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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1852.

NO. 49.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

DR. NEWMAN'S FIFTH LECTURE. (From the Tablet.)

On Monday, June 7th, the Very Rev. Dr. Newman delivered his fifth lecture, the subject of which was, "General Knowledge viewed as one Philosophy," which he introduced with the following remarks :--

"It is a prevalent notion just now that religious opinion does not enter, as a matter of necessity, in any considerable measure into the treatment of scientific or literary subjects. It is supposed that, whatever a teacher's persuasion may be, whether or not, or whatever kind or degree of Christianity, it need betray itself in such lectures or publications as the duties of his office require. Whatever he holds about the Supreme Being, His attributes and His works, be it truth or error, does not make him better or worse in experiment or speculation. He can discourse upon plants, or insects, or birds, or the powers of the mind, or language, or historical documents, or literature, or any other such matter of fact. with equal accurateness and profit, whatever he may determine about matters which are entirely distinct from them.

"In answer to this representation I contended last week that a positive disunion takes place between theology and secular science, whenever they are not actually united. Here not to be at peace is to be at war; and for this reason: the assemblages of sciences, which together make up universal knowledge, is not an accidental or a varying heap of acquisitions, but a system, and may be said to be in equilibrio, as long as all its portions are se-cured to it. Take away one of them, and that one so important in the catalogue as theology, and disorder and ruin at once ensue. There is no middle state between an equilibrium and confusion; one science is ever pressing upon another, unless kept in check, and the only guarantee of truth is the cultivation of them all. And such is the office of a university."

In order to exhibit the falsity of the opposite system of a divorce between religious and secular knowledge, Dr. Newman gave an analysis of an article which appeared in the Edinburgh Review at the time of the establishment of the London University, in which the writer had, with great flippancy, attempted to found an argument for the exclusion of religion from a university by instancing the study of surgery, of music, cr of grammar. A student might hear Sir Astley Cooper lecture on the reduction of iractures, or attend a class of Mr. Hamilton's on French or grammar; few people cared whether the music master, or dancing master, or Italian master, who attended their families was a Protestant, or a French philosopher, or a Catholic. Dr. Newman, after pointing out the weakness of the illustration, would argue thus did not arise to the idea of a university. It was with them a sort of bazaar or pantechnicon, where wares of all kinds were thrown together independent of each other, a fortuitous heap of acquisitions and accomplishments destitute of any of the age are not the development of definite principles, but accidental results of discordant and simultaneous action, of committees and boards, composed views, and to gain something his own way is obliged not the growth of a principle from within. A philosuphical comprehensiveness, an orderly expansiveness, an elastic constructiveness, men had lost them, because they had lost the idea of unity-because they cut off the head of a living thing, and think it perfect all but the head. They thought if they but get logether sufficient funds, and arrange in one locality founded a university. Catholicity, on the contrary, many things brought into one, the harmony and orrious pursuits and objects on which the intellect is employed.

rite or public ceremonial; the essence is the same, and it is there on the occasion I am supposing; we will say it is Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrathere still, but, first, it is the lifting up, not of the heart, but of many all at once; next, it is the devopasses on to more than soul and body ; there are vestments there, rich and radiant, symbolical of the rite, and odorous flowers, and a flood of light, and a cloud of incense, and music joyous and solemn, of instruas the Protestant inquires; is the incense devotion ? are candles devotion ? are flowers ? are vestments ? or words spoken ? or genuflections ? Not any one of them. And what have candles to do with flowers? dependent of the rest. The flowers are the work and have been brought over sea at great cost; the music is the present and momentary vibration of the air, acted upon by tube or string; and still for all this, are they not one whole ? are they not blended together indivisibly, and sealed with the image of unity, by reason of the one idea of worship, in which they live and to which they minister? Take away that idea, and what are they worth? the whole pageant be-comes a mummery. The worship made them one; but supposing no one in that assemblage, however large, to believe, or to love, or to pray, or to give thanks, supposing the musicians did but play and sing, and the sacristan thought of nothing but his flowers, ights, and incense, and the priest in cope and stole, and his attendant Ministers, had no heart, nor lot in what they were outwardly acting, let the flowers be sweetest, and the lights brightest, and the vestments costliest, still who would call it an act of worship at all? Would it not be a show, a make-belief, an bypocrisy ? Why ? Because the one idea was away, which gave life, and force, and an harmonious understanding, and an individuality, to many things at once, distinct each of them in itself, and in its own nature independent of that idea.

"Such is the virtue of a 'form;' the lifting up of the heart to God is the living principle of this soa meaning ; it moulds, inspires, individualizes a whole. differ, will gain nothing by disputing. Now, I resurgery, music, and grammar being affairs of skill and as the soul is to the body. It is the presence to the my best attention to the expedient which they promake up the human frame. The "form," then, is the living principle which makes things one whole, and separates them from everything else. The same things, viewed separately, will widely differ when they are taken and amalgamated general principles or constituent ideas. What was by different forms. Dr. Newman made this an imthe consequence of this on society ? That the works portant point in his view. For instance, the human skeleton, in many respects, resembles that of a monkey or ape; but the form or idea on which it is constituted makes them so perfectly distinct that the of men each of whom has his own interests and latter could not be developed into the former. Again, various actions of different individuals may be exterto sacrifice a good deal to every one else. The nally the same, as, for instance, those of a Saint and works of the age were accumulations from without, an ordinary Christian. Eating, sleeping, talking, walking, may be neither good nor bad, viewed in their barc idea; but the same actions, done by different persons, may be utterly different in character and effect, good in one, bad in another. He illustrated this in various ways, and at length brought it to bear on the subject of education, in which he showed that externally the subject-matter of difa suite of distinct lecture rooms, they had at once ferent universities might be the same ; the Christian evidences, classics, much more experimental science, starts with an idea, and educates on a type, regard- modern history, and biography, may be right and ing a university for sciences, collecting what each useful in their proper place, as portions of one sysscience is for its own subject matter-the grasp of tem of knowledge, but dangerous and inexpedient in another, because they come differently, in a different der of the sciences governed by an idea, or, to use connection, at a different time, with a different drift, scholastic language, a form impressed on the va- from a different spirit in the one and the other .--"Thus, then," said the Very Rev. lecturer, "1 answer the objection with which I opened this discourse. To explain what he meant by the application of a I suppose it to be asked me, how it could matter to form to knowledge, Dr. Newman used the following the pupil who it was taught him such indifferent subjects as logic, antiquities, or poetry, so that they be taught him ? I answer, that no subject of teaching is really indifferent in fact, though it may be in itself; how it is made up of many things, some being essen-tial to it, and all subservient. Its essence is the which it belongs, and has one character when viewed which it belongs, and has one character when viewed licity, do appear to hold portions of the Catholic

drift, or at least the practical effect of his teaching vary : Arcesilaus would not teach logic as Aristotle, ment, or a devotion in honor of some Saint; it is fixed principles, and poetry its acknowledged ornaments: and, in saying this, it will be observed I am claiming for theology nothing singular or special, or tion, not of hearts only, but of bodies too; not of which is not partaken by other sciences in their meaeyes only, or hands only, or voices only, or knees sure. As far as I have gone hitherto, they all go to only, but of the whole man; and next, the devotion make up one whole, differing only according to their relative importance. Far, indeed, am I from having intended to convey the notion, in the illustrations I have been using, that it stands to other knowledge as the soul to the body; or that other sciences are but ments, as well as voices, till all the senses overflow its instruments and appendages, as the whole ceremo-with the idea of devotion. Is the music devotion? nial of worship is but the expression of inward denial of worship is but the expression of inward devotion. This would be, I conceive, to commit the very error, in the instance of theology, which I am charging upon other sciences, at this day, of committing against it. On the contrary, theology is one widest, but it does not interfere with the real freeof nature, and are elaborated in the garden; the dom of any secular science in its own particular decandles come of the soft wax, which the 'Apis Mater' (as the Church beautifully sings), which the teeming bee fashions; the vestments have been wrought in the looms of Lyons, or Vienna, or Naples, and have been the danger resulting to knowledge in consequence, to which a university is dedicated .----Not science only, not literature only, not theology only, neither abstract knowledge simply, nor experimental, neither moral nor material, neither metaphysical nor historical, but all knowledge whatever, is taken into account in a university as being the speattaining it.

He then went on to consider a compromise which is often suggested in this question, viz., that without absolutely excluding religion, universities might teach a certain modicum of it, which people imagine Catholics and Protestants hold in common :---

"There are many persons to be found who maintain that religion should not be introduced at all into a course of education, so there are many, too, who think a compromise may be effected between such as would and such as would not introduce it, by introducing a certain portion, and nothing beyond it; and by a certain portion they mean just as much as they suppose Catholics and Protestants to hold in common. In this way they hope, on the one hand, to avoid the odium of not teaching religion at all, while on the other they equally avoid any show of contrariety bethe heart to God is the living principle of this so-lemnity; nor does it sacrifice any of its constituent tween contrary systems of religion, and any unseemly idea, however it came by it, which is ultimately to parts; rather it imparts to each a dignity by giving it | controversy between parties who, however they may | form and rule it, begins to stir; and gradually enera meaning; it moulds, inspires, individualizes a whole. differ, will gain nothing by disputing. Now, I re-It stands towards the separate elements which it uses spect the motives of such persons too much not to give suddenly bursts the bonds of that external profession, memory, not of philosophy, showed that people who soul which gives unity to the various materials which pose; whether men advocate the introduction of no habitation. During this interval, it uses the language religion at all in education, or this 'general religion,' as they call it; in either case peace and charity, which are the objects they profess, are of too heavenly of thinking are germinating, and ramifying, and penea nature not to give a sort of dignity even to those who pursue them by impossible roads; still I think it very plain that the same considerations which are plainly inconsistent with each other, though sooner in decisive against the exclusion of religion from education, are decisive also against its generalisation or mutilation, for the words have practically the same meaning. General religion is in fact no religion at in check, or guarding the new views, which are openall. Let not the conclusion be thought harsh, to which I am carried on by the principles I have been laying down in the former part of this discourse ; but | arts, may happen, I say, in religion too ; there is such thus it stands, I think, beyond dispute, that those a thing as an incohate Faith or incomplete creed, principles being pre-supposed, Catholics and Protestants, viewed as bodies, hold nothing in common in religion, however they may seem to do so." He refuted this notion of teaching "general religion" by showing that all branches of knowledge constitute wholes, and that to teach half of any whole is really to teach no part of it. In politics it is so; Whigs and Tories have "general tenets" but no real unity, and the same words have one meaning in the mouth of a Whig, another in the mouth of a Tory. Religion was just the same; "the Incarnation" was a term which bore a different meaning to one who held, and to one who did not hold that Christ is in the Blessed Sacrament, and that Mary is the Mother of God. Mahometans, Jews and Catholics have all to her, because it is recognised by all men, even enc-doctrines in common, but they are grafted on differ- mies, to belong to her, because it comes of that ent ideas; they are not the same as living and breathing facts. He went on with great eloquence to dispose of what might at first sight seem an objection to this view, viz., that as a matter of fact, people have been educated in Protestant places of education, and yet not lost their Faith, and that Anglicans | Catholicism without holding or teaching another ; for instance, who are on their way towards Catho-

sary. But view it as brought out in some solemn in the service of this system or that, so does the mixed colleges of the kind that I am supposing-nay, at Protestant colleges, and yet may come out of them as good Catholics as they went in. Also it is true or Aristotle poetry as Plato, though logic has its that Protestants are to be found who, as far as they profess Catholic doctrines, do truly hold it in the same sense as that in which a Catholic holds it, I grant all this, but I maintain, at the same time, that such cases are exceptional; the case of individuals is one thing, of bodies or institutions another; it is not. safe to argue from individuals to institutions. A few words will explain my meaning :

"There are, then, doubtless, such phenomena as what may be called incolate truths, beliefs, and philosophies. It would be both unreasonable and shallow to deny it. Men doubtless may grow into an idea by degrees, and then at the end they are moving on the same line, as they were at the beginning, not a different one, though they may during the progress have changed their external profession. Thus one school or party comes out of another; truth out of error, or flowers with vestments ? or vestments with music ? branch of knowledge, and secular sciences are other error out of truth ; water, according to the proverb, Nothing whatever ; each is distinct in itself, and in- branches. Theology is the highest, indeed, and chokes, and good comes from Nazareth. 'Thus, eternally distinct as orthodoxy is from heresy, the most Catholic Fathers, and the worst of heresiarchs, belong to the same teaching, or the same ecclesiastical party. St. Chrysostom comes of that Syrian theology, which is more properly represented by the heteredox Diodorus and Theodore. Eutyches, itself by a disunion between them, and the object, Dioscorus, and their faction, are closely connected in history with St. Cyril of Alexandria. The whole history of thought and of genius is that of one idea being born and growing out of another, though ideas are individual. Some of the greatest names in many various departments of excellence, metaphysical, political, or imaginative, have come out of schools cial seat of that large philosophy which embraces of a very different character from their own. Thus, and locates truth of every kind, and every method of Aristotle is a pupil of the academy, and the Master of the Sentences is a hearer of Peter Abelard. In like manner, take a very different science : I have read that the earlier musical composition of that great master, Beethoven, are written on the type of Haydu, and that not until a certain date did he com-pose in the style emphatically his own. The case is the same with public men; they are called inconsist-ent, when they are but unlearning their first education. In such circumstances, as in the instance of the lamented Sir R. Peel, a time must elapse before the mind is able to discriminate for itself between what is really his own and what it has merely inherited.

"Now what is its state, whatever be the subject matter on which it is employed, in the course of this process of change? For a time, perhaps, the mind remains contented in the home of its youth, where which, though its first, was never really its proper which it has inherited, and thinks it certainly true; yet all the while its own genuine thoughts and modes trating into the old teaching which only in name belongs to it; till its external manifestations are the apprehension of others than its own-nay, perhaps, for a season it maintains what it has received by education the more vehemently, by way of keeping ing upon it, and which startle it by their strangeness. What happens in science, philosophy, politics, or the which is not yet fully Catholic, yet is Catholic as far as it goes, tends to Catholicism, and is in the way to reach it, whether in the event it actually is happy enough to reach it or not. And from the beginning such a creed, such a theology was, I grant, the work of a supernatural principle, which, exercising itself first in the rudiments of truth, finished in its perfection. Man cannot determine in what instance that principle of grace is present, and in what not, except by the event; but wherever it is, whether it can be ascertained by man, or not, whether it reaches its destination, which is Catholicity, or whether it is ultimately frustrated and fails, still, in every case, the Church claims that work as her own ; because it tends Divine power, which is given to her in fullness, and because it anticipates portions of that Divine creed which is committed to her infallibility, as an everlasting deposit. And in this sense it is perfectly true that a Protestant may hold and teach one doctrine of but then, as I have said, he is in the way to hold others, in the way to profess all, and he is inconsistent. if he does not, and till he does. Nay, he is already

beautiful illustration of the term as applied to the idea of Worship :----

"We all understand how worship is one idea, and lifting up of the heart to God ; if it be no more than in that system, and another viewed out of it. Ac- Faith. These objections he met as follows :---this, still this is enough, and nothing more is neces- cording, then, as a teacher is under the influence, or "It is true, too, that youth can be educated at reaching forward to the whole truth, from the very

circumstance of his really grasping any part of it. So is the specimen; they may die, they cannot be re-strongly do I feel this, that I account it no paradox formed." strongly do I feel this, that I account it no paradox to say that, let a man but master the one doctrine with which I began these discourses, the Being of a God, let him really and truly, and not in words only or by inherited profession, or in the conclusions of reason, but by a direct apprehension, be he a Monotheist, and he is already three-fourths of the way towards Catholicism."

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He allowed all this with regard to individuals, but we had to deal, not with individuals, but with systems ; we could not legislate for exceptions, and we must judge of parties from their principles, not from the character of this or that individual when they are put forward for an occasion. "Half the evil that happens in public affairs arises from the mistake of measuring parties, not by their history and by their position, but by their accidental manifestations of the moment, the place, or the person." So it was with the so-called approaches of heterodox bodies towards Catholicism; and so with the expressions of admiration sometimes used by liberal philosophers towards the Catholic Church, when in principle and system they were totally irreconcileable. " This is why some persons have been so taken by surprise at the late outburst against us in England, because they fancied men would be better than their systems.'

"I allow all this as regards individuals; but I have not to do with individual teachers in this discourse, but with systems, institutions, bodies of men. There are doubtless individual Protestants who, so far from making their Catholic pupils Protestant, lead on their Protestant pupils to Catholicism; but we cannot legislate for exceptions, nor can we tell for certain before the event where those exceptional cases are to be found. As to bodies of men, political or religious, we may safely say that they are what they profess to be, perhaps worse, certainly not better; and, if we would be safe, we must look to their principles, not to this or that individual, whom they can put forward for an occasion. Half the evil that happens in public affairs arises from the mistake of measuring parties, not by their history and by their position, but by their accidental manifestations of the moment, the place, or the person. Who would say, for instance, that the Evangelical Church of Prussia had any real affinities to Catholicism; and yet how many fine words do certain of its supporters use, and how favorably disposed to the Church do they seem till they are cross-examined and their, radical heterodoxy brought to view !. It is not so many years since, that by means of their 'common doctrines,' as they would call them, they persuaded an Ecclesiastical body, as different from them as any Protestant body which could be named-I mean the ruling party in the Establishment-to join, with them in the foundation of an Episcopal See at Jerusalem, a project as absurd as it was odious, when viewed in a religious aspect.

"Such, too, are the persevering attempts which of Rome, to wit, &c., and though outwardly proexcellent men in the Anglican Church have made to fessing chastity and purity of life, he committed the bring, about a better understanding between the several acts of fornication, adultery, and impurity Greeks or Russians and their own communion, as if hereinafter mentioned, and by reason thereof was a the Oriental Church were not on one type, and the hypocrite. Protessant Establishment on another; or the process "3. That the said G. G. Achilli was a profligate Newman unknown. "19. That, on the 16th day of June, 1841, at of joining them were anything short of the impossible under a cowl in that, being a member of the Order exploit of fusing two individuals into one. And the of St. Dominic, or Friars Preachers, and bound by case is the same as regards the so-called approaches vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, he comof heterodox bodies or institutions towards Catholicmitted the several acts of fornication and, impurity ism. Men may have glowing imaginations, warm hereinafter mentioned. feelings, or benevolent tempers; they may be very "4. That the said G. G. Achilli had a faculty to and from exercising the sacerdotal office. little aware themselves how far they are removed lecture at Viterbo, of which faculty, as early as 1826, "20. That, after the said G. G. Achilli had sehe was, for certain misconduct, deprived by the Sufrom Catholicism; they may even style themselves its friends, and be disappointed, it does not recognise perior of the Order, one F. Velzi, but which misconduct was concealed and suppressed by the said them; they may admire its doctrines, they may think Superior, and is to the said J. H. Newman unknown. it uncharitable in us not to meet them half way; all "5. That the said G. G. Achilli, in 1826, was a the while they may have nothing whatever of that form, idea, type of Catholicism, even in its incohate Friar of the Order of St. Dominick, in the Convent police at Viterbo, it is declared that the said G. G. ceeded to give an outline of the early career of Dr. condition, which I have allowed to some individuals of Gradi, at Viterbo, and, contrary to his duty as Achilli had given the said money as such hush-money Achilli, as stated in the affidavit he filed when the among them. Such are liberal politicians, and liberal such Friar, neglected to attend Divine Service in to the said father of the said young woman. philosophers and writers, who are considered by the the choir, and, without the permission of his Supemultitude to be one with us, when, alas ! they have rior, had frequent intercourse with persons not beneither part nor lot with the Catholic Church. Many longing to the said Order, and so in 1827 had ala poet, many a brilliant writer, of this or the past ready earned the reputation of a scandalous Friar. generation, has taken upon himself to admire, or has "6. That the said G. G. Achilli, in February, said G. G. Achilli was reported and declared to be 1831, at Viterbo, seduced, &c., one Ellen Valente, known for habitual incontinency at Naples. been thought to understand the Mother of Saints on no better ground than this superficial survey of some then being chaste and unmarried, and of the age of "22. That after the said G. G. Achilli had seportion of her lineaments. This is why some persons eighteen years, and then and there robbed her of have been taken by surprise at the late outburst her honor. against us in England, because they fancied men "7. That the said G. G. Achilli, at Viterbo, se-1843, the name of the said G. G. Achilli came bewould be better than their systems. This is why we duced, &c., one Rosi di Alessandria, then being fore the civil tribunal at Corfu in respect of the said have to lament, in times past and present, the resolute chaste and unmarried, of the age of twenty-eight crime of adultery, that is to say, that Nicolo Garayears, and on the 1st of September, 1833, at Vi- moni, by Antonio Capello, his advocate, presented a and at last succeeded. She thus became disgraced holding off from us of learned men in the Establishment, who seemed or seem to come nearest to us. terbo, was found guilty thereof, upon due inquiry Pearson, or Bull, or Beveridge, almost touches the before the Bishop of Viterbo. by his said wife Marianna for alimony should be regates of the Divine city, yet he gropes from them in vain; for such men are formed on a different type "8. That the said G. G. Achilli, on the 1st July, jected, upon the ground that the said Marianna had 1834, at Viterbo, seduced, &c., a certain other young woman of the age of twenty-four years, whose name from the Catholic, and the most Catholic of their and offered to prove the same by lawful witnesses .-doctrines are not Catholic in them. In vain are the "23. That the said G. G. Achilli, on the 1st of is to the said J. H. Newman unknown. most Ecclesiastical thoughts, the most ample conces-"9. That the said G. G. Achilli, at Viterbo and sions, the most promising aspirations, nay, the most in the neighborhood, committed sins similar or worse, knowing himself to have been guilty of the several my faculty to lecture for an offence which my supefraternal sentiments, if they are not an integral part and seduced &c., one Vincenza Guerra, then being offences aforesaid, did deny them all; and that the of that intellectual and moral form which is ultimately chaste and unmarried, also another woman, then being said G. G. Achilli, when he committed the said offrom Divine grace, and of which Faith, not carnal chaste and unmarried, whose name is to the said J. H. fences, and thereby was, in fact, ravening after sin, wisdom, is the characteristic. The event shows this, Newman unknown, and that the said G. G. Achilli did profess and pretend to be seeking after truth; as in the case of those many who, as time goes on, was afterwards at Rome, before the Court of the and that by reason of the said offences the said G. after appearing to approach the Church, recede from Holy Office, or Inquisition, found guilty of the said G. Achilli was and is a proof that Priests may fall, her. In other cases the event is not necessary for several offences. their detection to Catholics who happen to be near "10. That the said G. G. Achilli, on the 1st of his said offences the said G. G. Achilli was and is them. These are conscious in them of something or January, 1835, being a Friar of the Order of St. unworthy to be believed in respect of the charges by other different from Catholicism, a bearing, or an as-Dominick, at Capua, seduced, &c., a certain other him made against the doctrines and discipline of the pect, or a tone, which they cannot indeed analyse or Church of Rome, and the persons professing the same. And so the said J. H. Newman says that the woman being chaste and unmarried, whose name is account for, but which they cannot mistake. They to the said J. H. Newman unknown. "11. That the said G. G. Achilli, on the 1st of may not be able to put their finger on a single defisoid alleged libel consists of allegations true in subnite error; but in proportion to the clearness of their January, 1840, at Naples, seduced, &c., one Maria stance and in fact, and of fair and reasonable com-spiritual discernment, or the exactness of their Giovanni Principe, a female child of 15 years of inents thereon. theology. do they recognise either the incipient here-"And the said J. H. Newman further saith, that age, &c. siarch within the Church's pale, or the unhopeful "12. That the place where the said G. G. Achill at the time of the publishing of the said alleged libel, enquirer outside of it. Whichever he be, he has seduced, &c., the said Rosa di Alessandria was the it was for the public benefit that the matters therein made a wrong start; and however long the road has sacristy of the show it shows the it was not the public because he says that of these cases, which form the subject of this libel, been, he has to go back and begin again. So it is the day on which he seduced been the sacrist or the contained should be published, because he says that a far that son of St. Dominic, who is known to have, been, he has to go back and begin again. So it is the day on which he seduced, &c., the said female great excitement prevailed, and numerous public dis-with the bodies, institutions, and systems of which he child at Naples was Good Friday, in the year 1840. cussions had been held in divers places in England, at Naples again in 1840, in the case of a child of fif-

The learned President concluded as follows ;---

" And now, gentlemen, I have arrived at the end of my subject. It has come before us so prominently during the course of the discussion, that to sum up is scarcely more than to repeat what has been said many times already. The Catholic creed is one tunato Saccares, and the said Rosa di Alessandria; to the matter in controversy, it was necessary, for whole-and philosophy again is one whole; each may be compared to an individual, to which nothing can be added, from which nothing can be taken away. They may be professed, they may not be professed, but there is no middle ground between professing and not professing. A university, so called, which refuses to profess the Catholic creed, is, from the nature of the case, untrue both to the Church and to philosophy."

ACHILLI v. NEWMAN.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, LONDON, JUNE 21. (Sittings at Nisi Prins, before Lord Campbell and a Special Jury.)

The Queen on the Prosecution of Giovanni Giacinto Achilli, v. John Henry Newman.

The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General and Mr. T. F. Ellis appeared for the Crown: and Sir A. E. Cockburn, Mr. Serjeant Wilkins, Mr. Bramwell, Q.C., Mr. Addison, and Mr. Badeley for the defendant.

In Michaelmas term last the court had granted leave to file a criminal information against the Messrs. Burns and Lambert for a libel published by them against Dr. Achilli in a pamphlet entitled "Lectures on the present Position of Catholics in England, addressed to the Brothers of the Oratory, by John Henry Newman, D.D., Priest of the Congregation of St. Philip Neri. Lecture V. Logical Inconsistency of the Protestant View." Subsequently, Dr. Newman admitted that he was the author of the libel, and his name by the leave of the court was substituted for that of the Messrs. Burns and Lambert.

Mr. Ellis opened the pleadings. This was a cri-minal information filed by her Majesty's coroner against John Henry Newman, charging him with the publication of a libel upon Giacinto Achilli.

To this information the defendant pleaded "not guilty." He also pleaded a plea of justification, in substance as follows :---

"1. That before the composing and publishing of the said alleged libel, to wit on the 1st January, 1830, &c., the said G. G. Achilli was an infidel, to wit at Westminster, in the county of Middlesex.

"2. That the said G. G. Achilli was and exercised the functions of a Priest of the Church of Rome at Viterbo, Capua, Naples, and elsewhere, and whilst such Priest, &c., he secretly abandoned and disbelieved the peculiar doctrines of the Church

" 13. That the said G. G. Achilli, being a Priest | on divers matters of controversy between the Churches of the Church of Rome, at Rome, Capua, Naples, and Malta, spoke and taught against the truth of divers doctrines of the Catholic Faith, to wit, &c., as the said G. G. Achilli took a prominent part in and also against the laws of morality, to wit, the such discussions, and his opinion and testimony were moral obligation of chastity and continence, and by many persons appealed to and relied thereby did pervert one Luigi de Sanctus, one Forthe said Elena Valenta, and the said Maria Giovanna the purpose of more effectually examining and ascer-Principe--from their belief in such doctrines and obedience to such laws.

the said G. G. Achilli made faithless to her husband one Marianna Crisaffi; the wife of one Nicolo Garomoni, a tailor; and afterwards, on the 1st of Aug., 1843, at Corfu, the said G. G. Achilli publicly cohabited and committed adultery with one Albina, the Brighton, Bath, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Winchester, lawful wife of one Vincenzo Coriboni, a chorus- and elsewhere, endeavoring, by preaching and lecsinger, and publicly travelled about with her from turing, to excite discord and animosity towards her Corfu to Zante.

office of Professor of Theology in a Protestant Col- and it was of importance, and conducive to the lege, to wit, St. Julian's College, at Malta, and during that period hindered and frustrated an investigation then pending before Messrs. Hadfield and Brien, the said matters should be published and known to officers of the College, concerning charges of for-nication and other gross immorality against one For-tunato Saccares and one Pietro Leonini, in which charges the said G. G. Achilli was also implicated, by a person innocent of the said crimes and misconduct, sending away the said Fortunato Saccares to Sicily, and that he was greatly injured by the said foreign and thereupon the Earl of Shaftesbury and others, the committee of the said college, dismissed the said G. G. Achilli from his said office of professor, and that the Bishops and authorities thereoi on account of his the said G. G. Achilli was dismissed as well for hindering and frustrating the said investigation as for the count of his religious opinions, and by means of such said several acts of sin, fornication, and immorality improper pretences was endeavoring was likely to obhereinbefore mentioned, but which the said committee were then unwilling to, and have still forborne of their being ignorant of the said misconduct of the to state and describe, and cannot get themselves to said G. G. Achilli, it then became and was of public

1847, 1850, and 1851, being resident in London. did attempt to seduce one Harriet Harris, then being led by such pretences, and to have the real character chaste and unmarried, and did conduct himself lewdly of the said G. G. Achilli and his conduct made and indecently as well to the said Harriet Harris as known to such subjects and the public in general.to one Jane Legg, one Sarah Wood, one Catherine And also because many benevolent persons and the Gorman, and one Mdle. Fortay; and by reason public generally were at that time disposed to show thereof, and one build. Fortay, and by reason public generally were at that the disposed to show thereof, and of the said several other matters here-inbefore set forth, the said G. G. Achilli was guilty of extraordinary depravity, and was and is the scan-justly treated by the said Court of the Holy Office, inbefore set forth, the said G. G. Achilli was guilty dal of Catholicism.

" 17. That the said G. G. Achilli was a profligate by the commission of the said acts of profligacy, and also had been and was an unbeliever and a hypocrite.

of Gradi, at Viterbo, in the year 1836, continually absented himself from the choir of the chancel of the said convent during Divine Service, and was a frequenter of private houses, contrary to the rules of Achilli is a person wholly undeserving of kindness the said Order of Saint Dominic, and had thereby given offence to divers lay persons not members of the said Order, whose names are to the said J. H.

Rome, by the Court of the Holy Office, or Inquisition, the said G. G. Achilli was suspended from the celebration of Mass and disabled from any cure of souls, and from preaching and hearing contessions,

duced the said Rosa di Alessandria, at Viterbo, of the age twenty-eight years, on the 1st of September, 1833, he was obliged to give the sum of fifty scudi (£10) to the father of the said young woman as damages, and that by the official reports of the

of England and Rome, with respect to which it was important the truth should be known, and inasmuch by many persons appealed to and relied on as of a person of character and respectability-with reference taining the truth, that the matters in the said alleged libel should be published and known, in order that it "14. That on the 2nd of July, 1843, at Corfu, might more fully appear that the opinion and testimony of the said G. G. Achilli were not deserving of credit or consideration by reason of his previous misconduct; and also because the said G. G. Achilli had been, and was at Birmingham, Leamington, Majesty's Catholic subjects, and against the religion "15. That on the 1st of May, 1848, and for 12 and practice of persons professing the Catholic reli-months preceding, the said G. G. Achilli held the gion, against the peace of our said lady the Queen, diminishing of such discord and animosity, and to preserve the peace of our said lady the Queen, that Ecclesiastical tribunals, and that he had been persecuted and oppressed by the Catholic Church and by religious opinions, and that he was a martyr on actain credit and support from such subjects, by reason describe specifically. "16. That the said G. G. Achilli, in the years impropriety and want of truth of such pretences, and to prevent the said subjects being deceived and misor Inquisition, and by the said Superior of the said Order of St. Dominic, and on the ground that he was a person deserving of kindness and assistance, and it was for the benefit of the public that the said "18. That the said G. G. Achilli, at the Convent matters should be published for the purpose of showing that the said G. G. Achilli had been treated fairly and properly, and according to his deserts, by the said court and the said Superior, and that the said G. G. and assistance, and because the said G. G. Achilli had obtained and was likely again to obtain preferment and employment of public trust and confidence, which he was unfit to obtain by reason of the said matters, and which he had obtained, and was likely to obtain, only by reason of the said matters being unknown and unpublished. And so the said John H. Newman says he published the said alleged libel, as he lawfully might, for the causes aforesaid; and this the said J. H. Newman is ready to verify.-Wherefore he prays judgment, &c. The Attorney-General then addressed the jury for

the prosecution.

The witnesses on both sides then left the court.

Sir A. E. Cockburn then addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant. The learned counsel procriminal information was applied for; and he then "21. That, on the 1st of January, 1839, in and | went on to state the various charges in the libel. The by an official document or report of the officers of | first accusation against Dr. Achilli was that he had police at Naples, and being amongst the archives robbed of her virtue and character a young woman and documents of the said Neapolitan police, the of 18 at Viterbo. Her name was Elena Valente. of 18 at Viterbo. Her name was Elena Valente. She is now, and has been for some years, a married woman. She had on former occasions denounced him as the author of her ruin, and she will repeat it duced the said Marianna Crisaffi, the wife of the said | here to-day. Dr. Newman was not the author of Nicho Garamoni, the tailor, on the 3rd of July, this story, but it was made the subject of investigation, and punishment was awarded to Dr. Achilli upon its account. You will hear from her how he pursued her from time to time and endeavored to seduce her, petition to the court, praying that a petition presented | for years, till by a course of good conduct her character was retrieved. The libel charges that in the year 1833 Dr. Achilli committed another such crime; been guilty of adultery with the said G. G. Achilli, that was the case of Rosa Allessandria; and another in July, 1834. For these crimes he was tried; he confessed them, and was punished. The libel January, 1850, and on divers other days, though charges that "in the year 1826 I was deprived of riors did their best to conceal." In that it appeared to be some mistake as to the date; but the fact was that he was so deprived. It says, "and who, in 1847, had already received the reputation of a scandalous Friar." That I shall prove. He remained at Viterbo till the year 1833, when some proceedings were and Friars break their vows; and that by reason of instituted against him in the court of the Bishop for acts of incontinency, and he went to Rome. He had strong friends at Rome, the matter was hushed up, and he became professor at the Minerva College at Rome. He remained there a year, and then proceeded to Capua, as he states, at the invitation of the Cardinal, who invited him to go and preach the Lent sermons at Capua. No doubt he was then, as he is now, cele-brated for his talent in preaching, however little might be the advantage of that when you consider his practices in private life. In the year 1835 he went to Capua, and passed his time for two or three years between Capua and Naples. There were yet two more

teen." By his own confession he admitted that he committed these offences. The name of the girl was Maria Giovanni Principe. She is married now, and is a respectable woman. Her mother accompanies her here; you will hear her evidence, and see whether she is worthy of credit. This charge is not made now for the first time, but was proved before the Ecclesiastical Court, and was known to Dr. Achilli himself. It seems that in the year 1839 he separated from the Dominican Order, to which he had been, up to that ume, attached. He went on preaching in Capua, but such was the scandal at Naples and Capua from these acts, that it was necessary to bring these things before the Superior Court, and he was sentenced to three years' suspension from his functions, and seclusion in one of the more rigorous religious houses. This did not suit Dr. Achilli, and he began to meditate secession. The fact of these proceedings came to the ears even of the court of Rome. He was demanded from Naples, and brought before the Court of the Inquisition, and charged with all these scandals. I have the record of the proceedings here. It contains the confession of Dr. Achilli himself, who was sentenced by the Ecclesiastical Court of the Inquisition to perpetual deprivation from his Ecclesiastical functions, from hearing confessions, &c., and to three years' seclusion in one of the more rigorous religious houses. He retired to the convent of Nizarro, where three years were to be passed in doing penance. But this did not suit him. In his book he said he went to Nizarro to arrange his private affairs. He did not stay at Nizarro, but went off in haste to Ancona, and, meeting with a gentleman, he got his name inserted in his passport, and went with him to Corfu. He now openly secedes from the Roman Catholic religion, and professes to have adopted the pure truth of Protestantism. At Corfu, he opened what he called an Italian Church, but there he soon got into a scrape, having been guilty of adultery with the wife of a tailor. The tailor had separated from his wife, and had been adjudged to allow her 2s a week as alimony. But he distrusted the fidelity of his wife, and watched her house at night, with the view of clearing up his suspicions, and one night, at half-past eleven o'clock, he saw a person come there, not in the dress of a Priest, but in an ordinary dress. He seized hold of the party, and holding up a light, he found that it was Dr. Achilli. The tailor then appealed to the court, but the affair was compromised, and it was agreed that the husband should pay no more money, and that the wife should be relieved from the charge. We had this man here, but he was obliged to leave England, but we have a man who saw the whole of the transaction, and he will prove that Dr. Achilli was that man. I have also the transcript of the proceedings, which will establish the assertion made in the libel, that " your name came before the Civil Court of Corfu for your crime of adultery." After this scandal he went to Zante. At that time he made the acquaintance of a chorus-singer named The wife of this man was a woman of Coriboni. notoriously bad character, and combined prostitution as a means of getting money with the profession which her husband carried on. Dr. Achilli took these people into his suite, and travelled with them to Zante, where he was desirous of establishing this reformed Italian Church under that mission, which he boasts in his book of having received from Heaven. He there applied to a gentleman named Reynolds, who held an office in the customs. Mr. Reynolds also became a subscriber. Dr. Achilli interested the Vice-Governor of the island, Colonel Ford, and having obtained considerable subscriptions, the church was opened. Mr. Revnolds happened to know something of this Madame Coriboni. Her character was open and notorious, and vet to Mr. Reynold's astonishment, when he went to the church, he found the wife officiating as pewopener, and the husband as clerk. He thereupon remonstrated with Dr. Achilli, (I have Mr. Reynolds here, and will put him in the box,) upon which Dr. Achilli assured him that the woman was a second Magdalen, and intended to lead a pure and virtuous life. Mr. Reynolds hardly knew what to make of this; but it so happened that his house was opposite Dr. Achilli's, where there was a laundry in which the woman worked. From what was seen going on between Dr. Achilli and this woman it became necessary to close the blinds of this and the adjoining houses. No doubt was left that a criminal intercourse subsisted between them. Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Ford remonstrated, but as Dr. Achilli persisted in keeping her in his , they would have no more to do Achilli then went to Malta, and came to England. At that time an attempt was being made to establish a college at Malta. A body of gentlemen, at the head of whom was the Earl of Shattesbury (a nobleman who was at the head of every benevolent undertaking which was calculated to promote the moral, social and religious welfare of mankind,) were endeavoring westablish a college there for general instruction, and it was arranged that Dr. Achilli should be the theological professor, at the college. He goes to Malta where he is associated with others, two of whom were Priests, named Saccares and Leonini, who had been somewhat too hastily adopted at this college. A per-son named Kaossi, who had been an Armenian Priest, and fled from the Roman Catholic authorities, was a member of the college, and he had not been long there before he made charges against his fellow-laborers, involving Dr. Achilli, as well as Saccares and Leonini. Dr. Achilli was only so far connected with them that he was said to have connived at their conduct. These charges were by Messrs. Hadfield and Watt transmitled to London ; and as Saccares and Leonini, as well as Dr. Achilli, denied the charges; the committee said that Kaossi should be called upon to prove his charge. The charge consisted of a statement, which Saccares and Leonini denied altogether. The consequence was that Kaossi was looked upon as an inventor, and was about to be dismissed, when numerous persons came forward and gave a different account of the affair, which led the Messrs. Hadfield and Watt to appoint a day to resume the enquiry. All this was known to Dr. Achilli, who knew that the Board in London wanted enquiry into the charge which related to introducing women into the college. Bat, to the astonish-ment of all, Dr. Achilli took upon himself, without communicating with the authorities at Malta or Lon-don, to send Saccares into Sicily to distribute Bibles there. This was a mere pretext to get rid of him. This put an end to Saccares' connection with the college, and the board in London dismissed Dr. Achilli from his office for having, in defiance of propriety, sent Saccares away. This 'committee, consisting of rentimen of the highest respectability, the Earl of Waldegrave the Roy. R. Burgess, and others, dis-missed him after investigations the matter. Dr.

that course of lecturing and writing, and holding up to hatred and disgust the doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic Church, which he has since pursued. In the year 1849, being at Rome during the time of the revolution, a time when anarchy prevailed, he there married a lady named Heley. At the first house in which he lived in London, there was a maid ser-vant named Harriet Harris. He made use of every effort to seduce that young woman. Though not successful with her he was successful with another, named Jane Legg. He took a house at No. 11, Shaftesbury-terrace, Pimlico. Jane Legg was there she yielded to his solicitations, and became with child. But I believe not only Dr. Achilli, but a friend of his also, who was there, had connection with her. She went away, and had a child, who died of the smallpox, and it appeared that though Dr. Achilli never did anything for her, he never denied that he had to do with her. He had another servant, Sarah Wood, whom he seduced, and another, named Catherine Gorman, with whom he did not succeed. If these witnesses are to be believed, when you see them in the box-if when a married man, and removed from these demoralising examples which he witnessed when in the convents of the Dominican Order-having left that polluted atmosphere for the purer atmosphere of the Protestant church-if having allied himself in what he believed to be a matrimonial alliance with a young lady who devoted herself to him, he endeavored to make every woman the instrument of his lust, that will throw some light upon his conduct, and will, I think, lead you to believe that these charges are well founded. And if these things be so, I ask whether those whose Church is denounced by such a man are not justified in holding them up to the people of this realm, who are to judge of the truth of his representations in order that they may judge of the credit to be attached to the evidence of such a witness ?- that they may judge whether the Catholic Church is that foul nest of pollution and crime, or whether these things are not invented by him in order to conceal the reasons and the fact of how he ceased to be a member of that Church? Having been brought to justice, and reduced to penance and submission, he takes care not to bring forward this in his narrative, for if he did he knew that no credit would be attached to statements coming from so foul a source. Whatever may be the zeal of the Protestant Church, I trust it will never lead us to be guilty of denying to others the free, full, and unfettered exercise of their religion, or the free expression of their opinions, or to prevent them from confuting malignant and wicked accusations. It was under such views alone that Dr. Newman had come forward, feeling that he was justified in ascertaining who and what Dr. Achilli was, and, if he had been guilty of improper conduct, to show him in his true colors. I say that the cause of truth demands that in these matters of religious opinion and controversymatters in which all mankind are deeply interestedtruth should be on both sides adhered to, that evidence should be sifted, and when it rests on the character of the witness that that character should be sifted and judged of by those who are interested. On the other hand, 1 admit that when, with a view to silence an adverse witness, falsehoods and crimes are charged which are known to be untrue, that is a case in which reproof cannot be too severely heaped. As to this these charges, and then it will be for Dr. Achilli to see what answer he will make. I should certainly would say. Dr. Newman will be upheld by the conviction that he has not acted from any vindictive motive towards Dr. Achilli, but to repel the foul accusations which had been brought forward against the Church of which he is a member. I shall have ano-I trust that you will not forget, for the moment, whatside or on the other; look on this case as one indifto the witnesses; and if you should be of opinion that everything that happened. Neither I nor my husband Dr. Achilli is not guilty, Dr. Newman must submit to was punished by the police. I don't know how soon your verdict against him ; but if you believe the wit- after Dr. Achilli left Naples. We lost sight of him.

tini, to the humbler classes. She was examined by Mr. Badeley, and replied in her native language, which was thus rendered by the interpreters :- I shall have been married eight years on the 11th of Nov. next, and my maiden name was Principe. 1 was that lived at Naples. I knew Dr. Achilli there, and became acquainted with him when about thirteen or fourteen years of age. I at that time frequented the Church of St. Peter for prayer, and first saw Dr. Achilli in the sacristy of that church, who was Prior, image of one of the Saints.

[The witness then went on to state the facts relating to the violence offered her by Achilli, which took place in the sacristy of the church.]

Closs-examined by the Attorney-General-I left Naples on the 16th of January, and my mother accompanied me to Civita Vecchia. A Dominican Father named Scrouli induced me to come to Eugland. The Attorney-General-How did he know you had anything to say on the subject?

Witness-Because I went to the tribunals at Naples, and it was a well known thing. The trial took place in Naples about 13 or 14 years ago. In coming to this country everything I have required I have had, but no money, for it was not necessary. I came alone a great part of the journey, but it is a Phillipian Father who has taken care of me, and I don't know what or how much he has paid.

This terminated the cross-examination, and at past four o'clock the court rose, reserving the re-examination till the next day (Tuesday).

JUNE 22.

The hearing of this case was resumed this morning. Sophia Maria Balisano was again examined, and gave evidence as before, stating that the affair had been repeated seven or eight times, and that alterwards Dr. Achilli had brought her father before the police. I know why Achilli brought my father before the police. It was to say that my family had uttered this calumny against him, and that it was a calumny.

Re-examined by Sir A. Cockburn-My father was called a second time before the police, after I had made the complaint. The commissary had informed nimself, between the two complaints, whether my family was an honest one, and whether I was an honest girl. Afterwards he, hearing the truth, sent for my lather, and then he gave the papers to another tribuna).

[This examination was then dropped, as the witness was not speaking of her own knowledge, and her father was dead.

Gaetana Principe, examined by Sir A. E. Cockburn -I am the mother of the last witness. I knew of my daughter being in the family way, but I don't remem-ber the month or year. My daughter was not then married. She was about thirteen or fourteen years of age. I learned from my daughter who was the father of the child. I saw her weak and ill. I inquired of her what was the matter. She told me everything. She had always conducted herself well up to that time. I saw Dr. Achilli about this matter. It was about Lent. Dr. Achilli was in a procession. I and my husband took him aside and called him into a house, and told him the affair. He was angry. He said it was not he. He said, "Observe carefully, I case, you will see that Dr. Newman has not invented am a Priest." On hearing this matter, he said he them. As to all that is substantial I shall make out had nothing to do with it. He said, "I am a Priest." I said, "I will apply first to Divine justice, and then to the laws of my country." He then turned from me have liked to have heard in the first instance what he and said, "Go to the Devil if you like; to me it matters nothing." I afterwards saw him again. He caused me to be called before the commissary of police. I went before the commissary. My husband was summoned with me. It was Dr. Achilli who caused us to be called. Dr. Achilli was not present ther opportunity of addressing to you a few words, but before the police when we appeared. Dr. Achilli stated to the police that a low, poor family had calumever religious opinions you may entertain on the one | niated him, and the police sent to know. The commissary told us to take our daughter before him. We ferent; let not prejudice or passion mingle with your did so, because he wished to see the age of our daugh-judgment; bringing calm and dispassionate attention ter. The commissary caused my daughter to confess

nesses, if you are satisfied by the documents I shall Antonio Russo-I am a resident at Corfu, and am a familiarities began in April or May; I can't say when place before you-then, although it may be painful to carpenter. I know Garamoni, a tailor, of Corfu. One I made the last remonstrances; Dr. Achilli never reyour feelings to come to the conclusion that Dr. Achilli | night in July, 1844, I was walking with Marino Veis an impostor, and that, though the accusations brought nice in the street of Viannello. We passed the house of intemperate man by any means; I may have been ie mother him, and the congregation was broken up. Dr. Protestant feelings, are unfounded, you will not hesitate Garamoni opened the door. He called me in, and pointed out some one to me and my friend. He said, "Here is a Catholic Priest, Achilli." I saw Achilli on the stairs near the apartment of the wife of Garaabout forty years of age, was the first witness called. moni. This was about eleven o'clock at night. It was dark. I took hold of him and said, "What are you doing here?" He, trembling, answered me, "Nothing." I know it was Achili, because Garaout any appearance of hesitation. Her evidence was "Nothing." I know it was Achili, because Gara-given in Italian, and translated to the court and jury moni called out, and a lamp was brought. I distinctly saw his face. Garamoni was very angry, and scolded his wife. He was also angry with Achilli. A police officer was called for by Garamoni. Achilli was trembling, but did nothing. When the light was brought, the constable not being there, Achilli stepped through, and escaped. He ran away like a horse. (Laughter.) 1 and Venice were afterwards called before the court. It was eight or nine days afterwards. There were depositions taken. I was examined. Pietro Boccheciampi, examined by Mr. Addison-I knew Dr. Achilli at Ancona, in 1841. He sought my acquaintance, as his object was to go to Corfu. I had a passport to Corfu; he asked me to let his name be inserted in my passport. His name was inserted in my passport. I gave it to him for that purpose, and he took it to the English cousal, and his name was inserted. He told me he could not get out of Italy for want of a passport. He had no money to pay for the passage, and I paid for it. I was afterwards repaid. had a difficulty to get repaid. I called at Achilli's house at Corfu. I saw a young woman there. Achilli told me she was the wife of his servant. There are parts in Corfu confined to prostitutes. I have seen Dr. Achilli in those parts of the town more than once. William Reynolds examined by Sir A. E. Cockburn-1 was employed at Zante for twenty-five years, and have now retired on a pension. From 1842 to 1851 I was a Collector of Customs and Inspector of Health. Fremember Dr. Achilli being brought to my By Mr. Addison-Thero were charges pending against him the Bishop's Court. I was at Viterbo when Achilli left it. He left suddenly. Ho escaped for that purpose. It was opposite mine. I used the from the college, and was not found any more. All the proceedings of the Bishop's Court and the archives of the police court were burnt at the last revolution. Sophia Maria Balisano was the next witness called of the police of a was the next witness called of the police of a was the next witness called of the police of a was the next witness called of the police of a was the next witness called of the police of a was the next witness called of the police of a was the next witness called of the police of a was the next witness called of the police of a was the next witness called of the police of a was the next witness called of the police of a was the next witness called of the police of a was the next witness called of the police of a was the next witness called of the police of a was the next witness called of the police of a was the next witness called of the police of a was the next witness called of the police of a was the next witness called of the police of a was the next witness called of the police of a was the next witness the police of a was the next witness the police of a was Missed him after investigating the matter. Dr. Sophia Maria Balisano was the next witness called first time I went to the chaper I was share by the up Achilli, in 1850, came to England, where he began | -She is a middle-aged woman, belonging, like Gius- | pearance of a woman of notoriously bad character,

who was sitting at the door, and acting as doorkeeper. I knew her by sight from the circumstance of having seen her in Cephalonia, where, for three years, she carried on the same kind of life-that of a prostitute. Her, dress was different from that of others, which attracted twenly-eight years of age when I married, and before my attention. She did not dress like the Greek women. I frequently passed her house when I went to see my friends. She was always standing at the door with her breast very much exposed. Her character was notorious. She was a married woman at Cephalonia. Her husband was a chorus-singer. He followwhen I went to make a small offering of money at the | ed Dr. Achilli into the chapel, and acted as his clerk, reading the Church of England prayers. I called upon Dr. Achilli the first thing the next morning, and told him I should be excessively sorry to deprive him of good servants, whom I dare say he had taken on the recommendation of some person, as they were compatriots of his, but it was exceedingly improper to keep such persons. I told him everything I knew about the woman and her husband. To the best of my belief he told me he was already aware of her previous life, that he hoped she had become a second Magdalen, and that he considered it his duty as a Clergyman to continue his protection to her. I believe I rejoined he was perfectly at liberty to give her what charity he liked, but it was very improper to force her upon the congregation, and that if I saw her or her husband there again, I would walk out of the church directly, and I was convinced if I did so all the rest of the English would follow my example. I had my wife, and daughter, and servant living with me at that time. My house was opposite Dr. Achilli's commanding a view of the room on his upper floor, which room was used by this woman as a faundry. The distance from my house to that room was perhaps fifty feet. After that conversation, I several times saw Dr. Achilli in that room with that woman. I have seen him in his shirt-sleeves, and the woman in her open undress, working at her ironing. (Mr. Reynolds then described certain improprieties of which he was witness.) I have seen it several times. I kept my blinds down on account of my daughters, it being an improper sight for them. The blinds were also kept down at the next house to mine. I saw Dr. Achilli after this, and expostulated with him. He said it was his duty, she being a Magdalen, to support her against all the world. I told him he was too familiar with his servant, and that I had seen so much going on that I considered it necessary to stop it. I advised him to send her and her husband away. I saw him at this time in my own house. He came to me. I requested my wife to leave the room. I then in private told him what I had seen, and I insisted on his sending them away. He became excessively violent ; he never distinctly denied the familiarities. My wife came down and the conversation was put an end to. I went over to his house before that conversation, but after f had remonstrated with him I went to his bedroom, There was a bed with two pillows. I said, "it is a double bed." I do not remember how he turned it off. There was a table laid in his dining-room for two persons. I apologised for intruding, as I saw he was going to have a friend to dinner. He said it was only the table laid for himself and poor Albina, as he made her dine with him. I was out one evening when the band was playing near the Mole. There were some friends with me. My attention was called to Dr. Achilli being behind me with this woman leaning on his arm. There were thousands of people there. It was 11 at night. This ended in my quilling the con-gregation. The other English Protestants and the same on account of this business-on account of this woman.

The matter was the subject of general conversation. Cross-examined by the Altorney-General-Coriboni's wife acted as doorkeeper once. Coriboni only acted once as clerk. The Windows to Dr. Achill's room had plain open shutters; I saw these familiarities several times-five or six times perhaps, or it might be oftener; they were always the same sort of familiarities; I perhaps saw them for five or six minutes; they continued after my remonstrances, the shutters still open; Dr. Achilli was quite aware I had seen all this; I could see perfectly well; I had told him I could see, but they continued; I attended the chapel once or twice afterwards; I ceased to be a member of the congregation in June or July; these monstrated with me for intemperance; I am not an a conner party never remonstrated, and I am not intemperate; if I had been, I should not have. served the Ionian government nearly 25 years. Mrs. Read, who lived next door to me, had her blinds pulled down; she is dead, but Mr. Read is living, and in this country, but he is nearly blind; I have no relations of the Roman Catholic persuasion; I found a Roman Catholic gentleman at Corfu, Dr. Scandeller, who had been written to; I know Parson Mitchell : he was at one time Chaplain to the forces in Cephalonia; 1 don't know that he was engaged in this matter; I have not been paid, but expect to be paid after the rate granted to merchants or bankers; I have not the least idea what it will be; I expect to receive £1 a day up to this time; I brought down the subpomas and gave them to the Italian ladies; I gave Mr. Storey a subporna at Plymouth, as I live in that neighborhood; I gave the witnesses no notice that the trial was deferred; I did not see Dr. Achili after I withdrew from the chapel; my wife was confined to her bed, and therefore did not see anything. A ser-vant woman witnessed these familiarities; she sat at the window which commanded a view of the laundry; there were from 17 to 25 English who attended the chapel; this letter is in my handwriting, and this. [Two letters were put into the witness's hand.] 1 was [Two letters were phi into the witness s indic.] I was at the Bridge Hotel, Blackfriars; I was called home, "thanks to Parson Mitchell;" he had given in my name with several others as witnesses. [The learned Attorney-General here read two letters written by the witness to Lieutenant Stoney, on the subject of this inquiry, and asking him to be a witness. In one of them he said that the defendant was disposed to be "very liberal," and he need not be ashamed of ap-pearing, as Lord Shaftesbury and others were to be called.] Stoney said he would not come up unless he was paid, as he was an officer with small private means, no one ever authorised me to say that the defendant would be liberal; I have not seen the woman since 1845; there is no mistake about the window; there was but one. Re-examined by Sir A. E. Cockburn-I was ssked to serve the supernas because I was going to the house; I had known Lieut. Stoney several years; when I was at Portsmonth in March, he said he could not afford to come up at his own expense; I believe he was then willing to be a witness; I am a Protestant. (Continued on seventh page.)

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Catholic Unuren, nowever to do justice, and upon that we rely. (The witnesses were then called for the defence.)

Eleana Giustini, an Italian woman, married, and She was examined by Mr. Bramwell, and gave her evidence in a very clear and intelligent manner, withby interpreters engaged on behalf of either party. She stated that hermaiden name was Valente, that she had lived all her life at Viterbo, where Dr. Achilli was a Dominican Monk. She said-" I went to the convent when he called me, about twenty-three years ago, more or less. I was then about seventeen or eighteen. Mr. Bramwell-Did anything happen between Dr. Achilli and yoursell? Witness-That for which he sent for me.....

It took place in a part of the sacristy.

I spoke to him on the sin of it.

Mr. Bramwell-What did he say?

Witness—That there was no sin. I told him that it was a hellish matter, but he said, not at all; other-wise hell would be quite full. (Loud laughter.)

The Rev. Mr. Grotte, a Roman Catholic Priest, residing at Broadway, in Worcestershire, was the next witness called. He spoke English well, and, in answer to questions put by Mr. Addison, said—1 am 32 years of age, and was educated at the Lycoum College of Viterbo, of which town I am a native. I remember being a student there in the Latin grammar, and was about 11 years old when Dr. Achilli was professor of philosophy in the college, being also a Priest in Holy Orders and a Dominican Monk. His moral character was very bad. I don't know why it was so.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1852.

We most carnestly request of our Subscribers to remit to us, without delay, the amounts due to this Office.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The topic of all-engrossing interest, during the past week, has been the action of Achilli,-the great champion of Protestantism-v. Newman, for libel. It will be remembered that the latter repeated, during a course of lectures delivered last autumn, the statements of the Dublin Review against the moral character of Achilli; statements which for nearly two years the plaintiff allowed to remain unchallenged and uncontradicted. On Monday, 21st ult., the long expected trial took place in the Court of Queen's Bench, before Lord Campbell, and a special jury, and resulted as, from the beginning, it had been foretold, that it would result-in the establishment of these two facts-firstly, that Achilli is about the most beasily profligate that ever disgraced humanity -secondly, that it is in rain for a Catholic to look for honor, truth, or justice, from a Protestant judge, or a Protestant jury.

We have devoted a considerable portion of our columns to this interesting trial, and though a great part of the evidence is too obscene-(as indeed is but natural, seeing that it relates to Achilli)-to lay before our readers, we have given enough to show them that every important charge made against ant prostitute, Miss Adams, in the Hammersmith Achilli, by the Dublin Reviewer, and by Dr. Newman, has been fully substantiated in every detail, and by the most unexceptionable evidence-by witnesses of different nations, of different religions, and of all ranks in society-by poor Italian peasants, by learned professors, by English Protestant gentlemen in the public service-by Protestant clergymen, and by British noblemen, all of whom were subjected to the most searching and rigorous cross-examination, and not one of whom broke down, on any single point.

The charges of seduction, of lewdness, and of bestiality, against Achilli, whilst a Priest in the Catholic Church, were sworn to by the victims, and eyewitnesses of the filthy wretch's abominations. Much against the inclination of Lord Campbell, the sentence of the holy Inquisition was put in as evidence; from this it appeared that Achilli, having been accused before that tribunal of various acts of lewdness and hestiality, acknowledged himself guilty of trons who have any regard to their own reputation have all the crimes laid to his charge, throwing himself upon the mercy of the court; and that, in consequence, said Achilli was degraded, and declared to be for ever incapable of performing any of the functions of a Priest in the Catholic Church. The production of this all-important document was, of itself, sufficient to establish the truth of every one of the charges made by the Dublin Reviewer, and by Dr. Newman.

Next, through the evidence of Wm. Reynolds, Esq., an English Protestant gentleman, for many years in her Majesty's service, as Collector of Cusions, and Inspector of Health at Zante, we are enabled to trace the progress of this lewd priestthis apostate monk-this " profligate under a cowl," under a new aspect-that of an evangelical Protestant minister. Having managed to escape from the Convent, in which he had been ordered to be confined, by the sentence of the Inquisition in 1841we find Achilli figuring at Zante in 1844, as a minister of the Gospel, in company with a notorious prostitute of Cephalonia, and her husband, a chorus singer. The Protestants of Zante got up a meetinghouse for Achilli, and set him up in trade as a gospel preacher; but, to the great disgust of Mr. Reynolds and the other Protestant gentlemen. of the island, Achilli, not content with living in a state of concubinage with the prostitute whom he had imported from Cephalonia, had actually the impudence to give her a situation as door-keeper in the chapel, and to provide for the beast her husband, by making him his clerk, and setting him to sing psalms. In consequence of these outrages upon decency, Mr. Reynolds, and the other English Protestants of Zante, ceased to be members of Achilli's congregation. All these facts, be it remembered, were proved by Englishmen, and Protestants. In 1846, we find Achilli at Malta, as Italian Theological teacher in St. Julian's Protestant College ; amongst his pupils were two apostate priests-Saccares and Leonini, against whom were advanced charges of adultery, and habitual immorality. An investigation was ordered by the committee in London, of which Lord Shaftesbury was chairman-Lord Waldegrave and other noblemen, members. Achilli, who was implicated in the charges against his pupils-(in fact, from the evidence of Dr. Bonavia. Professor in the same Institution, it appears that, during the professorship of Achilli, St. Julian's Protestant College at Malta, was turned into the Pro-Sacarres on a mission to Sicily, whereby, in the words lic restments, has been allowed to remain a dead let- many of our fellow-citizens,

of the Rev. Alexander Watt, a Protestant Clergyman, formerly Clerical Secretary to the same Col-Malta would soon be too warm for him, and therefore, to avoid being kicked out of his situation, he bolted, and came to London, where he was politely informed by the Lord Shaftesbury's Committee-' that, having abandoned his post, the engagement with him was virtually terminated by his own act;" in fact, the committee was glad to get rid of such an infamous scoundrel.

Arrived in London, Achilli started in business as a gospel-monger on his own hook; he set up a preaching shop, and was extensively patronised by the fools and bigots of Exeter Hall; for a time he seemed to be doing a very flourishing business; but he spoiled all by over advertising. He would publish a book against the Inquisition, and the Church, and the Pope, and the Clergy, and the Religious Order, from which he had been ignominiously kicked out. This called forth reprisals-" Who is this Achilli ?" men asked. In reply, we had a full, true, and particular account of Achilli and his antecedents, in the Dublin Review. This silenced the pious evangelical minister, who seems about this time to have chiefly directed his energies to seducing all the servant girls, whom he could manage to decoy into his house, offering, at the same time, to the victims of his lust, nice little Tracts such as "Come to Jesus"-(vide evidence.) In this quiet and blameless manner, his days allotted, partly to gospel preaching, and partly to uncleanness, Achilli's life glided happily and noiselessly by, till at last, the ire of our libidinous man of God was provoked by Dr. Newman's lectures, and, in a rash moment, he was induced, relying upon the notorious partiality of Protestant judges, and juries, to rush into court, and be revenged of his adversary. Such is a brief outline of the history of Achilli, as proven in evidence before the Court of Queen's Bench.

"What, then, was the verdict of the jury ?" Our Catholic readers need hardly ask; that trilling matter had been arranged before the meeting of the court. With a judge, like Lord Campbell, could there be any doubt as to the verdict? Had we not a specimen of the regard that Protestant jurymen have for their oaths, in the acquittal of the Protestaffair ? Necd we then be surprised that the jury, though, like every one else, fully convinced of Achilli's guilt, and of Dr. Newman's innocence of libelhave deliberately perjured themselves; and that acquitting Achilli, with whose vices they could sympathise, they have condemned Newman, whose virtues must be hateful in their eyes. But, thank God, the verdict of a corrupt jury-the sentence of an unjust judge, are of little consequence. Public feeling in England has been strongly pronounced, and acquit-ting Dr. Newman, has condemned his opponent.--From all respectable society-we do not mean from the society of Evangelical, and Dissenting Ministers, but from the society of all gentlemen-Achilli is for ever excluded. Private letters from Protestants, residing in London, mention the fact-that the disclosures made upon the late trial have been so damaging to the character of Achilli, that all his former padisowned him; that at ladies' parties, and at soiries, where he was once feted as the lion of the day, he is no more to be seen; and that, in fact, none but the lowest of the low-the vilest of the vile will, henceforth, associate with the profligate minister of the Gospel. The most rabid of the Protestant press in London have declined the task of defending the character of Achilli; they see too well the hopelessness of the job; the blackamoor is too black ever to be washed white.

suspected in the relations of private life, subjected to penalties, which would have been but a feeble retribution for his alleged vices and crimes, has only to escape from the prisons of the Inquisition, and to inveigh with sufficient bitterness and pungency against the head of a Church in which he was educated, in order to conciliate for himself at once the friendship, the respect, and the affection of the Protestant party in religious and moral England? How comes it. that, to denounce the Pope and the Inquisition, supersedes the necessity of inquiry, of caution, and of probation. ••••• Let his past life have been as suspicious as it may, the single merit of conversion supersedes the necessity of inquiry. Such a man is selected, above all others, to preside over the education of the young and pure, and to teach a religion, his belief of which is taken on trust. Thus it comes, through the singular want of judgment, and less singular, but more deplorable, itching for novelty of our pre-eminently Protestant leaders, that the defence of the doctrines of the Reformation has been, for a moment, identified with the career of a private person, who has, at any rate, the misfortune to be the object of very numerous accusations." The proceedings in Parliament present little of interest. Upon the motion of Lord Naas, the second reading of the Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and passed through committee. Mr. Horsman, satisfied with having established the principle, that the House of Commons is a "parliamentary tribunal qualified to take cognizance of Ecclesiastical offences," announced his intention of allowing his motion, against her Majesty's Bishop of Bath and Wells, to drop. The opinion of the Spectator, and others of the liberal press, with respect to the Royal Proclamation prohibiting Catholic Ecclesiastics from putting on what kind of coats and breeches they think fit, is, that it was a very uncalled for measure, and one not testant brothel of Malta)-naturally dreaded enquiry; calculated to reflect any credit upon the ministry that he, therefore, in order to prevent an investigation, counselled it. Everybody knows that, since 1829, which would have been fatal to himself, dismissed the clause in the Relief Bill, which denounces Catho-

ter; that no breach of the peace has thence ensued; and that the reasons stated in the proclamation, as lege, " the ends of justice were defcated." Having having necessitated its publication, are false, and utthus stifled enquiry, Achilli felt that the climate of terly, without foundation ; every body, therefore, sees at once that its publication is nothing but a dirty electioneering dodge; a servile, truckling bid for the most sweet breaths of the Protestant and No-Popery rabble. In Ireland the effect of the publication of this proclamation, promises to be highly favorable to the cause of the Church. It has not increased,-for that was impossible-the hatred which every true Irishman, and Irish Catholic, must bear to the alien Government of Great Britain, that has so long, incubus-like, oppressed his unhappy country ; but it has convinced all Irishmen, and Catholics, of the necessity of laying aside all other considerations, for the one great object of opposing the insolent Derby Administration. Irish Members of Parliament will have but one duty to perform in the ensuing Session-(God grant them honesty and courage to perform it) and that is, to resist every legislative measure-to render all government impossible-to act as a drag or dead-weight, upon the progress of the British Legislature until the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill be repealed -until the Derby Royal Proclamation be forced down the lying throats of its authors-and until full justice be rendered to Irishmen and Catholics.

The Western Star, speaking of the exodus of the people from the Province of Connaught, says :-"There is no doubt that, in a few years more, if some stop is not put to the present outpouring of the people to America, and latterly to Australia, there will not be a million of the present race of inhabitants to be found within the compass of the four provinces; from the West they are flying in hundreds." Wherever they go, one thing they will carry with them, and transmit to their children, and to their children's children,-undying hatred of Britain and British rule which has driven them into exile, and rendered them outcasts on the face of the earth.-Surely, though long delayed, the day of 'Ireland's opportunity' will come at last .--- Amen.

The colonists of Australia have pretty plainly expressed their dissatisfaction with the meddling conduct of the Imperial Parliament: they declare that it ought not to have the power of interfering in the administration of the internal affairs of the colony; and that to themselves should be left the administration of the revenues arising from the sale of their public lands. We don't think that the inhabitants of Australia will much longer deem, it necessary to apply to the British Parliament for permission, or for instructions how, to manage their own affairs.

The following is the summary of the news by the Arctic :---

The first session of the Corps Legislatif, was closed on Monday the 28th ult.; a message from the President, couched in the most conciliatory terms, was well received.

It appears certain that the British government is determined to persevere in the course of persecution it has adopted; it seems equally clear that the Catholics of Ireland are determined to set their oppressors, and their rascally edicts, at defiance-more power to them. On the Festival of S.S. Peter and Paul, Paul Cullen, late Archbishop of Armagh, was enthroned as Archbishop of Dublin ;- may God grant him long to preside over the Archiepiscopal See to which he has been appointed.

There is a rumor that an attempt was made upon the life of the Emperor of Austria, whilst at Grosswarden, near Pesth, but that the assassin, having missed his aim, immediately blew out his own brains.

- THE LATE FIRE.

The Times asks-"How comes it that a man, St. Louis Suburbs, the Episcopal buildings, and a just to add that our Mayor, who, on many occasions, considerable number of houses on the eastern s ide of

The extent of the conflagration of Thursday may be attributed to four principal causes-

1st. The nature of the materials of which the houses, in a great part of the destroyed quarter of the city, were composed. By an ancient ordinance, the erection of wooden houses, or the covering them with shingle, was prohibited; for years this wise law has been allowed to lie dormant, and for this the Corporation of Montreal is, in a great measure, to blame. But when we say the Corporation of Montreal, we don't mean the men who are in office to-day; the fault was not their's, but their predecessors'.

2nd. The extreme heat and dryness of the weather, and the strong westerly breeze, that was blowing at the time-for this cause the Corporation is, certainly, not responsible.

3rd. The want of water in the early part of the day-and, indeed, during the whole time that the conflagration lasted. For this want the Corporation of Montreal is clearly responsible. But, again we say, that it would be most unjust to attribute the whole of this blame to the present occupants of office. The Corporation is, indeed, to blame ; years ago it was its duty to have introduced a sufficient supply of water into Montreal ; and it did not do its duty-for this the present occupants of office are not responsible; the disgrace of this neglect of duty, and the consequent responsibility for the late calamity belong, chiefly, to their predecessors. It is but fair to say that the present men have done *more* to introduce water into the city than has ever been done by any of those their predecessors, who would be glad, to-day, to escape their fair share of blame, by laying it all on the backs of the present occupants of office. It seems, however, that, on Thursday morning, the water had been turned off from the reservoir in Sherbrooke street, in order to carry into execution some necessary repairs. This was, perhaps, imprudent; and yet it must be borne in mind that, owing to the defective state of the Montreal Water Works, and to the fact, that there is no spare reservoir in which the water may be collected, whilst the other reservoir is being cleaned, or repaired, it is sometimes necessary to let the water off. We are not sufficiently well acquainted with the circumstances, to be able to offer an opinion as to whether that necessity did, or did not, exist on Thursday morning.

4th. There was, however, a far greater want than the want of water-and that was, the want of a man. Had there been a single man in authority, with a head on him, to give instructions, to direct, to authorise the pulling down, and blowing up, of houses at the proper point, and at the proper time, the fire might, perhaps, have been stopped at Sanguinet street, but most certainly would never have been allowed to cross St. Denis street, and to destroy the Quebec Suburbs. But no-there was no organisation-no energy-no unity of action; and, for this disgraceful confusion, the Corporation, and its members, are most certainly responsible. We conclude all under the same condemnation : many may have been most active-nay, all may have been most active, as individuals, but not one did his duty as a Civic Officer, to whom the safety of the city was, for the time being, confided. We shall be told that this member of the Corporation was very active hereand that another worked most strenuously there-all very true, perhaps; but that is not what is expected of the authorities in a moment of danger, like that ou Thursday. The courage and conduct required of a General, are of a very different order from what are required of the common soldier. What was wanted on Thursday was a man with a head to direct; there were plenty of men with hands to work ; but, as Napoteon used to say, "In war, men are nothing-a man is everything." Now, most certainly, on Thursday, The fire having destroyed the greater part of the ["a man" we had not got-no, not one. It is but

St. Denis street, it was hoped that the fury of the destroyer was satiated, and that the remainder of the city might be rescued from his grasp. This liope was destined to be disappointed. At about eight us to acknowledge the activity and incessant zeal o'clock on Thursday evening, the flames seized upon of the same authorities, for the relief of the sufthe stables in the rear of the Hays' House, and in a ferers, since the fire. Tents were immediately few minutes that splendid building, and the handsome procured-the sheds were thrown open--and prorow of houses in Dalhousie square were on fire. It was at once evident that the Quebec Suburbs were evening, we believe every person in Montreal was doomed to destruction. Skipping two or three houses at the head of St. Mary street, on rushed the flames, like a mighty river, with a fury which nothing could resist. All that man could do was done : houses were blown up in several directions, but all was in vain; it was too late. Till Friday forenoon, the fire was lord and master of the city, and ceased then, not because it was extinguished, but because nothing more was left for it to consume. The number of houses destroyed is estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000, and resolutions. Noble sentiments, too, were uttered. about ten or twelve thousand persons have been driven forth, and left houseless and destitute upon our streets. Amongst the houses destroyed in the Quebec Suburbs, was the building used as the St. Patrick's

Hospital. At an early hour the sick had been removed, and, thanks to the exertions of the Irish population, who were animated by the heroic example set them by their clergy, and the good Sisters of the Providence Convent,-to whose care the St. Pathe night the patients were conveyed to the Hotel Dieu, and the greater part of the property of the Hospital was saved. The total value of property destroyed by the fire on the 6th ult., and that on the 8th inst., cannot be short of half a million, and, most likely, exceeds it.

Having thus given a brief sketch of the effects of the fire, we will say a few words upon the causes of the fearful calamity with which our city has been visited, and endeavor to show how far the present Cornoration is responsible for the consequent destruction of property, and the sufferings entailed upon

has given proof of his energy and determination, was absent at Quebec ; he returned on Saturday morning.

Whilst, therefore, we cannot but blame the want of energy of our Civic authorities, justice compels visions distributed, at once, so that by Friday under some kind of shelter ;-- for this activity the Corporation and authorities deserve all praise. On Saturday a meeting was held, nominally, to take into consideration the situation of the poor. and to devise means for their relief-really, to rate the Corporation for their shortcomings. The Mayor was in the chair, and a long series of resolutions were passed-very useful things in themselves, no doubt. only unfortunately you can't make good soup out of very noble and patriotic sentiments, but of no use to those who had no bread to eat, or beds to lie upon ; still it was a fine meeting, and if there wasn't much. work done, there was a lot of talk.

Government has placed a sum of £2,500 at the disposal of the Corporation, and from all quarters we receive expressions of sympathy and promises of assistance. Public meetings have been held at Quebec, and other parts of the country-and we have trick's Hospital has been hitherto confided-during every reason to hope that the wants of the poor will soon be amply provided for. Indeed, in cases like these, the difficulty is not to raise the funds-but, to distribute them; it is an easy matter to collect money, and vote relief, but the proper application of these sums is the great difficulty. Thus in 1847, the House of Commons voted eight millions for the relief of the starving Irish; they might just as well have voted eight pence, or eight potatoes; the money was swallowed up by a set of ravenous sharks, in the shape of government cmployes, directors of public works, and hungry salary-hunting officials ; these fellows cleared fortunes, whilst the poor Irish died of starvation. But, thank God, here we have the requisite

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-the only machinery that has ever been found of the slightest use for the relief of suffering humanity. We have, thank God, the Sisters of Charity to distribute the contributions and alms of the charitable. In saying this, we do not mean to impute any want of charity to our Protestant brethren, or to ascribe to Catholics any greater amount of philanthropy; this would be most unfounded, and unjust : all we mean is, that, owing to their excellent organisation-to their peculiar mode of life—and to their intimate acquaint-ance with all the poor of Montreal—the Sisters of Charity are better qualified to distribute the donations of the charitable, than any other society at present existing, or that can possibly be formed. It was by their exertions that the city was saved from the horrors of the pestilence in '47; if, in '52, the sufferings of the poor are to be alleviated, it will be wholly through their ministrations. Yes, we say again, " thank God that we have the Sisters of Charity"for in seasons of calamity they are ever the guardian angels of the community. Our Catholic readers cannot do better than to throw all their offeringswhether in the shape of food, clothes, money, firewood, or anything else-into the hands of the Nuns of the Providence Convent, and of the Grey Nunnery; they will then be certain that their contributions will be applied not only faithfully, but wisely. Of course, the cares of the Nuns will be given to Protestants and Catholics without distinction of persons -for God forbid, that in a time like the present, we should stop to inquire into a man's religious opinions -it is enough that he is our brother, and that he needs our help.

His Lordship, the Bishop of Montreal, was absent when the fire broke out ; the sad tidings were immediately transmitted to him, and our beloved Pastor hastened into town, to cheer us by his presence and exhortations, and to set us an example of energy, and self-denying devotion in the cause of the sufferers. His Lordship, we are happy to say, though much fatigued, enjoys good health.

We have been especially requested by the Nuns of the Providence Convent, to return thanks to the der God, is in a great measure to be attributed the preservation of the Providence Asylum. This we do with much pleasure, and are happy in having it in our power to bear testimony to the fact, that amongst the many who lent a hand to save the Providence line for the undersigned, Mayor of the City of Montreal, the many who lent a hand to save the Providence line for the undersigned and the city of Montreal, Convent from the flames, none were more zealously active, or more indefatigable in their exertions, than our Protestant brethren. May God reward them, and their's, for their generous conduct ; many a prayer for their temporal and eternal welfare has been offered up to the Throne of Grace from the lips of old women, and infirm men, widows, and little children ; City, or attempt so to do. prayers such as these never hurt any one.

Several generous traits of character have fallen under our notice lately. The young ladies, pupils at the Congregation Convent, have requested that there be no distribution of prizes this year, but that the sum usually dedicated to that purpose, may be devoted to the relief of the sufferers by the fire. The Students of the College have preferred a similar request. We may mention that the young gentlemen of the College were out on Thursday, and did good them were very conspicuous at the Providence Conreat.

the sufferers by the late fire :---

machinery for the distribution of the funds collected neighbors. The following is from the New York rence, at Methodist "Love Feasts," "Camp Meet-Herald :---

" The dictates of humanity impress every benevolont mind with an anxious desire of contributing to the alleviation of this suffering, and the relief of those on whom such a sudden flood of destruction has descended; and certainly these feelings will attain their fullest development in New York, where there is such an abundance of wealth and prosperity. An efficient and popular mode of contribution should be adopted, to relieve the citizens of Montreal, either by all the theatres in our city, giving performances, the proceeds of which would be devoted to this object, or by getting up some other popular method of collecting money. We understand that the former idea has suggested itself to various persons, on their reading the thrilling accounts of the conflagration; and singularly enough, the young French violinist, Master Paul Jullien, was the first to send us a message that, if any performance or concert be got up here for this charitable purpose, he would willingly devote his services to render it attractive. We have no doubt that a great many other artists would do the same, and the theatrical managers would, we are sure perform their part in carrying out such a design."

INCENDIARISM.

On Monday there was an attempt at incendiarism in Fortification Lane. A lot of straw was placed against the wooden fence opposite the out buildings in the rear of the Montreal Bank, and a train of powder laid along, under, and from it, for some distance. This we believe is by no means a solitary instance; it behoves all citizens therefore to be on the alert for the scoundrels. We are no advocates for Lynch Law, but if ever there could a case arise in which resourse to it would be justifiable, it would be in the case of an incendiary ; it would be but an act of strict justice to bind the incendiary hand and foot and pop him quietly into the flames, as a warning to others; hanging is too good for such rascals. The Mayor has issued the following proclamation;

we hope it may lead to the detection of the incendiaries, for incendiarism is a crime that has too long been permitted to go unpunished in Montreal :---

"£100 REWARD.

WHEREAS positive information has been laid before of the Providence Convent, to return thanks to the gallant Protestant gentlemen to whose exertions, un-der God, is in a great measure to be attributed the the City Authorities, that ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO SET FIRE TO PROPERTY, since the terrible conflagration of Thursday and Friday last; and

do hereby offer a reward of

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS

to any person (not being the principal offender,) who will give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction, of the party or parties, guilty of any of the late attempts at Incendiarism, or who may hereafter, wilfully set fire to any premises in this

And, under the alarming circumstances referred to above, I do hereby call upon the prudent citizens to keep strict watch over the safety of their own and neighbor's premises; and to exercise the utmost vigilance, in aid of the efforts that will be made by the

City Hall, Montreal, 18th July, 1852."

The Montreal Gazette objects to the appellation of "Protestant," as applied to the new sect of "Spiservice in saving property of all description -- some of ritual Rappers," and seems to think that we used it by way of a joke. We assure our cotemporary that, without any intention of offending him, we consider

ings" and "Revivals ?" We trow not; we may laugh at the folly of the poor dupes who imagine themselves capable of holding converse with the spirits of Tom Paine, John Wesley, Matthew Henry, and other Protestant worthies; but we shrink with disgust and loathing from the impudent cant of the evangelical mountebank, detailing his " experiences," and boasting of his "personal intercourse" with the Holy Spirit ; the first makes free with the names of men only, but the other blasphemes God Himself, by attributing to His Spirit the extravagancies of a disordered imagination. The "Spiritual Rappings" may be, as the Montreal Witness calls them, " a wicked and ridiculous delusion," but they are rational and and the "Protracted Meeting."

PROTESTANT IMPARTIALITY.

When, at the conclusion of Sir A. Cockburn's eloquent address in favor of Dr. Newman, sounds of applause greeted the orator, we read in the Times that Lord Campbell said, " those expressions of feeling ought not to be exhibited." His Lordship was right.

When, at the conclusion of the trial, the foreman of the jury and several of his colleagues, declared the charges against Achilli "not proven," thereby committing the sin of wilful and deliberate perjuryfor "proven" the charges were, as clearly as that there is a God in Heaven, who will one day be avenged of Achilli, and the lying jury who acquitted him-we read in the Times " that the people in court burst out into a vigorous cheer, which no one attempted to suppress .- His Lordship was, we suppose right again—oh most righteous judge! Again, we read in the Times, "another hearty cheer was now given, which the learned judge did not, for a moment, attempt to check"-oh most rightcous and impartial judge!

We copy the following description of Achilli's personal appearance from the Times :-

"He is a plain featured, middle sized man, about 50 years of age, and his face is strongly Italian. His forehead is low and receding, nose prominent, the mouth and the muscles around it full of resolution and courage. He wears a black wig, the hair of which is perfectly straight, and, being close shaved, this wig gives to his appearance a certain air of the conventicle. His eyes are deep set, and lustrous, and with

his black hair, dark complexion, and sombre and demure aspect, leave an impression upon the mind of the observer by no means agreeable, and not readily to be forgotten."

ANOTHER MARE'S NEST.

Some fool has just discovered another of thesenotable productions, to wit-that a Catholic, and a Jesuit, is employed as sub-editor for the Church, a Protestant journal published at Toronto, in the interest of the Anglicans. The Spectator, the jour-Authorities, for the protection of property, and the nal that announces this wonderful discovery, promises, apprehension and punishment of offenders. CHARLES WILSON, Mayor. Jesuit, sub-editor of the Church newspaper. We Jesuit, sub-editor of the Church newspaper. We beg of him to redeem his pledge. Oh, Lord! what fools some men are !

From the Bytowa correspondent of the Montreal Pilot, we learn that the 12th instant passed off quietly, thanks to the exertions of the Bishop, and the Catholic clergy. About 2,500 "men, women, The Quebec Gazette gives the following as the word Protestant. Either the "Spiritual Rappers" named Powell, dressed to represent Dutch William, result of the great meeting at Quebec for the relief of are Protestant, or Non-Protestant-that is Catholics and mounted on a white horse, on which,-if our in--for every Non-Protestant is a Catholic, just as formant may be believed-poor Mr. Powell cut a comfortable as possible; and as places of temporary We subjoin a list of the subscriptions made in the room in the brief space of a quarter of an hour, amount-ing to £1,645. or that our friends in the United States are Protest- their nags for the first time to-day," and altogether, what with the odd looking vestments, the cockney cies; we are not so illogical, nor so ignorant of the horsemanship, and snobbish riders, the affair turned out meaning of words. No man can be a Protestant in far more provocative of laughter, than of bloodshed. if the Corporation would make some small additions, virtue of what he affirms, or believes : it is in virtue These Johnny Gilpins would do better to stop behind of his protest against, or denial of, some article of their counters, and attend to their dry goods, than go 0 fuith, that he is a Protestant; and when we speak of a about the streets making ninnies of themselves on Protestant sect, we mean merely a sect of nominal horseback, a position that, from their previous habits of life, they are but ill qualified to sustain. This is the of the One, Catholic, and Apostolic Church. We last report of the "whereabouts" of the Bytowa reentering a third-rate grog-shop on Rideau street, in full fig, with his aides-de-camp, and has, since the procession and harangues, been shewing off his finery and getting portraits taken of his royal self. He evidently wishes some one to insult him, till be gets up acres. We have received a specimen of this ore, a row, being well guarded."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

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We have to thank the publishers, Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., for a copy of their new and superb edition of " The Following of Christ," being a reprint from the English edition of the new translation, recently authorised and approved of by his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. Far be it from us to attempt any review of a work which has been handed down for several centuries in the Catholic Church-which has immortalised the name of Thomas A. Kempis, and done more to promote the glory of God and the salvation of souls, than perhaps any other book-the Bible of course excepted. The old translation, so long in use amongst the faithful, was, in all respects, a good one, well worthy the piety and the genius of innocent as compared with the abominations and Dr. Challoner, but its style has now become some-blasphemies of the "Love Feast," the "Revival," what antiquated, owing to the ceaseless change going what antiquated, owing to the ceaseless change going on in all languages; hence it was thought by the learned and reverend translator, that a more modern. version would be acceptable to the Catholic public. Of this translation nothing need be said, since it has obtained the approval of his Eminence of Westminster. For the rest, the enterprising publishers of this American edition have nobly done their duty by the book, and have given us the only fitting edition of this magnificent work that we have yet seen, whether as regards size, type, or paper. We think it unne-cessary to recommend " The Following of Christ" to our Catholic readers, but we would advise them t see for themselves, what manner of book it is that : now offered for their approbation.

> We have to return thanks for R. W. Mackay's City Directory for the current year, the most complete and accurate of its kind ever published in Montreal. Together with an alphabetical directory of the residents, it contains a list of the religious. benevolent, and commercial institutions and establishments of the city; also, a neat map, and guide to every street and lane in the city and suburbs. Sold by J. Lovell, St. Nicholas street; price, 7s 6d.

A sad accident happened yesterday at Quebec .--Owing to the late heavy rains a land-slide occurred about four o'clock a.m., which overwhelmed a couple of two story brick-houses, and buried many of the inmates in their ruins. The bodies, of about seven persons have been recovered; amongst the names of the sufferers we read that of Ellen Orley, lately arrived from Limerick.

CITY COUNCIL .- A Special Meeting was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. On the recommendation of the Fire Committee, an appropriation of £600 was voted for the purchase of Hose. The sum of £30 was also appropriated towards the erection of two sheds in Viger Square, which are temporarily to serve the purpose of a Market-place. The Bill which was some time since submitted to the Corporation with reference to amending and consolidating the laws incorporating the city, was finally approved, after the adoption of Mr. Trudeau's amendment, which laws already appeared at full length in the Pilo?. With this exception the Bill stands as it did originally. Among other pro-ceedings the Council prohibited for the future the ercction of Wooden Buildings within the limits of the city. -Pilot of Thursday.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire was discovered in a dwelling house in St Henry street, occupied by a Mr. Finn. The engines were promptly on the spot, and the fire was soon extinguished. We are sorry to learn that in this case there is no doubt that an incendiary had been at work.—Ibid.

THE EMIGRANT SHEDS .- Since Monday morning the sufferers by the fire have taken up their quarters in these sheds in considerable numbers. Every exertion has been made by the officers of the Department of Public Works to make the several buildings as lies, they will be found highly useful, we have no doubt. They have been thoroughly cleaused and aited, and in the present fine weather are as cool and healthy as any locality in the city or neighborhood. They can afford accommodation for several thousands. such as erecting cooking ranges, and the like.-Ibid. The Quebec Gazette says-" From private informa-tion received from Megantic, we learn that that country abounds in copper. This, it appears, has been known for the last two years to certain persons, who have been purchasing such lots of land as were found to possess the necessary recommendation. The fact of and others have determined to have a share of the spoils; and the keenest competition has commenced for the purchase of lands. Our informant tells us that as high as $\pounds 1,600$ has been paid for one-half lot of 100 which may be seen by any persons calling at this office. We trust that the attention of capitalists will immediately be turned to the working of those mines. In this part of the country, where labor can be had on the spot, and that at very low rates, where provisions aro plenty, where we have a market at our very door, and where even the labor of children could be employed in certain parts of the mining process, us in the Corn-wall mines in England, there is very little doubt but that the speculation would prove a very profitable one. It is but a short time since gold was first discovered in Australia, and that in a very simple manner, and we would not be at all surprised to find Canada, before. many more years shall have elapsed, become equally. attractive, not only on account of its iron, coal and copper, but also on account of its gold mines.

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ants, in virtue of their belief in certain diabolical agen-Christians, who protest against, or deny, the authority never trouble our heads to inquire how much, or how presentative of Dutch Majesty :--little, of Catholic traditions, Non-Catholic sects have retained, or how much of Paganism they may have adopted, because, as we said before, it is not in virtue of their retention of some scraps of Catholicity, or, of their adoption of some of the cast-off errors of Paganism, that they are Protestants ; but solely in virtue of their denial of the authority of the Church. In fact, the terms-Catholic and Non-Protestant, and-Protestant and Non-Catholic---are equivalents; and when we say a Protestant sect, we mean merely a Non-Catholic sect; if our cotemporary can give us any better, and more logical definition of the word Protestant, we shall be most happy to amend our phraseology, and to acknowledge our error, in speaking of the "Spiritual Rappers" as Protestants, and in styling the society which they have organised un-der the name of The Church of Christ"-a Protestant sect. We do not clearly understand why this new sect should be so obnoxious to the rest of the Protestant their brother Protestants, who coudemn them, infalli-

ble? Their pretended intercourse with the unseen world may be a gross imposture, a blasphemous 0 delusion-perhaps a device of Satan-but is it one

The tidings of the disastrous conflagration of the whit more absurd, is it one-half so blasphemous as the Schinst, has elicited the sympathies of our New York | scenes one witnesses and reads of, as of daily occur- 12s 6d; Plantagenet, J. Paxton, 6s 3d.

The Director of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, cknowledges, with thanks, the sum of \$10 from Henry Starnes, Esq., being his moiety of fee for survey of goods damaged by fire on the 1st instant.

Subscribers who have been burnt out, would oblige us by calling at the office for their papers, or leaving notice where to send them.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Quebec, M. Enright, £5; Fort Wayne, A. M.Doald, 10s; Buckingham, R. D. Acket, £4 5s; Perth, should be so obnoxious to the rest of the Protestant world, or why the believers in "Spiritual Rappings" L2 10s; Trent Port, Rev. P. J. Madden, D. D., £1 5s; should be denounced for following their "private judgment" and worshipping according to the dictates of their conscience. They may be mistaken, but are their brother Protestants, who coudemn then, infalli-their brother Protestants, who coudemn then, infallirick, 6s 3d; Riviere des Prairies, Rev. Mr. Leblond, 12s 6d; Norton Creek, P. Maher, 6s 3d; Williams-town, D. McDonald, 12s 6d; Lancastar, K. McLaughlin, 12s 6d; Calumet Island, F. X. Bastien, 13s 9d; Chambly, E. Conroy, 7s 6d; Sherbrook, T. M'Govern,

Birth.

On the 12th inst., the wife of Mr. James Stevenson, (P. O. Dept.) of a son.

Died.

At Sherbrooke, on the 30th ult., after a short illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mary Anne. Ryan, the beloved wife of Mr. Terence McGovern, Contractor, aged 25 years. May she rest in peace. On the 9th inst., at Villa Richelieu, St. Charles, the son of Dr. J. L. Leprohon, aged 5 weeks.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE. The question of the conflict of the executive and judicial authorities in the matter of the Orleans property was decided on Saturday, by the conseil d'état, in favor of the decree, with the exception of a portion of the Neuilly property acquired later than the donation of August 7th, 1830, and a portion of the Monceaux property derived from Mine. Adelaide. It is said that this decision was carried by three votes only (the number of the council being fifteen), viz, MM. Baroche, Villemain, and Charlemagne The two latter had expressed no opinion, whilst eight members had declared themselves opposed to the decrees.³ Mr. Baroche thought that the case was lost. It was at this moment that M. Baroche felt it necessary to make an appeal to the members. He made a forcible speech, which lasted for nearly half an hour, in which he dwelt upon the mischief which would ensue from a decision hostile to the Chief of the State. MM. Villemain and Charlemagne yielded, and gave their votes against the competence of the ordinary courts of law.

The Legislative Assembly are getting more restive, and the adjournment was carried against the President on Monday, after a scene in which Count Montalembert declared that he was contented with the present regime, avowing that the difference between it and an absolute system could only be found in the privilege accorded to the legislative body, to vote the taxes with perfect independence. But that independence, he declared, could not be said to really exist at present with the manner in which the budget was discussed. M. Billant was greeted with loud murmurs on intimating that the government considered certain amendments presented were contrary to the constitution, and was obliged to qualify his observation. Louis Napoleon was present at the sitting, having entered in a state carriage by the grand gate opposite the bridge, "which had never been passed except by the Emperor Napoleon and the mob at the revolution of 1848."

In the Univers of June 20th there is a letter by M. Louis Veuillot to the Bishop of Orleans; relative to the decree of censure that Prelate lately passed against the Univers for intemperate language on the subject of his Lordship's recent mandate on classical cducation. M. Veuillot's letter is certainly written with considerable ability and dignity. He admits the Univers was to blame in one expression, but denies that he was aware the Bishop intended his mandate to be a formal Episcopal act. ったため うしょうてん

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Letters from Rome of the 10th instant state that his Holiness has appointed a commission, consisting of Cardinals Ferretti, Brignole, and Mattei, to report on the financial situation of the Roman States.

Mgr. Bedini was to be consecrated on the 13th Archbishop of Thebes in partibus. It was said that he is to be sent to Vienna instead of Rio Janeiro.

The Holy Father has nominated Mgr. Arright Superior of the house which he is founding for converted Protestant Ministers who are desirous of preparing for the Priesthood.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, JUNE 13.-The return of several friends from Pesth enable me to give you some information .concerning the Emperor's sojourn in that city. The telegraphic reports and letters from Hungary have given detailed accounts of the Emperor's movements, and very florid descriptions of the festivities to which the presence of the Sovereign gave rise; but these being matters possessing little more than local interest, I shall only refer to them when it may appear indispensable to do so.

noticed, few persons, excepting nobles, being present. On the 8th there was a grand ball given by the Archduke Governor (Albrecht), at which the Emperor, notwithstanding the fatigue he had undergone during the day, danced until 3 in the morning; at 5 he was already on his way to Keresstur to see the artillery manœuvres, Although Pesth was crowded with police agents from Vienna during the Monarch's stay there, the conduct of the people was so exemplary that not one arrest took place. If the Emperor's object was to win the people, and to show the haughty nobles that he would not be trifled with, both ends appear to have been completely attained. No amnesty has till now been granted, and the Monarch is said to be personally averse to the wholesale clemency system. The opinions of a very high personage on this subject may be gathered from the following reply given to a person who advocated milder measures :-- " From your point of view you are right, but unfortunately three-fourths of the subjects of the Austrian Crown must be brought to reason by force." On the 11th the Emperor left Pesth for Telegyhaza, Czongrad, and Mezœhegyes, where he will inspect the vast military establishment for the breeding of horses: from thence he proceeds to Arad and Temeswar. Francis Joseph has been enthusiastically received by the peasantry of Ketskemet, the largest village in Hungary, where he arrived at 5 in the evening of the 11th, escorted by a body guard of several hundred well-mounted peasants. The part of the journey between Czegled (where the railroad was left) and Ketskemet was accomplished in two hours and a quarter. The exact distance I have unfortunately forgotten, but the pace at which the peasants drive across the almost trackless heaths, frequently intersected by gullies a couple of feet deep, is perfectly awful. Every one assures me that the Archduke Albrecht is becoming extremely popular.

-Correspondent of Times.

AUSTRALIA.

The following letter is from a Sydney paper :-" Melbourne, March 2.

"I returned yesterday evening from the Forest Creek diggings, after a sojourn of some 14 days, during which time I have employed myself in collecting such information as may prove serviceable to your readers.

"Any description of the scene which bursts upon the new comer as he descends the ranges that border the creek would be next to superfluous, for so many writers have gone before in the portraiture of your own numerous diggings that it would be but repetition were I to delineate those of Mount Alexander. The same numerous tents, the same blazing watchfires, the same barking of dogs and firing of guns, the same busy hum of man invading the territory hitherto given up to the beast or the savage; all these are the same as with you; if I perhaps except that with us there is much more of each and every of them than there is in your colony. The Forest Creek diggings extend for a distance of some 10 or 12 miles down the creek of that name, which is a tributary of the Loddon, the whole of the short ridges and gullies running down into it having proved highly auriferous, while many of the back ranges and gullies have also produced good samples of gold.

"Two miles further down the creek the tent of the commissioner is situated, forming of course the official, though not the real, centre of the diggings; and around this, as if his very presence gave security, innumerable stores are built, while the whole space is thickly covered with tents. Just at this spot also Fryar's Creek joins the Forest Creek, the diggings extending for some eight or ten miles, if not more, from the junction; the road, however, crosses the ranges a little below the Post-office, extending about five miles, when it comes upon the Creek in the heart

All parties agree in stating that the Emperor has of the diggings. The first range, or rather ridge een extremely well received, though perhaps better below the Post-office, is the celebrated Red Hill, where such large amounts of gold were collected, and at the base of which the great surface washings lay. the east. On this lies a heavy concrete mass, principally of ironstone, while the whole of the soil to the surface is strongly impregnated with iron, giving the hill the red appearance from which its name is derived. On the top of the ridge the holes that have been sunk have seldom exceeded 24 or 20 feet when the rock was reached; but at the case the rock seems to have been almost cleared, doubtless by the action of floods, of the mass that must have at some time covered it, leaving it in many places bare, and scattered the golden treasures that reposed upon it among the alluvial surface soil of the gulley. Next to the Red Hill is the Adelaide Hill, and beyond that again the White Hill, both of which are also not unknown to fame from the very vast quantities of gold that have been drawn from their bosoms. In a narrow gulley across the creek, and nearly opposite the Post-office, is the cemetery of the diggings; already there are six graves, the last having been filled so lately as Thursday last. "These were the first localities upon which digging was commenced, and yet there are still very many of the holes that are being profitably worked From these the diggers have gradually extended themselves, till there is hardly a range or a watercourse that has not been delved into in the search for the "glittering dross." This is more the case at present than at any other time, as the scarcity of water will not allow of any earth being washed but such as will produce a very large amount of gold. Water is attainable, but not in the water-holes of the creek, every one of which is now choked up by the Magyars. At the Hungarian theatre, where he flats of the creek very good water is procured at a also appeared in the national costume, the enthusiasm depth of about 20 feet. This plan is now being pur-

the soil, which has been carted from the note where it was dug, is thus washed. In all cases the stuff-ed from the proselytising fold to the bosom of the Caththe soil, which has been carted from the hole where of the hole, such as the experience of the miner leads olic Church.-Galway Vindicator. him to believe may contain gold. Very many, however, who dislike the toil and expense attendant upon this process, are simply working their holes as dry diggings-nuggeting, as it is called here-putting gentleman gave in bail to stand his trial at the ensu-aside such of the stuff as appears likely, and saving it ing assizes for Donegal.-Ballyshannon Herold for a more propitious season. Many hundreds have done this, and the advent of rain will turn out an at Maynooth. They have stopped the annual vote for amount of gold that will astonish the good folks of the repairs of the College.-Dublin Telegraph. done this, and the advent of rain will turn out an Melbourne:

"Another effect that the drought has had has been that it has dispersed the diggers in every direction over the face of the country. Gulleys, creeks, hills, ridges, water courses, and ranges, have all been ransacked and turned over, till the whole country is now pretty well know to some or other of the diggers; and with water several spots that are known to be rich will be worked to advantage. In this search it two Catholic judges, as we stated in a former number, is amusing to see the eagerness of the gold seekers. that ever went that circuit .- Ibid. Dozens will watch the movements of a prospector; while the slightest rumor of a golden discovery in any particular locality will send hundreds to the spot, and will cause the ground to be parcelled out, lotted, and worked with the most astounding rapidity."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

TRANSATLANTIC PACKET STATION.—The Mayor of Limerick received the following communication on Wednesday morning from the Earl of Derby :-

"Sir-1 have to acknowledge the receipt of memorial from the Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Limerick, having reference to the appointment of officers to determine the relative capabilities of the River Shannon and Galway Bay, as a transatlantic packet port, and I have the satisfaction of informing you that her Majesty's Government have already issued instructions which they have reason to hope will fully effect the objects set forth in the memorial .-- I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, DERBY. "Thomas Kane, Esq., Mayor of Limerick."

THE ELECTIONS. - The preparations for the elections appear to be going on, so far, very favorably, and ought, amongst other things, to give the greatest possible encouragement to the friends of Tenant Right, and encourage them in every locality to fulfil, each man as strenuously as he can, the duty that devolves upon him.—Tablet.

COUNTY GALWAY .- 'Tis an old saying, " when thicves fall out honest men come by their own."-This proverb is now about being accomplished in the county of Galway, the inhabitants of which are at length to be represented in Parliament by a gentleman who may be fairly said to enjoy; as he deserves, the confidence of the people. The representation of that county has been for an indefinite period gobbled up by a couple of factions, each of which sent its man to St. Stephen's with as much reference to that principle of the constitution which privileged him to go there, as to the principle of gravitation, or the height of the Almocatter circles. The good folk of Galway, have, however, taken the matter at length into their own hauds, and have secured, beyond all doubt, one of the seats for Captain Bellew, of Mount-bellew, the candidate of their choice.—Dublin Telegraph.

REPRESENTATION OF DONEGAL. On Tuesday an in-fluential meeting of the committee of the county Donegal Tenant Right Association took place in Letterkenny. The meeting was attended by the Right Rev. Dr. Gettigan, and a number of Catholic and Presbyterian clergymen, legal gentlemen, &c. A candidate on popular and tenant right principles was made choice a gentleman of large property and great influence in the county, whose name, however, for the present is not made public. His Lordship said he had no doubt f the Presbyterian electors of the baronies of Rachoe and Kilmacrennan united with the Catholic electors throughout the county, they could return whatever candidate they pleased.

The learned and eloquent member for Athlone has been replied to, "in print," by Mr Secretary Walpole. The Dublin Gazette of last night contains the insulting

We have received from the Rev. Mr. Kavanagh,

.The Reverend Mr. Maguire, P.P. of Ennismacsaint parish, has been arrested this week by an order from the Commander-in-Chief, for having married some Protestant soldiers to Catholic females. The Rev. ing assizes for Donegal .- Ballyshannon Herald.

The Derby Government have struck the first blow

Mr. Dargan has made an offer to the Committee of the Royal Dublin Society to expend £20,000 in the erection of a building in connection with or upon their grounds, for the purposes of a grand National Exhibiion, the profits incidental to the admission of the public to be derived by him .- Ibid.

The home circuit opened on Tuesday, 29th ultimo, at Meath; The presiding Judges are Chief Justice Monaghan and the Right Hon. Judge Ball-the first

It was hoped the summer assizes might conclude throughout Ireland before the election turmoil commences, but it is now probable the Judges and the candidates for senatorial dignity will be engaged simultaneously—the bench, the hustings, the bar, the booth, and the dock.—Ibid.

The Geyser war steamer, Commander Hand, is order-ed from Portsmouth to Galway bay, to protect trawlers from the assaults of the Claddagh fishermen. The Druid, fitted out for trawling, has a guard of six police by night and day to protect her.-Ibid.

Four tons of sugar daily is the produce of the beetcoot factory at Mountmellick .-- Ibid.

BELFAST IRISH CHANNEL SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH. We are glad to learn that the cable is now ready to be laid, and orders have been given to take advantage of the first opportunity, which it is hoped, will be early next week, should the weather get a little solled, as the neap tides will then be favorable. The cable is nearly fifty tons in weight, and we believe is to be laid from the Scotch side.

EXTENSIVE EVICTION IN GALWAY .- On Friday an eviction on a very large scale took place on the towneviction on a very large scale took place on the town-lands of Barnacranny, Ballagh, and Tonabrucky, which form a portion of the Martin property, and are situate about two miles from this town. Forty-two families, comprising 203 individuals, were dispossessed from about 200 statute acres of land; and we understand that the great majority of these poor people must now seek a refuge in the workhouse. In this instance the hardship is attributable to the state of the law rather than to the parties who have the management of the property.—Galway Mercury. Police.—By a return lately made it appears the constabulary of Ireland consists of 12,321 persons, in-

cluding resident magistrates, and the total charge for the same is $\pm 549,782$ 19s. The charge for the year, ended the 31st of March last, for the Dublin metropolitan police force, was £60,580 6s. 5d. The total charge for the London police of 5,625 persons, for one year, is £318,587 3s. Id.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT .- Parliament will be prorogued, as at present arranged, on Thursday, July ist, and dissolved on the following day. It is not her Majesty's intention to prorogue parliament in person. The Queen's speech and the Royal assent to the remaining bills will be communicated by Lords commissioners. -Observer.

RIOT AT THE FUNERAL OF AN ORANGEMAN IN LIVER-POOL-JUNE 14.-Yesterday (Sunday) evening about five o'clock, as the funeral procession of a deceased member of an Orange lodge was proceeding through the Park to a neighboring cemetery, a riot of rather an alarming nature took place under the following circumstances :- The funeral procession was accompanied by some hundreds of persons, who were all dressed in Orange sashes, ribbons, and having lillies of the same color. Whether this was proper or not, no person questioned; but it had been remarked that for the last three or four Sundays funeral processions conducted on the same scale, had passed the Catholic chape proclamation of the Derbyite administration against the and that expressions had been used by the processionists, which were calculated to hurt the feelings of Catholics. The matter, however, passed off, and no notice was taken of the aflair. On yesterday there was more than the usual display of Orange insignia at the funeral, and in the course of the procession an old woman, (said to be a Protestant, but that I could not correctly ascertain) remonstrated with some person who wore an Orange Scarf, &c., and said it was highly improper to match in such a manner after the remains of any man. An altercation followed, and as a matter of course a crowd collected, when some person threw a stone amongst the Orangemen, which struck one of them. This was the signal for a general row, the Orangemen alleging that they were attacked by "Papists." Nothing could be more false than this assertion ; and as I have the above from a disinterested eye-witness, I believe it to be true, and he states that the general belief is, that the row was got up by previous concert of the Orangemen for particular purpose, I know not if this be true, but it looks very like it .--Such scenes at funerals are not only disgraceful, but calculated to create bitter feelings .- Correspondent of Dublin Telegraph. The Right Hon. Thomas Babington Macauley is about to be called upon to stand for Edinburgh again as a kind of restitution for the treatment he received at the hands of the bigots and funaties at the last general election-his mainly declaration for the Maynooth grant having set all the votaries of Knoxism in a mge. EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA FROM LIVERPOOL .- A! no previous period in the history of this port has there been so much activity displayed on both sides of the Mersey, as at the present time, in the emigration trade, the chief current of which has set in for Australia.----Upwards of 1,800 emigrants were to leave Liverpord and Birkenhead for Port Phillip and Sydney in the course of this week alone. MORE GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA .- The ship Northumberland, arrived at Portsmouth on Friday from Southern Australia, with gold from the Port Phillip district to the amount of between 16,000 and 18,000 ounces, passengers, and mails. She sailed from port Phillip on the 2nd of March. She represents the diggings in the neighborhood of Port Phillip as fruitful beyond exaggeration. This ship has brought one of the largest lumps of Pure gold which has yet been discovered in the Australian Gold mines. It weighs 274lbs.

been extremely well received, though perhaps better by the middle and lower classes than by the aristocracy, whose pride he contrived to ruffle soon after his arrival. On the 8th various deputations were This base is a freestone rock, with a slight slope to received from 9 till 1, but no speeches were allowed, and the Emperor put his questions in such a way that nothing but "yes" or "no" was possible; his con-descension to the citizens and peasants was extreme, but the aristocracy were not only coldly received but soon dismissed. As no room in the castle was large enough to contain the peasants, they, to the number of about a thousand, defiled like soldiers before the Emperor in the court-yard: as they passed their "Eljens" were perfectly deafening. The persons last admitted to the presence were the pobles, a few of whom were addressed in German. Whether the Monarch was already fatigued, or whether he had predetermined to mortify the pride of the old Conservatives, it is impossible to say, but, as before said, these gentlemen felt that they were coldly received and as coldly dismissed. It is worthy of remark, that the Emperor, who speaks Hungarian perfectly well, only employed that language when conversing with the peasantry. Out of the 200 nobles present at the Corpus Christi procession on the 10th, only 20 were independent men, the rest were either privycouncillors, chamberlains, or other employés. Many of the nobles were at the levée on the 8th had either left Pesth or remained at home. In a former letter you were informed that when the sleamer arrived at Buda, the Magyar "*Eljen*" was less heard than "*Vivat.*" This is believed to have been because the Austrian colors were at the mast head of the vessel, and the Monarch had on an Austrian uniform ; for when in the evening he drove through the streets to see the illumination, in a red Hussar uniform, as General of Cavalry, he was tremendously cheered by the tailings of the cradles; but by sinking on the was such that the very building shook with the cry of sucd. A party sinks a well, and then cuts a hole for المار فبلاد بالانتقاب الأقوامك الإدريطي فهوان

Catholic religion, published in the London Government organ of Tuesday last .- Dublin Telegraph.

Dublin has been all astir in electioneering matters. Mr. Reynolds has attended several ward meetings, and addressed the electors in his usual telling and vigorous style. There will be meetings of all the ward clubs, and those which have been already held have infused themselves into the popular party. A division, said to have been caused by some dissatisfied spirits in the ranks of 'that industrious and powerful body, the carmen,' is, we are happy to learn, in the most promising state of cure .--- Ibid.

Our Columns this week manifest that, elsewhere, also, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of open fees and pretended friends, the strength of the Irish Party is gaining the mastery, and a large accession to its numbers will be the result of the general election.-Ib. The different military commanders in Ireland have ust received, from the Commander of the Forces, a list of the towns where the poll at the general election will be taken. In each contested county and borough additional troops will be stationed.-In.

The great "exposition" of Irish manufacture in Cork has been attended with an exhibition of another nature, which, we are happy to say, has now ceased to be "national." A difference occurred at the ball given at the Exhibition buildings, between Captain Sullivan and Mr. Harmer Hardy, which resulted on Tuesday in an encounter of a hostile character. We are not exactly aware of the precise details of the difference which led to such unpleasant results; but as Mr. Hardy was riding by Anglesea Bridge, on Tuesday, close to the Exhibition buildings he was met by Captain Sullivan, who struck him with a horsewhip. Several gentlemen then interfered, and on requiring a pledge from both gentlemen that this unpleasant difference should have no issue outside a legitimate investigation in a court of justice, if such course were necessary, it was complied with, and both gentlemen were allowed to depart. The matter was heard in the police-office on Thursday, and ended in information being taken against Captain Sullivan .- Ibid.

THE MAGISTRACY .- The Lord Chancellor, on the recommendation of Viscount Lismore, Licutenant of "*Eljen.*" At the races, on the second day, the washing in the cradle being placed in a convenient Monarch appeared on and left the ground almost un-

(Continued from third page.)

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Rosina Lavandrie, a nursery governess, residing at Geneva, was servant with Mr. Reynolds in 1844, and continued there till 1851, when the family left the Ionian Islands; she remembered a family named Ford visiting Mr. Reynolds, and introducing Dr. Achilli, whom she then saw for the first time; she went to the new chapel when it was opened, and Coriboni's wife was there on her knees before the door; she acted as door-keeper, and her husband as singer; witness, when her mistress was ill, sat in a at the last meeting of the committee, held on the 15th room adjoining to be within call, and could see thence into a room of Dr. Achilli's house, used as a laundry; there were Venetian blinds on the window at which witness sat, and witness, therefore, could not be observed, though she could see very well; witness had een Coriboni's wife and Dr. Achilli several times in the laundry ; witness saw Coriboni's wife very much mcovered about the neck, and Achilli in his shirt deeves, and acts of great familiarity between them ; witness had seen the two walking arm-in-arm in the public streets towards the evening; witness had never seen Coriboni and his wife together; the interior blinds of Mr. Reynolds' windows were closed, because Mrs. Reynolds was ill, and could not bear daylight; as this took place, Dr. Achilli's window became more open.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General-Witness was very much shocked by what she saw, and always jumed away; she only could see what was going on tefore the window; there was only one window which commanded this view of the laundry in Dr. Achilli's house.

Re-examined-I am a Protestant; the blinds in Mr. Reynolds' house were Venetian blinds, of such a nature as one could see through them without being men; the blinds were kept shut, partly because it was hot, and partly that what was passing at Achilli's might not be seen ; I heard many persons talking of this allair.

Vincenzo Barga-I have lived in Corfu twenty three years; 1 am an armorer; 1 recollect Achilli coming to Corfn as a Catholic Priest ; 1 was told howerer, that four or six days after he came he declared himself a Protestant; I don't know whether he was a Protestant or a Catholic; I knew Coriboni and his wife; they lived together; I have seen Coriboni's wife in public as a prostitute; I have seen Achilli enter the house where she lived ; I cannot say how often; Coriboni's wife and Achilli were said to have left Corfu together; I don't know it of my own knowledge; I lost sight of them both on the same

The Rev. George Hadfield, examined by Serieant Wilkins, said-I am a clergyman of the Church of Fugland, now residing at Whitchurch, Hants, and in August or September, 1846, was appointed Principal of St. Julian's Protestant College, Malta. After the on some business of his own. Before he arrived we vacation of 1847, I returned to Malta. I am achad come to a resolution to break up that branch of quainted with Dr. Achilli, who, on the 19th of July, was appointed Italian theological teacher, and on the lih of December arrived to take his appointment .--Refore his arrival a person named Crozzi had made accusations against two Priests-one named Leonini, and the other Saccares-members of the college, and professed Protestants. They were residing in a house appertaining to the college, and were Missionary sudents. In consequence of these accusations 1 communicated with the committee in London, and, at their request, inquired into the charges. The committee consisted of the Earl of Shaftesbury (chairman). Earl Waldegrave, and others. At the desire of Crozzi, a meeting took place at the Mission-house, which was the residence of Dr. Achilli and the acensed Priests. Mr. Brien, the Vice-Principal, took the chair, and Dr. Achilli was also present. Crozzi vas called on to state the nature of his accusations stainst these Priests.

Serjeant Wilkins-What were they ?

Witness-One of the two, Leonini, was charged with having committed adultery in the house with a Maltese lady. A servant of the lady had brought letters frequently to the house. The other was accused of sleeping out of the house, and having frequent conaction with prostitutes. Achilli had lived with these men in Malta in the early part of the same year .--Some time after Crozzi was called on to substantiate his charges within a month or withdraw them. Mr. lacker produced Dr. Bonavia, whose statements were ent by me in writing to Dr. Achilli. Dr. Bonavia wid he had heard from one of the two accused Priests, ramed Saccares, similar revelations to those mentioned by Crazzi. On giving the statement to Dr. Achilli on the 10th of February, I told him that I would send it whe Committee in London. On the 19th of February that a letter from Dr. Achilli, announcing that he had need of Mr. Saccares for an important mission; bathe started at once, and consequently no longer elenged to the college. Saccares left accordingly. witted Malta for England on the 24th of April, Bis, and Dr. Achilli arrived soon after.

that any ill-will should exist among them towards each other. "Do not allow," he added, "that I should leave this place without receiving at least a word of Christian friendship. Even to servants, when they are no longer wanted in a house, a certificate of good service is given, and the whole of the month's wage is paid. I have been sent away without a letter of love, and for my stipend, which was to be paid for the whole year, I have only received nine months.33 In answer to that letter a reply was sent, stating that of November, they had requested me to intimate that after being absent from his Juties a whole month without leave they were greatly dissatisfied, especially as they did not wish to come to England on the business of the committee., He had addressed no letter of explanation to them either as to his own absence from his duties, or as to sending Succares away on a mission of his own. The last fact look place when the most serious accusations were adduced against Saccares, and the ends of justice had been defeated thereby. The accused had been deprived of the opportunity of clearing his character, and the committee had therefore additional cause of dissatisfaction with him. The letter further stated that Dr. Achilli's stipend was paid quarterly, and that he had expressed himself perfectly satisfied when he signed the acknowledgment for the payment made. It concluded by saying that the committee had deter-mined to withdraw their confidence from Dr. Achilli, and to remove him from an advantageous situation, in which he might have rendered most important services to the cause of Italian reformation. I received no an swer to that letter.

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Cross-examined by the Attorney-General-A resolution of the committee was passed on the 19th of June, stating that Dr. Achilli was deprived of his office, and ordering that his salary should be paid up. It was, "that Dr. Achilli having voluntarily abandoned his post at Malta, the engagements with him is virtually terminated by his own act; that this resolution be communicated to him, and that his salary be paid up to the same date."

The Earl of Shaflesbury said-I was chairman of the committee of the Malta Protestant College, where Dr. Achilli was Italian Professor of Theology. Accu-sations of immorality against Saccares and Leonini had been previously forwarded to the committee, and this matter was referred to the authorities of the college for investigation. One of these authorities was Dr. Achilli himself. The committee having ordered an inquiry, a charge was brought against Dr. Achilli for sending Saccares out of the way. Dr. Achilli and others had had the inquiry out at Malta committed to them. We received a letter from Mr. Hadfield and the Bishop of Gibraltar. Dr. Achilli was not summoned but left his post at Malta without authority, and came to London. On arriving here he said that he had come

had come to a resolution to break up that branch of the establishment over which Dr. Achilli Presided. Dr. Bonavia said-1 was Latin and Italian teacher at the college in Malta for the last three years, and

had a conversation with Dr. Achilli as to the charges of immorality against the two ex-priests. I asked him if he had Heard the reports against them, and he said that he had. I then asked him it he, believed them, and he replied that he did not. He used no expressions of disapproval. I asked him if he thought it judicious to permit those visits which took place at the Mission-house at St. Julian's College. I explained that I referred to the visits of a married lady from Valetta to Leonini. Dr. Achilli asked me in reply, if I thought it wrong (tensation.) 1 told him it was not judicious, in consequence of the reports circulated in town, because such visits would strengthen them, and more especially as they were paid in Leonini's own room. Then Dr. Achilli asked ine who told me that it was so? I replied that I was not authorised to mention names, but that the visits referred to were wrong, and would lead to bad results. Dr. Achilli then got up from his chair in a passion, and, "You are too sorupulous because you are married. If you were a bachelor perhaps you would do worse than Leonini" (sensation.)

Sir A. Cockburn-What did he say then ?

Witness-" It would be better for you to mind your-The Priests denied the charge, and the case was for self and not to meddle with our affairs, if you wish to the time held not to be proved. Dr. Achilli then continue in our friendship." He then left me alone in celled Crozzi a calumniator, but the latter persevered. the room, and went to join his companions, who were playing cards (sepsat

went abroad to collect the evidence to be produced in this trial. My first visit was to Rome, then to Viterbo, then again to Rome, then to Naples, then to Malta, then back again to Rome, and then home. At Viterbo winness obtained a declaration from the "gonfalo-vice. I had amicably and charitably given some slight reproof vice. I had amicably and charitably given some slight reproof vice. I had amicably and charitably given some slight reproof vice. I had amicably and charitably given some slight reproof vice. I had amicably and charitably given some slight reproof niere," or mayor, of what he knew on the subject. The police documents had been destroyed in the revolution.

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The Attorney-General objected to the reception of this document as evidence of the 21st plea [which set forth that in an official document of the Neapolitan police Achilli was reported and declared to be known for habitual incontinency at Naples], because it had been copied from a document in the archives of the Ministry of Ecclesiastical Aflairs, which was not authenticated as a report of the Minister of Police. The document accordingly was not received.

Witness then continued-Afterwards went to Rome and applied at the Court of the Inquisition for a copy of the judgment of that court affecting Dr. Achilli, 1 obtained a copy, under seal, of the judgment of the court, from the notary of the court.

Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General-Monsignor Talbot, the Private Secretary of the Pope, introduced me to the person by whom I was in turn introduced to the notice of the inquisitor. (Sensation.) I had known Mgr. Talbot before.

The Right Rev. Dr. Grant-I am an English Catholic Bishop.

Lord Campbell- I will not ask you of what See. (Laughter.)

Witness said that he had resided fifteen years at Rome, and was head of the English College there for some time. He knew the office of the Inquisition in the Vatican, and stated that the copy of judgment in question was authentic in his belief.

The Attorney-General submitted that no proof whatever had been given of the existence of a court "having jurisdiction over the subject-matter :" and that was essential to make the seal of the court authenticate itself.

Doctor Grant stated that the Inquisition had supreme jurisdiction over Ecclesiastics. The jurisdiction of the Roman Inquisition was partly criminal, and it was partly a court for advising the Holy See on difficult questions of theology. It exercises general jurisdiction in heresy and in grievous cases of immorality against Ecclesiastics. This took in the whole of the charges, but there were other crimes which fall under the classification of heresy.

The Attorney-General objected to the mere production of a judgment without any proof that Dr. Achilli was before the court, or that there was any proceeding. The document might, therefore, be a mere fabrication from beginning to end.

Lord Campbell said-Thank God, in this country the Inquisition does not, and I hope never shall, exist. (Applause.) But, by the law of nations ample evidence has been given that there is such a tribunal, and, as evidence is now adduced under its seal, there is no difficulty in admitting it quantum valcat. Thank God, the jurisdiction of the Inquisition does not extend into this country-(renewed applause)-but this country, like other civilised countries, recognises the jurisdiction of other independent states, and therefore I have no difficulty in the world in receiving the document now produced. Though it is the first precedent of the kind, I hope I do so without any the slightest degree of danger to the Protestant religion of this country. (Applause.) I hope it will be understood that I have not received this document as I would a judgment of the Court of Admiralty, but simply as evidence of the allegation in the plea.

The original document being in Latin, the follow-

Universal Congregation of the Inquisition, do testify that, after a complete investigation of the proceedings instituted in the Holy Office against Father Hyacinth Achilli, Priest, Religious Professor of the Order of Preachers, it is proved from the same acts that the said Achilli, having been examined by the established authorities, confessed himself guilty of having held carnal intercourse, whilst he was living in the monastery of Viterbo, with many women; also, of having deflowered another who was a virgin in the city of Mount Faliscue, and of having carnally known two other women at Capua. Moreover, it is discovered that he made another girl at Naples a mother, and that the Superior of the Order of eachers paid scudi to another woman who had been corrupted by the same Achilli, in order to make amends for the injuries done. Lastly, I attest that, on account of the crimes of the above named, and other crimes of which mention is made in the acts, after mature and deliberate examination of the heavy charges resulting from the acts, after having weighed the charges put forth, and considered other matters according to custom, and after having mercifully accepted the confession of the accused himself, and his own declaration of the following tenor :--- 'I do not ask not to be chastised, nay, rather I desire to be severely dealt with on my own showing, according as justice demands. I will receive with resignation whatever punishment may be determined upon, and supposing there were wanting sufficient reason for proceeding with greater vigor, I desire that my confession be considered sufficient grounds for punishing me as the said tribunal shall think best.'- Their Eminences the Inquisitors-General, on Wednesday, June 16, 1841, in the Convent of Santa Maria Super Minervam, decreed that the accused Father Hyacinth Achilli, after having been for ever suspended from the celebration of the Sacrifice of the Mass, and for even disabled from any sort of direction of souls, and preaching the Word of God, and deprived of active and passive voice in the government of his Order, and after having had salutary penances imposed upon him, be condemned to remain for three years in some religious house of his Order, of the more strict observance. "Given in testimony of all these facts for the Chancellor's Office of the Holy Office, on this day, September 22, 1851." Sir A. Cockburn was then about to adduce evidence to show that if the defendant's charges against Dr. Achilli were true, their publication was for the public utility, when The Attorney-General said that he would not trouble his learned friend to prove this, but would at once admit it.

to Mr. Reynolds because he at that time was in the habit of to Mr. Reynolds because ne at that time was in the naon of drinking a little too much in the evening, and being drunk. The first time, it appears to me, that he received it with resig-nation. At the second time he became a little displeased.³⁰ On the transactions in Malta—⁶⁷ I did not send Saccares away to the transactions in Malta—" I did not send Saccares away to stille inquiry. I fancy I was not implicated in the charges, because I was in London. I was not dismissed from Malta College for the sins of fornication and immorality, I think. I never prenched against the laws of chastity and morality. I believe in the truths of the Christian religion. I am not an infidel. There was no time when I did not believe in the truths of Christianity." By Lord Campbell—There was never a time when I did not, believe in the Divine mission of Our Saviour. He said he never

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believe in the Divine mission of Our Saviour. He said he never confessed to the brine instant of our barbar of a new print of immora-lities at Viterbo or elsewhere. When asked by the coursel whether he had not been guilty in many other cases, he said-"I have had no intercourse with any woman following the charges against me."

The Attorney-General objected to this. Lord Campbell said he would not compel hum to answer : but the question was proper. The question being again put, he replied-" I could answer

Lord Gampbell thought he was not bound to answer."

During the time you were staying at Naples had you inter-ourse with various women 1-To the same question I give

the same answer as before. Being asked whether he had made any admission to the In-quisition with regard to doctrine, he said-Yes; for instance, I was accused for having taught the doctrine of justification by Faith alone.

Did you, in respect of having so preached, throw yourself on the mercy of the court?-I confessed, and justified myself by St. Thomas Aquinas. 1 did not throw myself upon the mercy of the court.

At a latter period in the day, Sir A. Cockburn said—I now put the same question to you with regard to England that I have done as to other places where you have been. Have you had connection with any other women besides these?

The foreman of the jury-The jury think that is a very unfair question to ask. Lord Campbell-I think that the learned counsel has a per-

Long campoen-1 times that the terrified course has a per-fect right to put it—(slight applause)—though, at the same time, it is a question which the witness is not bound to answer. I think it is not an irrevalent question. Sir A. Cockburu—I will put a specific case. Did you know Louisa Colchester?

Lord Campbell thought that the name of Louisa Colchester

should have been put upon the record if it had been intended to ask any questions about her.

Sir A. Cockburn said that that was impossible, because if the information which the defendant had received was correct, the testimony with her had taken place since the record, was made up. He submitted that he could put this question as a means

of testing the credibility of the witness. Lord Campbell, however, decided that the question could not

Several other witnesses having been called and examined— among these was Mrs. Achilli; but her evidence was of no particular interest—the further hearing was adjourned until next day, when coursel on both sides will be heard.

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Serjeant Wilkins-Was he dismissed ?

Witness-The resolution rather was that he had reand. I returned to Malta in July. The chairman the committee desired me to dismiss Leonini, and Gezzi continued to teach till after I left Malta, when teneturned to the Church of Rome. I have had conatalians with Dr. Achilli, which enable me to say the was well acquainted with the charges against two Priests.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General-Dr. abilit's pupils were Italian seconding Priests. They treased in number from three to seven, including will himself. Crozzi also was one of them, and

The Rev. Alexander Watt, formerly Clerical Se-ways the Malta College, corroborated the evidence the measure of the said of the said of the said of the the preceding witness. He said - Dr. Achilli was arous that I should suppress all the documents, and there them to him and he signed that it should be of no ther them to him, and he stated that it would be of no wto bring them before the committee. The commita however, invited the Bishop of Gibraltar to invessue, but his Lordship declined, on the ground that eccates, one of the principal witnesses and an acthed, had been sent out of the way by Dr. Achilli. le committee, on that representation, deprived Dr. all of his office, and closed the branch of the colthe under his charge. On the 26th of September, is, Dr. Achilli addressed a letter to Lord Shaftesby regretting that his lordship and other members the compatitee allowed him to leave London for his tenn, "so embittered as he was; still, he loved him, but he generally hen as much as ever in the Lord." He had acted come in late at night. Mr. James Vincen the general interests of religion, and God forbid

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General-I have mentioned what I now state only once before. I have been in London for five months, and am a member of the Maltese bar, but do not practice. I was advised to come to England on this alfair by the Vice-Principal of Malta College.

Harriet Harris, Jane Legg, Sarah Wood, all testified to the beastly immorality of Achilli, during his residence in London, but their evidence is too filthy for insertion. From the evidence of Sarah Wood, we copy the following :-

Sarah Wood, a girl nineteen years old, and living with her parents at Windsor, said-I was in the service of Dr. Achilli. I came to his house from an establishment called the House of Mercy, at Windsor, presided over by a Mrs. Tennant. I went into his employment the year before last, and was with him for seven months.

Counsel-Did Dr. Achilli take any liberties with you ?

Witness-Yes, about a fortnight after 1 went. Witness went on to state the circumstances.] walked away and began to cry, when I said I would write to Mrs. Tennant. Counsel-What did he say?

Witness-That I would be a very naughty girl to do, so (laughter.)

Counsel-He gave you a book?

Witness-Yes; a religious book. The title of it was " Come to Jesus" (sensation.) Catherine Foreman, living at Great Smith-street,

Westminster, said-I once lived with a Miss Lambert. at No. 3. St. James's-street, Pall-mall. I lived with her from 1843 to 1849, and temember Dr. Achilli being there in 1847.

Counsel-Did he take any liberties with you?

Witness-He did about six months after he came. [We again pass over a few sentences. The girl had behaved properly, said nothing to Achilli, but left him directly]

Counsel-You are a Catholic. Did you mention those things to your Confessor.

Witness-Yes; and in consequence of the advice which my Confessor gave me I avoided being alone with Doctor Achilli. I used to make the boy wait on him, but he generally sent down for me. He used to

Sir A. Cockburn stated that that was the case for the defendant, and the court then adjourned to the next day (Wednesday). JUNE 23.

The hearing of this case was resumed this morning, and the court was crowded at a very early hour.

Dr. Achilli was placed in the witness-box, and in his examihim, but he generally sent down for me. He used to come in late at night. Mr. James Vincent Harting, a solicitor, said-I He said that he never knew a person of the name Elena Ya-

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MOORE'S Complete Works, with his last Pre-DEVLIN & HERBERT. ADVOCATES, No. 5, Little St. James Street, Montreal. faces, Notes, Moore's Melodies Set to Music, by Sir John Steven-B. DEVLIN, ALEX. HERBERT. son, in parts of Twelve Pages of Music, price Is 3d each. Pebruary 13, 1852. NEW WORKS IN PRESS, H.J. LARKIN, and will shortly be ready:-LEGENDS ON THE COM-MANDMENTS OF GOD. Translated from the French of J. Colin De Plancy. Legends on the Seven Capital Sins. Translated from the French of J. Colin De Plancy. ADVOCATE. No. 27 Little Saint James Street, Montreal. JOHN O'FARRELL. APPROBATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS. ADVOCATE, "We have caused them to be examined, and, according to Office, — Garden Street, next door to the Urseline the report which has been made to us, we have formed the opinion that they may be read with interest and without dan-Convent, near the Court-House. Quebec, May 1, 1851. ger." M. DOHERTY, CANTON HOUSE. ADVOCATE, FAMILY TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR WAREHOUSE. Corner of St. Vincent and St. Thérèse Streets, in the buildings occupied by C. E. Bell, N.P., Montreal. No. 109, Notre Dame Street. SAMUEL COCHRAN invites the attention of Consumers to his Stock of TEAS and COFFEES, which have been selected with the greatest care, and on such terms as to allow him to offer them at unusually low prices. The MACHINERY on the Premises, worked by a Four Horse Power Steam Engine, for Roasting and Grinding Coffee, is on the most approved plan, the Coffee being closely confined in polished metal spheres, which are constantly revelving and oscillating in *heated air chambers*, is prevented imbibling taint from Smoke, danger of partial carbonisation of the Beat and loss of Aroma, so important to Connesseurs, which is further ensured by attention to Grinding at the shortest time prior to Sale. To this claborate process SAMUEL COCHRAN ower the high reputation his Coffee has obtained through a large portion of the Provinces. No. 109, Notre Dame Street. Mr. D. keeps an Office and has a Law Agent at Nelsonville, in the Missisquoi Circuit. JOHN PHELAN'S CHOICE TEA, SUGAR, AND COFFEE STORE, No. 1, Saint Paul Street, near Dalhousie Square. FOR SALE. THREE HUNDRED OIL CLOTH TABLE COVERS. JOSEPH BOESE, Manufacturer, 25, College Street. Sep. 11, 1851. portion of the Provinces. CRYSTALLISED SUGAR (much admired for Coffee), L. P. BOIVIN,

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Manual of Ceremonics,

June 14, 1852.

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