte.
Religious Instruction.—Prize—M. McGillivray. Accessit— C. Duff, C. McDonald.
Application.— Prize—Autoinette Bareille. Acc. — Margaret

G. Diff, C. McDonau.
Application. – Prize-Antoinette Bareille. Acc. – Margaret Griffin, Ellen McGoey, Maria Cochlan.
Music.–Prize-Catherine Duff.
Embroidery.–Prize-Mary Ann Rennody, Mary A. Thompson. Accessit–M. Dunn.
Drawing.–Prize-Margaret Phelan.
Painting.–Prize-Catherine Duff.

Painting .- Prizo-Catherine Duff.

DAY SCHOLARS.

 Wisdom - Prizo-Catherine Leblane, E. Blanchfield. Accessit-A. Rainville, Zoe Fouche, M. Gondlen, M. Hauly.
Excellence. Prize-Z. Grison, Elizabeth Barke, Accessit-P. Lallonde, S. Berielono, E. Blanchfield, Ellen Reilly.
Arithmetique, French soc. - Prize. - Phila Lallonde, S. Berricond. Accessit-Jospne. Laroque, Olive Gronk, Z. Grison, A. Rainville.
Arithmetic, English soc. - Prize. - M. Brannigan. Accessit-Ellen Blanchfield, M. Goulden.
Arithmetic, Side Soc. - Prize. M. Wilment. Accessit-Sarah Mulroney, Mary June Grant.
Grammaire Francaise. - Prize. C. Lablanc. Accessit-S. Berrichon, Olive Grouks.
English soc. - Prize. C. Lablanc. Accessit-S. Berrichon, Olive Grouks. Wisdom -Prizo-Catherine Leblane, E. Blanchfield. Acces

The fourth objection to monastic institutions, raised by our cotemporary is, their immoral tendency :-

" The wholesale contravention of the Divine precept given o man at his creation, involved in these communities of hates, cannot fail to prove most disastrous to the morals of a country; it has always done so, and must, in the very nature of things, continue to do so. Monkerics, Nunneries, and Foundling Hospitals, will always be found to go together."

Sad things these Monkeries, Nunneries, and Foundling Hospitals; but still we may be pardoned for observing, that Monkeries and Nunneries are better than Poor Law Bastiles ; that the evils of rearing children abandoned by unnatural mothers, are not so great as those of infanticide; and that a Foundling Hospital is less a disgrace to a country than those Acts of which the Scotch Protestant Statute Book is plentifully garnished-a melancholy, but ever abiding monument of the extreme incontinence, and extraordia sufficient reply to point out the historical fact. that we have proved from Protestant statistics, that, for drunkenness and every kind of beastly debauchery,

The deputation of the Corporation of Montreal, to equest a loan of £200,000 towards the rebuilding of the burned districts, has been favorably received by the government, who declared their readiness to recommend the said loan to the Legislature, at its meeting.

We learn from the Minerve, that his Grace the Archbishop of Quebec has subscribed the sum of £120 towards the re-establishment of the Episcopal edifices of Montreal.

We also learn that, if his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, should decide upon removing the site of the Cathedral to the Coteau St. Louis, not only the ground requisite will be furnished gratuitonsly, but also the funds requisite for transporting the materials of the ancient edifice, which are still available.

Several communications and notices unavoidably postpoued.

Acknowledgments in our next.

English Grammar.-Prizo-M. Goulden Accessit-Mary Brannigan, E. Burke.

Brannigan, E. Burke.
English Grammar, 2nd sec. Prize-M. Hanly. Accessit-E. Blanchfield, A. Hackot.
Geography. Prize-Phl. Lallonde. Accessit-Z. Grison, Calherine Leblane.
Geography. Prize-Mary Branaigan. Accessit-Eliza Burko, Mary Goulden.
Geography. Prize-Prize-Ellen Reilly. Accessit-Mary Wilment, Maria Hanly.
Religions Instruction.-Prize-Maria Hanly. Accessit-Ann, Murrony, M. Coghlan.
Readi 12.-Prize-Ellen Blanchfield. Accessit-Eliza Burko, Mary Wilment.
Lecture en Franceis.-Prize-J.] Laroque. Accessit-C. Le-blane. A. Rainville.

blanc. A. Rainville. Instruction Religiouse.—Prize—O. Groulx. Histoire Sainte—Prize—Z. Grison. Accessit—P. ballunde, Sophia Berichon.

# ENAMINATION OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS, TORONTO.

The examination of the Christian Brothors' Schools, which took place in St. Michael's Cathedral, on Sunday the 25th olt., furnished to the numerous and respectable visitors who attended an intelligented the numerous and respectable visitors who attended numished to the numerous and respectable visitors who attended an intellectual treat, as gratifying to their feelings as it was creditable to the thents of the pupils. Owing to the unavoidable absence of his Lordship, \* the Very Rev. Mr. Gordon, V. G., presided. The Ven. Archdeacon Moloney having addressed the audience in a few appropriate and oloquent remarks, Master John McMullen ascended the platform, and delivered a discourse. with much effect, upon the advantages of a good education.— The examination in the Catechism then commenced, and this The examination in the Catechism then commenced, and this was partly conducted by the boys themselves, alternately ques-tioning and examining one another with surpassing zeal and, abilities, and such was the expertness of the pupils that none appeared able to confound or embarmas the other. It was truly gratifying to witness the children's thorough knowledge of the Christian Doctrine,—their intimate acquaintance with Sacred and Profane History,—the facility with which they answered in Geography, naming the different countries, including their produce, the character and religion of the inhabitants, the cities, rivers, mountains, &c.; while their expertness in accounts, in produce, the character and religion of the infinite anis, the childs, rivers, mountains, &c.; while their experiness in accounts, in mental calculations, and the very perfect manner in which they, went through their examinations in Parsing, English Grammar, Declamation, Singing, Arithmetic, use of the Globes; Algebra, Geometry, Meusuration, and Natural Philosophy, have farming ed to all who were present a most gratifying proof of the intel-lectual and moral capabilities of the pupils.— Ibroite Marror

\* His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, we suppose our co temporary meand. 1140 2

## FOREIGNAINTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

The Moniteur, contains three decrees from the President of the Republic : one ordering that the elections for the renewal of the municipal councils shall take place between the 24th of July and the 26th of September next, inclusively ; another fixing the elections for the councils-general and the councils of arrondissement for the 31st of July and 1st of August ; and the third ordering that the nomination of the mayors and deputy mayors in all the communes of the republic shall be effected immediately.

MOVEMENTS OF LOUIS NAPOLEON .- The President will arrive at Strasburg on the morning of Sunday, the 18th, after having passed the night at Nancy. The Prince will remain two days at Strasburg, taking up his residence for that period at the hotel of the Prefecture, and will not leave to return to Paris until Tuesday morning. The President's journey to the south is postponed until after the fetes of August. The itinerary is not yet fixed. A telegraphic communication has been established between the Palace of St. Cloud and ministries of the police and the interior. The common people point to the electric channel as the wire with which the President pulls his puppets at Paris.

THE FUSION .- The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says that the negociations between the branches of the Bourbons, to effect the compromise called "fusion," are definitely at an end. The story is that the Count de Chambord insisted, before negociations should be opened upon any other question at issue between himself and the princes of the house of Orleans, that the latter should acknowledge him as king. It was found impossible by the Orleans princes to accede to this demand, as the acknowledgment of the Count de Chambord as king was the end read this with the greatest pleasure, as I can now of the negociation, and could not, therefore, be admitted at the beginning. They insisted that such a proceeding was clean against all known rules of diplomacy, which require that the conditions should be discussed before the surrender be made. The Count de Chambord would not hear of anything short of absolute submission on this point, and the Orleans princes, feeling themselves aggrieved, have ceased all negociation. Therefore, for the present, there is not the least hope of any fusion being effected.

M. THIERS.- A letter has been received in Paris from Madam Dosne, the mother-in-law of M. Thiers, who announces that the Federal Council has annulled the decision of M. Drucy, and that M. Thiers has been authorised not only to sojourn at Vevay, but to travel about, or take up his residence in, any part of the Swiss territory that he chooses.

CHURCH OF ST. GENEVIEVE.-M. Romieu, Di-rector of the Department of the Fine Arts, and M. de Coutenciu, Director of the Department of Public Worship, went on Thursday week to the Church of St. Geneviève (the Pantheon) to make arrangements for having the edifice re-opened for public worship. The Abbé Bautain, Vicar-General, and the Abbé Sibour, Caré of St. Thomas 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 Ostrowow, on the confines of Poland, state that a great number of persons have fled thither from the neighboring Polish town of Kalisch, where the cholera is raging with great intensity, the deaths having amounted to forty daily out of a population of ten thousand. This rate of mortality is as high as if in London ten thousand a day were carried off.

An invention has been added to the Prussian Zundnadel musket, which, if adopted, whi render it a still more formidable weapon. Some experiments have been lately made with an "explosive ball," or Brandkugel, which may be fired from the gun as easily as its peculiar cartridge, and which explodes the moment is strikes the object; if combustible, setting it on fire. Some experiments made on the 3rd before down last week with 90lbs. of the precious metal. the officers of the Alexander Regiment are reported as having been successful. Cases filled with powder or inflammable matter were set on fire, and blown up | not realise such immense sums, all do well. A young with certainty, 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 invention is to blow up an enemy; powder waggons by a weapon that can be more rapidly and easily handled than a rifle if they come within reach. We may yet see a whole battery of cannon silenced by a few pricks of a needle. The Emperor of Austria left Buda on the 5th inst. for Waitzen, which is the first stage of his route to the northern districts of Hungary.

ITALY. PIEDMONT. the 5th, the Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies voted the Civil Marriage Bill by a majority of 100 to 29.

Three members abstained. It will be recollected that a dispute arose about a year ago between the government of Tessino and the Arclibishop of Milan (whose diocese comprises a small portion of the territory of that canton, including. 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 Poleggio 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, Milan has now issued a Pastoral Letter, in which he protests against the said occupation.

#### AUSTRIA.

The result of Dr. Achilli's trial is a tremendous triumph for the anti-jury party here, as I (says the Times correspondent) found to my cost yesterday [Let the state of the colony be known. Do what you Details are unnecessary, but as the advocate of trial by jury in Austria, your correspondent was, howeveropponents that a dozen British jurymen had given a verdict which appeared strange to a person who had attentively read the evidence on both sides of the question.

### AUSTRALIA.

#### THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

The following is an extract from a letter just received in Southampton :--

"Ashby, Geelong, Victoria, Feb. 23rd, 1852. "I promised to write to you immediately upon landing. Business has hitherto prevented. You will give you the experience of a few weeks. We landed January 2nd, 1852. The steamer came alongside the vessel. Four families chose this place as their residence. I make but little doubt you would like to know something of the second town as regards its importance in this supposed semi-barbarous region. I assure you if it be barbarous it is the fault of the English themselves. There are no natives to trouble us. I have seen but about half a dozen since I came here. There is nothing in them to excite your fear, but a great deal to excite pity. Poor, miserable, squalid-looking creatures, who generally beg for

"The town of Geelong is seated on a bay (as fine a one, I suppose, as the world can boast), and extending about two miles inland, all the distance a slight The land on three sides is prettily wooded hill and dale, the other side extending onward to the great ocean-even till it reaches yourselves; and often do Minister to go into partnership with Cantwell, as an I stand at the front door, look at it, and think we are

only seventy-five days apart. "We have a very large market square, with wellbuilt streets at the four corners. There are many 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 for home; but here they have such immense stocks. All are doing well, consequently can afford to consume largely. Taking the suburbs, Ashby, Little Scotland, Newton, &c., I should think the population to be about 40,000 or 50,000, that is, when all are at their houses, but now most of the gentlemen are at the diggings. It would take an abler pen than mine to convey even a faint idea of proceedings here. The body-old and y oung, rich and poor learned and illiterate-are all off to the diggings. A Church of England Minister thought he should be justified in quitting his Ministerial functions and going. His first efforts were crowned with success ; the first piece he dug weighed 71bs. Two men came Another with 48lbs.; this I weighed for him. Through it all business is stopped. Though all do man, whom I intended returning with, told me last week he would not take £400 a year from any house, for he had worked a fortnight and a day and had got £210. The same person had been before, and when he came 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, though I rejoice that the time has at length arrived when the halfstarved poor mechanic can gain something to raise him above future want. What is England doing that she is not sending out her thousands of ablebodied men and women crowding the workhouses? Tell the poor, both men and women, to get out how they can, but come. I heard it confidently asserted by some gentlemen acquainted with those matters that 100,000 could be immediately employed at highly remunerative wages, though not at the present enormous ones. I hear there are but three good millers in the colony; they are off to the diggings. The consequence is, the proprietors of one of the largest mills declares he 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 to take out goods, £2 per week; a man to wash bottles at a spirit store, £2 per week ; driving a bullock team, £5 per week; shoe makers, 8s. and 10s. a day; carpenters, blacksmiths, bricklayers, &c., 20s. per day, and then it is a favor; washing, 5s.

is cheap enough; though it has been half its present the solemn asseverations of seventeen witnesses, rich price-threepence per lb. for any part ; sheeps' heads THE CIVIL MARRIAGE BILL.—In the sitting of e 5th, the Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies voted e Civil Marriage Bill by a majority of 100 to 29. bree members abstained. day, but all you can get is 'No.' Now a neighbor has got a cow, and kindly supplies us. Flour £2 a sack of 200lbs.; bread, 1s. 3d. for the 4lb. loaf; potatoes, 9s. a cwt.; eggs, 2s. 6d. a dozen; butter, 2s. 6d. per pound; cheese, 2s. 6d.; bacon, 3s.; beer, 9d. a quart; porter, 2s. 6d. a bottle—vinegar, 1s.; apples, 1s. a pound-all for want of labor. The crops are rotting on the ground-no hands to gather them. Reapers get 30s. to 40s. an acre, with board and grog. Earthenware a price too formidable to mention. There is a fine clay near this place. My grandfather would make a fine thing of it, if he would come out, but not unless he brought laborers. All eyes are directed to government, to see what it will do for us in this emergency. I know what it ought to do; empty their unions of able-bodied women, and men and if they cannot live here, then let them starve. can to benefit your poor neighbors. While they are doing themselves good, they are assisting us. We unwilling so to do, obliged to confess to his principal have had a steamer from America. America will not leave us without cheese, bacon, and flour. The news quite raised the spirits of the colonists; though we would rather it had come from our little island home."

### OPINIONS OF THE PROTESTANT PRESS.

### (From the London Weekly Dispatch.)

Of theological proselytes, regenerated sinners, full of the modest assurance of faith, and model martyrs, the supply in this pious and believing country has been always equal to the demand. The particular lay figure which shall be most in request depends entirely upon the sort of entertainment which, for the time being, happens to have "the run" at Exeter Hall. For a long time a negro in chains insisted on repeating the question, "Am not I a man, and a bro-ther?" Then came Woolff, "the converted? Jew, with an assorted menagerie of circumcised Christians, followed by a cadaverous scratch-pack of reformed drunkards, got up by the British Temperance Society. A rage for Hottentot preachers, for some time, divided the town with evangelical prophets from Geneva, who detailed their "experiences" in broken English, much to the advantage of the "collection" at the end of the sermon in aid of the "Edinburgh-Albany-Streetsqualid-looking creatures, who generally beg for bread. There are some few civilised, and laboring in various capacities. "The town of Geelong is seated on a bay (as fine "The town of Geelong is seated on a bay (as fine foreign missionary station transmitting its own ethnological specimen of spiritual consignments as its only hill, with a church at the top. I cannot describe to you anything half so beautifully picturesque, as you stand at the top of either of the streets, and look down upon the silvery bosom of this extensive bay. chance of making such a figure, in its annual report, scheme, or the Tulip mania, knocked all ordinary spiritual adventures, and theological "little goes" en-tirely on the head. In short, Mawworm got a Prime opposition to Tartuffe, and straightway all the world 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. It was the prospectus to a great Pharisee company, in which the cabinet were directors, the very judges became its stags at the Mansion-house, bishops and rec-tors became its "touters," and every fool and knave in Great Britain took shares. It is, we think, Shakspeare who makes Trinculo say, the English would "rather give a shilling to see a dead Indian than a 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 Protestantism, and for model Catholic Jesuits, in whom the new birth had produced "doubts of the real presence," and then, of course, "humble gratitude to e for having led their steps into the 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 particular occasion, the market has been supplied by a very superior sample. Father Gavazzi is undoubtedly a "valuable consignment," and, in a tariff of imports, would probably be classed among "articles not otherwise enumerated." Dr. Achilli turned out for some time to be "quite a trump card." Both of them originally "real live" Italian Jesuits from Rome and Naples, they satisfied the national love of facts, which made us buy the rope which hanged Corder at a shiling an inch, and taste the water of the well in which Bishop had burked the Italian organ boy. Retaliation was natural when it was found to be easy. Dr. Newman was not to be blamed for defending the cause he had embraced, by the very legiti-mate 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 theology, 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 was one of them." Fortunately 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 twelve is a way out of every difficulty; and the jury, ably miserable sectaries—our trials are reported; the whole instructed how to pick and choose what to see, think British public possess all the materials, for passing a judgment, which were laid before the baker's dozen 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, character, reason, and common sense. They have done that now-they dence of the note from the Inquision, to prove that have done it often before. The single and unsupported Achilli had been permanently suspended from his oath of Titus Oates against Catholics consigned the functions in the Romish Church; but they rejected the innocent to death by hundreds in define on the most of the most of the total constructions of to innocent to death by hundreds, in defiance of the most same evidence so far as it testified to the reasons of overwhelming and unexceptionable testimony. The his suspension-the scandalous and notorious incontidress, 10s. ; a cotton one, 7s. 6d. Provisions-meat ant revenge upon Dr. Newman, is made to outweigh that Achilli had been guilty of such excesses-no, not

These witnesses were all subjected to a rigid crossexamination by the heads of the bar, without shaking their testimony, or even leading the witnesses into contradictions or inconsistencies. On their oaths the jury were charged to return a verdict "according to jury were charged to return a vertice "according to the evidence ?" and it is impossible, we firmly be-lieve, to find any man of education, intelligence, and respect for truth, to say that they obeyed that charge. What the actual state of the fact was, those alone can 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 the plainest principles of the law of evidence proved it to be, there cannot, among impartial men, be two opibe, there cannol, among impartiant men, be two opi-nions. Considering the prominent part taken by the *Times* in getting and keeping up the steam generated by the Durham letter and the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, its conduct on the present occasion is in the highest degree honorable and highminded. Justly alarmed at indications presented by this trial of a realarmed at indications presented by this trial of a re-vival of that hateful spirit which once trampled upon every dictate of conscience and humanity, to promote the cause of the Reformation, in one of those great articles which rouse the soul and uplift the character of our political literature.

fHere follows the article from the Times which we inserted last week.]

The judicial forgetfulness of Lord Campbell meets 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 opportunities, in a running fire of irrelevant observations, of bending the minds of the jurors all in one direction throughout the trial. It could serve no good or honest purpose to fling a political insult at Dr. Grant, such as Judge Jeffries might have conceived, about the assumption of the episcopal title, and, thereby, while he was under the solemn sanction of an oath, to disturb his mind from that dispassionate serenity which the occasion required. It certainly elicited "three times three and one cheer more, which the judge did not seek to repress, when his lordship repeated and reiterated his thanks to God that we had no Inquisition in this country, and apologised to his audience for admitting any evidence which was not entirely in favor of Protestantism; but it would have been very much better for his own forensic 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 entirely of Papists, and from having placed a Catholic judge on the bench to try the cause. He might, by repressing his infirmity of chattering from his judicial spray, have also prevented himself from exposing his ignorance-seeing that there is in this country an Inquisition just of the kind of that which recorded Dr. Achilli's confession of unbridled and sacrilegious incontinence in Italy. A single bishop, without reason assigned, may now suspend any person from officiating in his diocese. On the occasion of just such a scandal as that which Achilli raised, the bishop in this country orders a secret inquiry—and heresy or schism may be, and sometimes is, visited by dragging the victims through the spiritual courts, pro salutem animi, until they are ruined by the costs, and cast into prison by their ecclesiastical superiors. It is extremely amusing to observe how eager some of our cotemporaries are, both to have their cake and to eat it. They think that this trial conveys conclusive proofs of the lust of the Popish clergy, while they praise the jury for ignoring these proofs and refusing to believe them. But if they will consult our police reports, scandalous chronicles, and civil and criminal trials, they will discover that "evil concupiscence" is by no means confined to the Catholic clergy; and if they will stroll through our cathedral towns, they will speedily satisfy themselves that neither incontinence nor sacrilege are vices peculiar to Popish hierarchs. It is true our code of clerical morals is stricter than that of the coulinent; but that extends equally to our Catholic clergy; and it is notorious that the chastity of the Irish lowor classes is much greater than that of the same class in England or Scotland. That this shameless travestie of judicial proceedings will rest where it is we cannot believe; and we shall probably see, in a motion for a new trial, on the ground of the verdict being diame-trically opposed to the evidence, whether the car of justice is so poisoned with the leprous distilment of bigotry, as that the judges will ratify the monstrous act of the jury. Sir A. E. Cockburn, distinguished for his manly moral courage, and never more eminently displayed than on this occasion, has before this made the Chief Baron repent, in sackcloth and ashes. that itch for prating on the bench which appears to grow with years; and he is not likely to permit the garrulity of the Chief Justice to escape with impunity. In fact, no man should be tolerated on the bench after 70. He ceases then to be a judge, and only continues from instinct to perform the routine of a legal machine, desperately out of order, and in want of lubrication. While we write, the scandalous riots at Stockport send us proof of a revival of that fearful spirit which burnt Priestly out of Birmingham, and made a crazy peer a hero in the Gordon mobs. The Durham letter gave courage to bigotry to issue the recent proclamation; and the whole bitterness and ani-mosity allayed by the Catholic Disabilities and Test and Corporation Repeal Acts appears in the course of being revived, by the folly and rashness of the chief authors of those healing measures.

#### GREECE.

THE INSURRECTION IN GREECE.

The following is an extract of a letter from Patras, dated June 19th, 1852 :---

"Another insurrection has broken out in the Morea, which threatens to spread rapidly and give some trouble to this government, if not to Europe, from the spirit of religion it involves. It is headed by Priests, who wander up and down the country preaching veheiment doctrines, and exciting the Greeks against King Otho and his government, declaring that he is ac-tually a Catholic, therefore he must naturally be an enemy to the Greek Church and doctrine; and should he not consent at once to be baptised according to the rites of their Church, they will not lay down their arms until they shall have dethroned him. These Priests are led by one Pappa Cristoforo, who, per dozen, 3s. in the rough. If a woman goes out, with their followers, already amount to upwards of she has 6s. a day and her board. No servants to be solitary oath of Achilli in his own favor now, which nence of his life. Such things are in the Romish 2,000 men. They have hitherto defied all the had. A nurse has £5 and £6 per month; making a is supposed to be an instrument for wreaking Protest. Church, and Protestants are firm in believing 10, 200 attempts of the government to put them down.

#### (From the London Speciator.)

It is established that it was a right Protestant Jury. The public found it impossible quite to dishelieve all the mass of evidence in justification of the libel; but the jury labored under no such judicial scruple. There and believe, proved apt pupils. They disclaimed all consideration of the question of Catholic or Protestant but if the case is not a beautiful example of honorable adhesion to the "subauditum," it is a still more perfect specimen of instinctive sympathy. They found that the nineteenth article against Achilli was proved -but with a mental reservation which they were admirably assisted to develop : they accepted the evi-

#### all the evidence in the court could make the jury believe that.

الية الألبونية وعمريية. الارتباطية الإعمارية ا

It is established that Lord Campbell is a most popular Chief Justice. He combined discrimination and heartiness in a degree seldom seen on the bench. It was "quite refreshing" to witness the exhibition. With a tact most remarkable, he perceived that "the same is not always the same." When Forman was asked whether she had relations with other men, and she declined to answer, Lord Campbell urged her to reply. But when the exactly parallel question was nut to Achilli, he sheltered himself under the "privilege" which Lord Campbell had extended over him as an ægis; and it was not withdrawn. When Newman's counsel or witnesses made a telling point, the audience would cheer, but the indecorum was very properly suppressed ; when the verdict was cheered, or the telling points in the capital dialogue that led to it between Judge and Jury, there was not the same check; and the case terminated amidst a tumult of exultation, like a rowing-match. Lord Campbell "tucked up his sleeves to the work," as the Yankees say : he considered the verdict of the Jury for them he taught them how to shape it; and it was delightful to see how he knew what they meant to say, better than they did themselves. He proved that he could be Judge, counsel, and Jury, all in one-Legislator olso, for he did a little lawmaking with the House of Lords in the intervals of business; only he was not, as common Judges are said to be, counsel for the defendant-he was on "the other side."

It is established that Achilli, the hero of this victory, is a sound Protestant, quite able to take his degree al Exeter Hall. There have indeed been scanduls against him; but who should cast the first stone? The very errors imputed to him had a certain kind of Protestant force, in defying that observance of Catholicity which is the most anti-Lutheran. He had been condemned by the Inquisition, and was constituted, ipso facto, a real live martyr. He had seen the errors of his ways, had married, and servant-girls accuse him of doing such things as giving them tracts entitled "Come to Jesus." Mawworm "likes to be despised," but Achilli, who deserted his original church after he had been expelled from its offices, and then turned round to bear witness against it, may be said to have earned the right to which Mawworm only aspired. His friends have an admitable dilemma in their favor : if Newman is wrong in his libel, what a slanderer is he, the new convert to Catholicity! whereas if Newman is right in his libel, what a disclosure does it afford as to the bad characters who remain in the Church of Rome, tolerated although active, so that they can but help their superiors to hush up their transgressions ! The latter horn of the dilemma transfixes Newman but it strikes through him and beyond: Achilli, whom the Romish Church expels, is welcomed by Exeter Hall.

Lastly, it is established that the audience was worthy of cause, Judge, and Jury: it sat out that drama of real life longer than any of Dumas's historic plays, more savoury than any novelty from Holywell Street or the freest of French theatres; it cheered the telling parts with a discriminating applause; and we only wonder that it did not "call for" the principal performers-for Campbell to lead on Achilli and bow acknowledgements of the homage.

# (From the London Inquirer, Unitarian Protestant Paper.)

We fear that the effect of the trial will be to shake, in the minds of Catholics, their trust in the impartiality of an English jury, and to divide still more completely into two distinct sections the Protestant and the Catholic citizens of England. In such a case as the present, the not unnatural feeling of the Catholic party in England will be that they have failed, not from the weakness of the evidence produced, but from the strong religious antipathies of the majority of the

We wish we could end our remarks here, and that justice did not compel us to advert to the conduct of the presiding judge. We are not disposed to be severe on the occasional eccentricities of our judges .---The wisest heads sometimes display symptoms of human infirmity. But there is a certain decorum and dignity supposed to belong naturally to the judicial character, a deficiency in which it is painful at all times to observe. To pass over his lordship's indiserect jest when a clergyman appearing to give evi-dence stated, "I am an English Catholic Bishop," "I will not ask you of what See,"—what could be in worse taste than the learned Judge's remarks on the

reception of the document from the Romish Inquisition : "Look at this document, I find that it is a copy of the proceedings of the Court of Inquisition. Thank God we have not in this country a tribunal of Inquisition. [Applause.] But I am bound to believe there is in every Roman Catholic country such a tribunal, and that such a tribunal is exercised in Rome; bul, thank God, it does not extend to this country. [Applause.] This country will, however, be ready to receive documents enianating from Courts of Justice in other countries : and I am inclined to think that in receiving this document I am not in the slightest danger of doing that which may prove injurious to the Protestand religion of this country.<sup>39</sup> Such clap trap oratory, and the applause of "the pit and galleries," are bet-ter fitted for a popular demonstration at Drury-lane Theatre than the calm and unimpassioned justicesual of an English court of law. The declaration of the verdict of the jury was followed by repeated cheers from those who filled the Court, none of which Lord Campbell endeavored to check, [although at another stage of the proceedings he had animadverted on the cheers which followed Sir A. Cockburn's eloquent reply in behalf of Dr. Newman. Considering the character of the case, and the nature of the verdict which had been pronounced, the usual decorums of the court ought certainly to have been enforced with even more than their ordinary strictness. But Lord Campbell, we fear, is not the mun to do this; for which the dignity of the bench has been compromised to. calch a passing breeze of doubtful popularity.

evidence which was laid, before them has been also laid before the public; and whatever advantage Dr. Achilli may fancy that he has gained by the verdict of these jury-men, he will find that, in the judgment of an impartial public, his single and interested oath will not outweigh the testimony of a host of disinterested witnesses, uncontradicted by anybody besides himself.-l am, sir, your most obedient servant,

### ONE WHO WAS PRESENT AT THE TRIAL.

### (From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.)

John Bull like Dickens' Mr. Chester "is the most Protestant fellow in the world." He is a Protestant to an extreme; indeed, if we are to judge by some of his recent acts, he is Protestant to an absurdity.— We refer to things more recent than the Ecclesias-tical Titles Bill; for that, repugnant as it was to all American ideas of religious freedom and equality, still sprung legitimately enough from the peculiar union of Church and State and the theoretical supremacy of the Sovereign over both, and withal has been reduced by evasion to a virtual nullity. The Achilli trial, and the Proclamation against Roman Catholic processions are demonstrations far more remarkable and significant. The one reveals the extravagance of the auti-Popery spirit of the people, the other of the Government. They read like the doings of a mediaval age. It is not easy to believe that such things have just occurred in a country that calls itself the freest and most Christian in the Old World. A score or more of witnesses, Italian and English, Catholic and Protestant, testified before a jury in the Court of Oneen's Boneb, that Giovanni Achilli had

Court of Queen's Bench, that Giovanui Achilli had been guilty of certain scandalous and criminal offences. Their testimony was direct, distinct and explicit; it related to various acts, perpetrated at various places, hundreds of miles apart, and at various times years asunder; it involved no antecedent or inherent improbability, was consistent throughout, and success-fully stood the test of a searching cross-examination; it was, in respect to the most grave charges, in strict accordance with what he himself had unreservedly acknowledged before another tribunal; it was contradicted only by his own individual oath in regard to the specific allegations, and that too with the salvo of refusing to answer in reference to his general innocence. Yet all this testimony, thus extensive and forcible, was held by an English jury to be insufficient to prove Achilli a guilty man! It was a verdict which shocks every principle of common sense: if it be true, no reliance is to be placed upon any human testimony whatever. The mode of trying the case was as extraordinary as the result. The Lord Chief Justice—he who had written the lives of all the eminent British judges of past times, and of all other men ought to be imbued with the spirit of British justice— permitted the solemnity of his Court to be profaned by the partisan cries of an excited throng of bystanders; nay, he himself made and repeated invidious remarks that were clearly extra-judicial for the express purpose apparently of provoking such cries; moreover, his summing up to the jury was partial and imperfect. The student of History in reading the proceedings is irresistibly reminded of the trials under the "Popish Plot" of 1679, in which Titus Oates bore such a memorable part as a witness. We read in Hume that "The violent animosity which had been excited against the Catholics in general, made the public swallow the grossest absurdities when they accompa-nied an accusation of those religionists. The victims before their arraignment, were condemned in the opinion of the judges, jury and spectators; and to be a Catholic was of itself a sufficient proof of guilt. The Chief Justice in particular gave sanction to all the narrow prejudices and bigoted fury of the populace. The opinion that the Jesuits allowed of lies and mental reservations for promoting a good cause was at this time so universally received, that no credit was given to testimony delivered either by that Order or by any of their disciples.<sup>39</sup> This same bigotry identical in essence, though not equal in intensity, in spite of all the boasted advance of British intelligence and freedom, has been exhibited in the same court in 1852-the Roman Catholic ecclesiastic John Henry Newman instead of the Roman Catholic Lord Stafford being its victim.

These things are no doubt regarded with the sincerest sorrow by vast numbers of English Protestants; nt still they in licate an extent and legree of Protes

and refuse to submit to the farce of arguing before men who seemed scarcely anxious to conceal their determi-nation to decide against him. Happily, however, the of it was disgraceful. Lord Campbell, who was the presiding judge, frequently interrupted the proceed-ings by inflammatory addresses to the jury about the "Inquisition," &c.,—and when the audience cheered him, intsead of ordering his officers to preserve order, he would repeat the remark he last made over again that he might be re-cheered. The verdict of the jury was received with deafening shouts, and there was not the slightest attempt by the court to check them. Indeed since the day of Oates, Bedloes, and the rest who were able to bring the best blood of England to the scalfold by appeals to this same English bigotry, there has not been such another scene in the courts of our race. The old spirit of No-Popery blazes up again, undimmed by the progress of the age and the advance of civilisation. We did not suppose such an affair was possible in our times.

#### (From the N. Y. Commercial Advertuser.)

The recent trial of Dr. Newman, for libel on Dr. Achilli, very naturally supplies our religious exchanges -both American and foreign-with a topic for remark. From our English papers we learn that the small place of worship in Dufour Place, London, where Dr. Achilli preached, is now closed. We are free to say, after carefully reading every line of the report of the trial, that we should have marvelled indeed had this not been the case. It entirely passes our comprehen-sion how any jury, solemnly sworn to render their verdict according to the evidence, could declare the imputities charged against Dr. Achilli "not proven." The evidence of the Italian women was not in the least degree shaken or disproved; in some cases it was strongly corroborated; it was met only by the personal denial of the Doctor, who declined to say on oath that he had not been guilty of other and similar immoralities. But it was not on the evidence of Italian women only that the proofs of impurity rested. English women also testified to similar conduct on the part of Dr. Achilli, after he had come to reside in England. In our judgment there was a most fatal uniformity of testimony against him at every stage of his life, and to have learned that his congregation were still receiving counsel in sacred things from his lips would have made us feel that partisanship had triumphed over principle and piety.

Some of our exchanges, which still espouse the cause of Dr. Achilli, seem to us to make a fatal mistake in their leading idea. They account the Doctor acquitted of the abundant charges of gross immorality; they say virtually that the witnesses against him were perfured and unworthy of belief; they repudiate their testimony altogether; and then, on the strength of such repudiation, pronounce Dr. Achilli an innocent and grossly libelled man. But in the next breath they declare that the revelations made during the trial show how utterly corrupt and debauched are the Catholic priesthood. Now if those witnesses spoke the truth, they proved Dr. Achilli a hardened, habitual de-bauchee—a very wolf in sheep's clothing. If they gave false testimony (on which supposition alone can the verdict of the jury be justified,) then are they utterly unworthy of credit in everything they said, and they do not prove the general impurity of the Romish priesthood. In fact, their evidence must be thrown aside entirely—accounted as a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end, or Dr. Achilli was guilty of those things whereof he was accused. We cannot in common justice reject their testimony as against Dr. Achilli on the ground of its being unworthy of belief, and then receive it as against the system of Popery, 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 represent, and still was permitted for years to officiate as a Popish 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 governs our judgment, as it ever should, it must be borne in mind that the evidence of similar immoralities extends to his Protestant career, and also that he was finally permanently deposed from the office of a Romish priest. But if it be claimed that Dr. Achilli has been slandered by these witnesses, it must be equally admitted that Popery and Popish priests have been slandered also. The authority, so far as the revelation may on this trial go, on which the latter are accused of habitual immorality, it is no better than

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### Montreal, July 27, 1852.

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THE SUBSCRIBER tenders his sincere thanks to Messre. J. & C. Curran, Mr. M. P. Ryan, of the Franklin House, and Mr. W. Bartley, who bravely came with their men from Grif-fintown, to assist me on that awful night (the 8th of July, 1852), when the fire burst suddenly out at Dalhousie Square. To those men I am indebted for what has been saved of a fine stock of Tens, Coffie, &c.; and to Mr. John Atkinson, I am arateful for reating me a store not far from my old one, which, has enabled me to commence business, notwithstanding my great loss. great loss.

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THE SUBSCRIBER having been burnt out, begs to notify his friends that he has OPENED his Store, next house to Mr. JOHN ATKINSON, NO. 10 St. Paul Street, where he will sell at his usual moderate rates-GROCERIES, WINES, SPI-RITS, TEAS, &c. &c.

July 13, 1852.

JOHN PHELAN.

# July 13, 1852.

INFORMATION WANTED. OF ELEANOR MULHALL, wife of MICHAEL WAL-LACE, from the parish of Clough, County Kilkenny, Ireland, Herself and family landed in Montreal in the summer of 1847, Article and individual in Montean in the summer of 1547, and started for Kingston, accompanied by her brother-in-law, Pierce Wallace. Any information of her whereabouts, ad-dressed in care of Mr. KYRN BRENNAN, George Street, Griffintown, Montreal, will be gratefully received by her hus-band, Michael Wallace.

Upper Canada papers would confer a favor on the inquirer by inserting this advertisement.

OF ROBERT JACKSON, native of Queen's County, Ire-land, who emigrated to Canada in 1842. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother, THOMAS JACKSON, Hollistin, Mass., U. S.

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JOB PRINTING OFFICE OF THE "MONITEUR CANADIEN,"

#### (From the London Correspondent of Morning Chronicle.)

I regret to think that this trial will fix a lasting stain I regret to think that this trial will fix a lasting stain upon the annals of our judicial proceedings. It tells Roman Catholics that they must not hope for impartial justice from a Presbyterian judge, or a Protestant jury; for I am sorry to say that not only was the judge thus unmindful of his dignity and his duty, but the jury showed, to all who observed their demeanor, the bias which from first to last they fell in favor of the prose-culor. Such indeed was the conduct of sume of them culor. Such, indeed, was the conduct of some of them, that, if reports are true, it was a subject of grave conmight not become his duty to throw down his brief, spite and prejudice. Never did we see a verdict so l

ant prejudice and intolerance of which we here know nothing. There is in England a Christianity-no we retract-a religionism which instead of apostolically avoiding strife and working by love delights in being vexatious and obstructive-a religionism that makes a conscience of galling consciences not its own-that strains its utmost for things trivial or indifferent, and is silent before evils which it ought to denounce with a voice of thunder-a religionism which would continue all the dreadful ovils of intra-mural interments rather than compromise any of its peculiar notions about consecrated and unconsecrated ground-a religionism which is scandalised at the sight of a Catholic cassock in the street, and yet deliberately sits in.a Court of Justice and delivers a sworn verdict that that which hath been, hath not been, and that which is, is.not.

### (From the Richmond Va., Examiner.)

Achilli, backed by the Protestant clergy, brought his action for libel. Newman pleaded justification, and produced in court a variety of interesting witnesses from Malta, Venice, Coifu, and other places in which Achilli had lived before he turned Protestant lecturer. There were women whom he had seduced, mistresses whom he had kept, husbands whom he had cornuted, all of whom gave the full details of their transactions with Achilli. Then came police officers who had saved him from the beatings and delivered him from the knives of divers lovers, brothers and fathers .this is not the first instance in his career as a judge in Also the head of colleges from which he had been expelled, authorities of the Church who had thundered on him its censures, with records of the ecclesiastical courts before which he had been tried and condemned at various times for bringing scandal on his religion. The counsel of Dr. Achilli had no evidence contrary to that which Dr. Newman produced except the denials of Achilli himself, and the testimony of one Poggi, another renegade Italian priest, who swore to the good character of his brother in apostacy.

Yet the jury decided that there was no justification -in other words, that not one charge in Newman's libel had been 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 atsideration with Dr. Newman's counsel whether it tribute such a result to any other cause than religious

that on which Dr. Achilli was accused. It is just the same; and if it be rejected in one case, it must in common justice, be rejected in the other. We cannot ourselves, however, avoid the settled conviction that the jury gave a verdict according to their feelings and not according to the evidence, and therefore did Protestantism more hurt than Popery ever could do.

#### (From the N. Y. Christian Inquirer.)

DR. ACHILLI .- This gentleman promises to be a very smoky light in the candlestick of Protestantism. His book was little to our taste, as our notice of it at the time of its publication showed. We are sorry to see some of our Orthodox neighbors so determined to stand by the man. It is one of those cases in which 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 eagerness to take him up after he had been dropped as unclen.

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Montreal, May 6, 1852.

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Montreal, May 19, 1852.

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