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## CATHOLTG CHRONTGLE

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION
dr. newman's fifth lecture.
(From the Tablet.)
On Monday, June Tth, the Very Rev. Dr. Newman delivered his fifth lecture, the subject of which was, "General Knowledge viewed as one Philoso-
phy," which he introduced with the following remary," whic
"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 scien-
tific or literary subjects. It is supposed that, whaterer a teacher's persuasion may be, whether or not, or witray itself in such lectures or publications as the duties of his office require. Whatever he holds atieus the Supreme Being, His attributes and His
morks, be it truth or error, does not make him hetworks, be it truth or error, does not make him bet-
er or wrorse in experiment or speculation. He can discourse upon plants, or insects, or birds, or the porers of the mind, or language, or historical docu-
ments or literature, or any other such matter of fact, ments, or literature, or any other such matter of fact,
rith equal accurateness and profit, whatever he may rith equal accurateness and profit, whatever he may
determine about matters which are entirely distinct determine a
from them.
iiom them. in answer to this representation I contended last weds that a positive disunion takes place between theologr and secular science, whenever they are not
actually united. Here not to be at peace is 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 knowleige, is not an accidental or a varying heap of accuisisions, but a system, and may be said to be
in equilibibrio, as long as all its portious are sein equilizbrio, as long as an its portions are se-
cured to it. Take away one of them, and that one soimportant in the catalogue as theology, and disorsoimportant in and once ensue. There is no middle ler and ruin at once elisue. Mhere is no mite
state fietween an equilibrium and confusion; one
, one science is ever pressing upon another, unless kept in check, and the only guarantee of truth is the cultivation." In order to extibit the falsity of the opposite system of a divorce between religious and secular knowledge, Dr. Newman gave an analysis of an arlicie 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 unicersity by instancing the study of religion from a unirersity by instancing the study of
surgery, of music, cr of grammar. A student might surgery, of music, cr of grammar. A student might
hear Sir Astley Cooper lecture on the reduction of hear sir Astey Cooper lecture on the reduction of
iractures, or attend a class of Mr. Hamilton's on iractures, or attend a class of Mr. Hamilton's on
French or grammar ; few people cared whether the Frexch or grammar ; feww people cared whether the
music master, or dancing master, or Itatian master, mussic master, or dancing master, or Matician master,
who atended their families was a Protestant, or a French philosophler, or a Catholic. Dr. Newman, aiter pointing out the weakness of the illustration, sirgery, music, and grammar being affairs of skill and
nemory, nol of philosophy, slowed that people who memory, nol of philosophy, showed that people who
rould argue thus did not arise to the idea ot a unirersity. It was with them a sort of bazaar or pantechnicon, where wares of all kiods were thrown together independent of each other, a fortuitous heap
of acquisitions and accomplishents destitute of any general principles or constituent juens. What was
 of the age are not the development of definite principles, but accidental results of discordant and simultaneous action, of committecs aud boards, composed of men each of whom has bis own interests and
riews, and to gin riews, and to grain sometbiag his own way is obliged
to sacrifice a good deal to every one else. The to sacerifice a good deal to every one else. The
wroks of the age were accumulations from without, torks of the age were accumulations from without,
not the grovith of a principle from swithin. A philosophical comprchensiveness, an orderly expansiveness, an elastic constructiveness, men had lost them, be-
cause they had lost the idea of unity-because they cause they bad lost the idea of unity-because they
cut of the heaud of a living thing, and think it percut of the heau of a living thing, and think it per-
feet all but the head. They thought if they but get logether sufficient hunds, and arrange in one locality a suite of distinct lecture rooms, they had at once
founded ? slanded with anversity. Catholicity, on the contrary,
idei, and educates on a type, regardsinth with tani idea, and educates on a type, regard-
ing university for sciences, colilecting wilat each
science is many things brought into one, matter-the grasp of der of the sciences governed by an harmony and or-sclolastic-language, a formz impressed on the va-
ficus pursuits and emploged.
To expla
Tor explain what he meant by the application of a form to knowledge, Dr. Newman used the following. of Worship :-
"We all understand how worship is one idee, and hor it is made up of many things, some being essen+
tial to it, and all subservient. Its essence is the Iifing y of the heart to God; if it be no morer than
this, still this is cnoogh, and nothing more is neces-
sary. But view it as brought out in some solemn
rite or public ceremonial; the essence is the same rite or public ceremonial; the essence is the same, will say it is Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament, or a devotion in honor of some Saint; it is theres stiil, but, first, it is the lifting up, not of the
heart, but of many all at once; next, it is the devoheart, but of many all at once; next, it is the devo-
tion, not of tearls onlt but of bodies too $;$ not of tion, not of hearts only, but of bodies too ; not of
eyes only, or lands only, or voices only, or knees eyss only, or hands only, or voices onty, of der
only, but of the whole man ; and next, the derotion passes 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 solemp, of instruments, as well as voices, till all the senses overllow with the idea of devotion. Is the music derotion? as the Protestant inquires; is the incense derotion?
are candles devotion ? words spes? or are lowers? are vestments? or them spoken? or genuifections? Not any one of or howers with restments ? or restrents with mus? Nothing whaterer; ench distinct ins wis masic dependent of the rest. The flowers are the work of nature, and are elaborated in the garden; the candles come of the soft wax, which the 'Apis Mater' (as the Caurch beautifuly sings), which the
teeming bee fashions; the vestments have been wroughit in the loons of Lyons, or Vienna, or Naples, and haye been brought orer sea at great cost; t 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 lise and to which they minister? Take away that idea, and what are they worth? the whole pageant be-
comes a mummery. The worslip made them one; comes a mummery. The worslip made then one; but supposing no ove in that assemblage, however large, to beliere, or to love, or to pray, or to give
thanks, supposing the musicians did but play and sing, thauks, suiposing the musicians did but play and sing,
and the sacristan thought of nothing but bis flowers, and the sacristan thought of nothing but his flowers,
ights, and incense, and. the priest in cope and stole, hights, and incense, and. the priest in cope and stole, what they wan onhers, had wo hor, not What they were outwardy acting, let the fowers be weetest, and he light brightest, and the vestincent
costliest, still who would call it an act of worship at all? Would it not be a show, a make-belief, an hypocrisy? Why? Because the one idea was away which gare life, and force, and an barmonious understanding, and an individuality, to many things at once, independent of that idea.
"Such is the virtue of a 'form;' the lifting up of the beart to God is the living principle of this soparts; rather it imparts to each a dignity by giving it parts; rather it imparts to each a dignity by giving it
a maning ; it moulds, inspires, individualizess a whole. It stands torvards the separate elements which it uses as the soul is to the body. It is the presence to the make up the luman frame.
The "form," then, is the living principle wiich makes hings one whole, and separates them irom eveJindy dise. the same things, viewed separately, will
wider when they are taken and amalgamated by different forms. Dr. Nemman made this an important 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 constiuuted makes them so periectly distinct that the latter could not be devcloped into the former. Again, bally the an ordinary Cbristian. Eating, sleeping, talking, walking, may be neither good nor bad, viewed in their bare idea ; but the same actions, done by different persons, may be utterly different in character
and effect, good in one, bad in another. He illusand effect, good in one, bad in another. He illus-
rated this in various ways, and at lenglh brought it trated this in various wafs, and at length brought it to bear on the subject of elducation, in which be
slowed that externally the subject-matter of different uupiversities might be the same ; the Christian vidences, classics, much more experimental science, nogern in instory, and blography, may be pright and ace, as portions of one sysuseful in their proper place, as portions of one sys
tem of knomedede, but dangerous and inexpedient in another, because they come differently, in a difierent onnection, at a different time, with a different drift, romin a different spirit in the one and the other.Thus, then," sail the Very Rer. Iecturer, "I an sumpose it to be asked me, how it could matter to the pupil who it was taught him such indifierent 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; because it takes a color from the whole system to n that system, ani another cording, then, as a teacher is under the infuence, or
in the serrice of this system or that, so does the
drift, or at least the practical efiect of his teaching drif, or at east the practical efliect of his teaching or Aristote poetry as Plato, though losic las fixed principles, and poetry its acknowledged ornaments: and, in saying this, it will be obserred $I$ am claiming for theology nothing singular or speciat, or which is not partalken by other sciences in their mea-
sure. As far as I have the hierto the surc. As far as I have gone hitherto, they all go to make up one whole, differing only according to their relative importance. Far, indeed, am I from laving
intended to convey the notion, in the illustrations I hare been using, that it tstands to other knowledge a the soul to the body; or that other sciences are bu its instruments and appendages, as the whole ceremo-
nial of worship is but the expression of inward denial of worship is but the expression of inward de-
rotion. This would be, I conceive, to conmit 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 branches. Theology is the lighest inded ond branches. Theology is the highest, indeed, and dom of any secular science in its with the real free partment. This will be clearer as I proceed; at present I have been only pointing out the interaal sympathy which exists between all branches of knowledge whaterer, and the danger resulting to knowledge in consequence, to which a university is dedicated. Not science only, not literature only, not theology oilly, neither abstract knowledge simply, nor experisical nor historical hor material, neither metaphy taken into account in a university as being the special seat of that large philosophy which embraces and licates truth of every kind, and every method or attaning it.
ofte: absointely excluding religion, universities mighth teach a certain modicum of it, iohich peopie imagine Cathoes and Protestants hold in common:
There are many persons to be found who maintain that religion should not be introduced at a! into course of education, so there are many; too, who lhink a compromise may be efiected between such as vould and sucty as would not introduce it, by introducing a certain portion, and nothing beyond it; and 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 between contrary systems of religion, and any unseemly controversy between parties who, however they may differ, will gain nothing by disputing. Now, I repect the motives of such persons too much not to give ny best attention to the expedient which they proreligion at all in education, or this 'general religion,' as they call it; in either case peace and chaxity, which are the objects they profess, are of too henrenis anare not to give a sort of dignity even to those
who puisue them by impossible roads; still I thiuk it very plain that the same considerations which are decisire against the exclusion of religion from educa tion, are decisive also against its generalisation or nutilation, for the words have practically the same meaning. General religion is in fact no religion at
all. Let not the conclusion be thought barsh, to which I am carried on by the principles I lave been aying down in the former part of this discourse ; but hus it stands, I think, beyond dispute, that those principles being pre-supposed, Catliolics and Protest-
ants, vieved as bodics, hold nothing in common in ants, viewed as bodies, hold nothing in co
religion, however they may seem to do so."
He refuted this notion of teaching "general reliyion by showing that all branches of knowledge constitute wioles, and that to teach haif of any whole is really to ieach no part of it. In poititics it is so nigs and tories bave general tenets but no rea moult of a whis wother in the meno of or Religion was just the same; "the Incarnation" was Religion was juss the same, the Incarmation was held, and to one who did not hold that Christ is in the Blessed Sacrament, and that Mary is the Mothe of God. Mahometans, Jews and Catholics have all doctrines in common, but they are grafted on different ideas; they are not the same as living and to dispose of what might at first sight seem an objecfion ta this vieiv, riz., that as a matter of fact, people have been educated in Protestant places of education, and yet not lost their Faith, and that Anglicans licity do appear to hold portions of the Catholic Faith. These objections he met as follows:"It is true, too, that youth can be edicated a
mixed colleges of thic kind that I am supposing-naf, at Protestant colleges, and yet may come out of them
 profess Catholic doctrines, do truly hold it in the same sense as hat in which a Catholic holds in, I grant all this, but I maintain, at the same time, that such cases are exceptional; the case of individuals is one tlung, 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 plilosophies. It would be both unreasonable and shallow to deny it. Men doubtess 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 duriug the progress hare
changed their external profession. Thus one school changed their external profession. Thus one school or party comes out of another; truth out of error,
error out of truth; water, according to the error out of truth; water, according to the proverb,
clokes, and good comes from Nazareth. Thus, clokes, and good comes from Nazareth. Thus,
eternally distinct as orthodoxy is from heresy, the eternally distinct as orthodoxy is from heresy, whe
most Catholic Falhers, and the worst of heresiarclus, most Cathoric Faihers, and the worst of heresiarcliss:
belong to the same teaching, or the same ecclesiastibelong to the same teaching, or the same ecclesiasti-
cal party. St. Clirysostom comes of that Syrian cal party, St. Cirysostom comes of that syrina
theology, which is more properly represented by the beteredox Diodorus and Theodore. Eutyches, Dioscorus, and their faction, are closely connected in history with St. Cyril of Alexandria. The whole being born and growing out of another; thougli ideas are individual. Some of the greatert, names in many various departminents of exceclence, metansysi-
cal, political, or imaginative, fave come out ot schiools of a very different claracter from their own. Thus Aristotle is a pupil of the academy, and the Master of the Sentences is a hearer of Peter Abelad. In like manner, take a very different science: I have great master, Beethoven, are written on the tgpe of Haydu, and that not until a certain date did be coinpose in the style emphatically his own. The case is the same with public men ; they are called incoosistent, when they are but unlearning their first educa tion. In such circumstances, as in the instance of the lamented Sir R. Peel, a tinine must elapse before the mind is able to discrimnate for itself between wha is really his own and what it has merely inherited. "Now what is its state, whatever be the sabject,
matter on which it is employed, in the course oi this process of change? For a time, perhaps, the mind remains contented in home of its youth, wher originally it found itself, till in due season the specia
idea, however it cane, by it which is idea, however it came by it, which is ultimately to form and rule it, begius to stir; and gradually ener-
gising mose and more, and growing and expandijg, it gising more and more, and growing and expandiag,
suddenly bursts the bonds of that external profesion sudich, though its first, was never really its proper which, though its hrst, was never really its prope which it. Dumb man thisk it usesthely gaag Which it has inberied, and thinks it certianly true of thinking are germinatiar, and ramifying and peate trating into the old teachiur which only in name trating into the old teachays waic. only in name
belongs to it; till its esternal uranifestations are plainly inconsistent with each otber, though sooner in the apprehension of others than its own-nay, perntly, by way of keeping in check, or guarding the new piews, which are opening upon it, and which startle it by ther strangeness. What happens in science, plilosophly, politics, or the arts, may happen, $I$ say, in religion too; there isssich a thing as an incohate Faith or incomplete creed, which is not yet fully Catiolic, yet is Catholic as iar as it goes, tends to Catholicism, and is in the way to
reach it, whether in the event it actually is happy reach it, whether in the event it actually is happy
enough to reaeh it or not. And from the beginning enough to reach it or not. And from the beginning
such a creed, such a theology was, I grant, the wart such a creed, such a theology was, I grant, the wore
of a supernatural principle, which, exercising itself of a superaatural principle, which, exercising itself Irrst in the rudiments of truth, finished io its perfec principle of grace is present, and 'in what not, except principle of grace is present, and in what not, excent
by the event; but wherever it is, whether it can bo ascertained by man, or not, whether it reaches i: destination, which is Catholicity, or whether it ultimately frustrated and fails, still, in ceery case, the to ber, becouse it work as her ow, to ber, because it is recognised by all men, even eno
inies, to belong to her, because it comes of that Divine power, which is given to her in fullness, ad because it anticipates portions of that Divine cree which is cmmmitted to lier infallibility, as an everlast ing deposit. And in this sense it is perfectly tri that a Protestant may hold and teach one doctrine of Catholicism wittrout holding or teaching anothe; but then, as I have said, be is in the way to hold if he does not, and till he does. Nay, he is alread if he does not, and till he does. Nay, he is arready
reaching forward to the whole truth; from the pery

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

circumstance of his really grasping any part of it. So is the
strongly do $I$ feel chis, hat I account it no paradox formed
to say that, let a man but master the one doctrine rith which I began these discourses, the Being of a God, let him really and truly, and not in words only
or by sinherited profession, or in the conclusions of or by inherited profession, or in the conclusions theist, and he is alr
towrards Catholicism?"
He allowed all tlis with regard to individuals, but we had to deal, not with individuals, but with systems; se could not legisiate for exceptions, and we must jugge of parties sion their principles, not rom the
character of this or that indifidual whien they are put forward for an occasion. "Half the evil that happens in public anfairs arises from the mistake of measuring parties, not by their linstory and by their
position, but by their accidental manifestations of the moinent, the place, or the person." So it was with
the so-called appronches of heterodox bodies towards Catholicism ; and so with the expressions of admiration sometimes used by liberal plilosophers towards
the Catholic Clurch, whien in principle and system hey were totally irreconcileable. " "This is why some persons have been so taken by surprise at the late outburst against us in England, because chey
cied men would be better than their systems." "I men would be better than their systems." "I allow all his as regards individuals; but 1 hav
not to do with individual teachers in this discourse but with systems, institutions, bodies of men. There naking their Catholic. purils Protestant, lead on their rotestant pupils to Catholicisn; but we cannot before the cvent where those exceptional cases are to be found. As to bodies of men, political or religious, re may sately say that they are what tley profess to would be safe, we must look to their principles, not to this or that individual, whom they can put forward for an octairs arises. from the mistake of measuring parties, not by their history and by their position, but by their or the person. Who would say, for instance, that the Evangelical Church of Prussia bad any real affinities
to Catholicism ; and yet. 1. Catholicism; and yet how many fine words do posed to the Church do they seem till they are crossexamined and their, radical heterodoxy brouglit to riew: It is not so many years since, hat.by means their coum noctrins, as hiey would call them, hey persuaded an Ecclesiastical body; as different
from them as any Protestant body which could be be named-I mean the ruling party in the EstablishEpiscopal See. at Jerusalem, a project as absure as "Suct,
xcellent men in the Anglican Church hare made to bring about a better understanding between: the Greels or Russians and their own communion, as if Protessant Establishment on another; or the process of jnining them were anything short of the impossible
exploit of fusing two individuals into one. And the促 so-called approache of heterodox bodies or institutions towards Catholicsu:: Mea may have glowing maginations, warm ittle aware themselires. how far they are removed om Catholicism ; they may eren style themselve ins frienus, and be disappointed, it does not recognise hem; they may admire its doctrines, they may thin the while they may have notling whatever of that he whine they may hare nothing whatever or that
form, idea, type of Catholicism, eren in its incolate oadition, 1 have allowed to some individual anong them. Such are liberal politicians, and libera nultitude to be one with cither part nor lot with the Candolic Clurch Many poet, many a brilliant writer, of this or the past been thouglit to understand the Mother of Saints on no better ground than this superficial survey of some portion of her lineaments. This is why some persons gainst us in England, because they fancied men rould be better than their systems. This is why we have to lament, in times past and present, the resolute holding off from ins of learned men in the Establisiment, sho seemed or seem to come nearest to us.
Pearson, or Bull, or Beveridge, almost touches the ates of the Divine city, yet he gropes from them in ain; for such men are formed on a different type rom the Catholic, and the most Catholic of their Joctrines are not Catholic in them. In vain are the
most Ecclesiastical thoughts, the most ample concesfraternal sentivents, if they are not an initegral part of tlat intellectual and moral form wlich is ultimately from Divine grace, and of which Faith, not carnal os in the case of those man who as time roes on afier appearing to approach the Clurch, recede from their detection to Catholics who hot nappen to be near them. These are conscious in them of somelthing or other different from Catholicism, a bearing, or an aspect, or a tone, which they cannot indeed analyse or may not be able to put their fanger on a single definite error; but in proportion to the clearness of their spiritual discernment, or the exactness of their theology, do they recognise either the incipient here-
siarch within the Churcli's pale, or the unhopeful enquirer outside of it. Whicherer he be, lie lhas nade a wrong start; and however long the rood hit been, he has to go back and begin again. So it
with the bodies, institutions, and systems of which

The learned President concluded as follows :"And now, gentlemen, I Thave arived at lile end
of my subject. It lias come before us so prominently during the course of the discussion, that to said many times alrealy. The Catholic creed is one whole--and plilosophy agan is one whlole; each
may be conpared to an may be conpared to an iudividual, to which nothing
can be added, from which nothing can be taken away. They may he professed, they may not be
professed, but there is no middle eround between professing and not $p$ prefessing: $A$ university, so called, the nature of the case, untrue both to the Church and to puilosophy."

ACHILLI v. NEWMAN.
court of eueen's bench, london, juse 21 (Sittings at Nisi Irins, before Lord Campbell and a Special Jury.)
The Queen on the Proseculion of Giovann: Giacinta Actillh, v. Joln. Henry Nevoman.
The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General and Mr. T. F. Elis appeared for the Crown : and Sir
A. E. Cockburn, Mr. Serjeant Wilkins, Mr. Bramvell, Q.C., Mr. Addison, and Mr. Badeley for the
defendant.
Michaclmas term last the court had granted bave ha a cimina to libal ginst the Messrs. Burns a Dr. Acill in a a limet patithed by them on the present Position of Catholics in England, adHenry Newman D.D., Priest of the Congre of St: Puilif Neri. Lecture V. Logical Inconsistency of the Protestant Vierri" Subsequently, libel, and his na situted for that of the Messrs. Burns and Lambert. Mr. Elis opened the pleadings. This was a criminal information filed by her-Majesty's coroner against John Heinry Newnan; chargivg 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

That before the composing and publishing of the said alleged libel, to wit on the ist January, 1830,
\&c., the said $G$. G . Aclilli was an infidel, to wit at Westminster, in the county of Middlesex ised the functions of G. G. Achill was and exercised the functions of a Priest of the Church of
Rome at Yiterbo, Capua, Naples, and elsewhere, and whilst such Priest, sce he secretly abandone and disbelie red the peculiar doctrines of the Church fessing clastity and purity of life, be committed the several acts of fornication, adultery, and impurity hypocrite.
"3. That the said G. G. Achilli was a profigate of St . Dominic, or Friars Preachers of the Order vorss of clastity, porerty; and obedience, he committed the sereral acts of fornication and. impurity hereinafter mentioned

That the said G. G. Achilli had a faculty to was, for certain misconduct den, as early as 1826 , period of the Order, one F. Velzi, but which misconduct was concealed and suppressed by the said
Superior, and is to the said J. H. Nesman unknown Superior, and is to the said J. H. Newman unknown.
" 5 . That the said G. G. Achilli, in 1826 , was a riar of the Order of St: Dominick, it the Conrent of Gradi, at Viterbo, and, contrary to his duty as sucb Friar, neglected to attend Diviue Service in
the choir, and, without the permission of lis Sune he choir, and, without the permission of lis supe-
ior, had frequent intercourse with persons not beonging to the said Order, and so in 1827 Lad a
6. That the said G. G. Achilli, in Februar 1831, at Viterbo, seduced, \&c., one Ellen Valente then being claste and ummarried, and of the age
eighteen years, and then and there robbed her " 7 . Thar the said G. G. Aciilli, at Viterbo, duced, \&ic., one Rosi di Alessandria, then being chaste and unmarried, of the age of twenty-eight years, and on the 1st of September, 1833, at Vibefore the Bishop of Viterbo
" 8 . That the said G. G. Achilli, on the 1st July,
1834, at Viterbo, seduced, Sc., a certain other young roman of the age of twenty-four years, whose name o the said J.H. Newman unknown.
9. That the said G. G. Achilli, at Viterbo and in the neighborhood, committed sins similar or worse, and seduced \&c., one Vincenza Guerra, then being laste and unmarried, also another woman, then being Nesvma Neeman unknown, and that the said G. G. Achilli Holy Office, or Inquisition, found guilty of the said everal offiences.
"10. That
Tanuary, 1835, being a Friar of the on the 1st of Dominick, at Capua, seduced, \&c., a certain of St woman being chaste and unmarried, whose name is to the said J. H. Newman unknown.
11. That the said $G$. G. Achilli, on the 1st of January, 1840 , at Naples, seduced, \&c., one Maria age, \&c.
al 12.
seduced. \& A the place where the said G. G. Achill sacristy of the Clurech of Gradi at Viterbo, and that the day on which he seduced, \&ec., the siid female luid at Naples was Good Friday, in tle year 1840.
"13. That the said G. G. Achilli, being a Pries
I the Church of Rome, at Rome, Capua, Naple of the Church of Rome, at Rome, Capua, Naples
and Manta. spoke and tanght anainst the truth of and also against the laws of morality, to wit, the moral. obligation of clastity and continence, an
thereby did pervert one Luigi de Sanctus, one For thereby did pervert one Luigi de Sanctus, one For-
tunato Saccares, and the suid Rosal di- Alessandria, the said Elena Valenta, and the snid Maria Giovanua obedience to such laws.
"14. That on the 2nd of July, 1843, at Corfu one Marianna Crisalifi the 'wifé of one ' romoni, a tailor ; and afterwards, on the 1st of Aug.,
ron
1843, habited and committed adultery with one Albina, the lawful mife of one Vincenzo Coriboni, a chorus-
singer; and publicly travelled about with her from Corfin to Zante.
15. That on the 1st of May, 1848, and for 12 months preceding, the said G. F. Achilili held the lege, to wit, St. Julian's College, at Matta, and during that period lindered and frustrated an investigition' then pending hefore Messrs. Fadfield and Brien officers of the College, coucerning clarges of for
nication and other gross imnoratily against one For tuation and other gross imnioratily against one For-
tunato Saccares and one Pietro Leonini, in whic charges the said G. G Achilli was also implicated, b sending away the said Fortunato Saccares 10 Sicily, and
comminteee of the said college, dismissed the said $G$. G. Achilli from his said office of professor, and that the said G. G. Achilli was dismissed as well for hindering and frustrating the said investigation as for the sereisbefore mentioned, but whicli the said cominit tee were then unwilling to, and have still forborne to state and describe, and cannot get themselves to describe specifically.
"16. That the said G. G. Achilli, in the years did atten, and 1851, being resiuent in London, chaste and unmarried one Harriet Harris, then being and indecently as well to the said Harriet Harris is to one Jane Legg, one Sarah Wood, one Catherine thereof; and of the sail. soray, and meters liere inbefore set forth, the said G. G. Acliill was guilty of extraordinary depravity, and was and is the scan-
dal of Catholicism: "al of Catholicism
"17. That the said G. G. Aclilli was a profigate by the commission of the said acts of profligacy, and " 18. "That the said $G$ unbeliever and a hypocrite 18. That the said G. G. Achill, at the Convent of Gradi, at Viterbo, in the year 1836, continually ase stad comsent furing Divine Service, and was a
the said convent requenter of private houses, contrary to the rules he said Order of Saint Dominic, and lad thereb give- one nce la wivers lay persons not menbers o
the soid Order, whose names are to the said J. H. Newman úknown
"19. That, on the 16th day of June, 1841, a Kome, by the Court of the Holy Ofice, or Inquisicelebration of Mass Achilli was suspended from the souls, and from preaching and hearino contessions and from exercising the sacerdotal office.
duced the said Rosa di Alessandria, at Viterbo se
the age twenty-eight years, on the 1st of Septem-
ber, 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
police at Viterbo, it is declared that the said G. G. poice at ititerbo, it is declared that the said G . G to the said father of the said young woman.
an offial on the bolice at Naples and ber report of the officers of and documents of the seing amongst the archives said G. G. Achilli was reported and declared to be known for habitual incontiaency at Naples.
" 22 . That after the said G. G. Achilli had se Nicho Garamoni, the criso diti, the wife of the said Nicho Garamoni, the tailor, on ihe 3rd of July,
1843, the name of the said G. G. Achilli came before the civil tribunal at Corfu in respect of the said crime of adultery, that is to say, that Nicolo Gara petition to the court, praying that a petition presented ected, upon the ground that the said Marianna liad been guilty of adultery with the said G. G. Achilli,
"23. That the said G. G. Acliilli, on the 1st of January, 1850, and on divers ollher days, though knowing -himself to have been guilty of the several
ofiences aforesaid, did deny them all ; and that the said G. G. Aclilli, when he committed the said of fences, and thereby was, in fact, ravening after sin,
did profess and pretend to be seeking after truth; did profess and pretend to be seeking after truth
and that by reason of the said offences the said $G$ G. Achilli was and is a proof that Priests may fall his said ofiences the uuvorthy to be believed in respect of the charges by him made against the doctrines and discipline of the snme. And so the sail J. H. Newman says that the soid alleged libel consists of allegations true in substance and in fact, and of fair and reasonable cominents thereon.

And mee said J. If. Newman further saith, that it was for: the public benefit that the maiters therein contained should be published, beciause le says thiat
great excitement prevailed, and nunerous nyisic dia great excitement prevailed, and numerous public dis-
cussions had been held in divers places in England,
on divers matterso ocontroversy between the Clurches
of England and Rome, with respect to which it mporiant the truth should be known, to which it wa as the sail G. G. Acliilli took a proninent part in sulc, discussions, and his opinion and testimony were by many persons appealed to and relied on as of a person of character and respectability - with reference the purpose of more effectually exanining and ascer aining the truth, that hie matters in the said allemed night more fully appear that the opinuon ond test might more fully appear that the opiuion and lesti-
mony of the said $G$. G. Aclilli were not of credit or consideration by reason of his prexioug misconduct; and also because thesos said $G$ b. G. Acetilis Brighton, Bath, Cambridee, Hunghan, Jeamington, nd elsewluere, endeavoring. by poon, Winchester wring, to excite distord and animosity towards her Majesty's Calloolic subjects, and agninst the religio and practice of persons professing the Catholic rcligion, against the peace of our said lady the Queen, diminishing of such ditancerd and animusily, to the to reserve the peace of our said lady the Queen, that he said matters should be publishied and known to ail the liege subjects of our saill lady the Queen; and also because the said G. G. Actilli had impropery preteniled to such subjects that he was person innocent of the said crimes and misconduct, and that he was" Ereatly injured by the said foreign cctesiast:cal ribunals, and that he laut been persecuted and oppressed by the Callofic Clurch and by religious opinis. and that be wis iteount of his religious opinions, and that he was a martyr on ac-
count of his religious opinions, and by means of such mproper of their being ionorant of the said misos, by reason soid G. G. Achill it the beair misconduct of the mportance and for the public be and was or pubbic mpropriety and for the public benenit to expose the o prevent the said subjects being deciecences, and seceive and misof the said G. G. Achilli and his conduct made nnown to such subjects and the public in general.-
 indness and give assistance to the said $G$. $G$. Achilli, on the ground of his having been harshly, and unnastly treated liy the said Court of the Holy Offec, Order of St. Dominic the sait Superior of the said ras a person deserving of bindness and assistance and it was for the benefit of the public that the said ingters should be published for the purpose of showing that the said G. G. Achillit lad been treated fairly and properily, and according to bis deserts, by the said
court and the said Superior, and that the said $G$. G . Achilli is a person wholly undescerving of kindess and assistance;' and because the said G. G. Aclilli and ablaned again to obtain preferment and employment of publie irust and conficence,
which he was unfit to obtain by reason of the said matters, and which lie had obtained; and was likely oo obtain, only by reason of the said matters being H. Newman says be publisthed the said alleged libel, as he lawfully mighli, for the causes aforesaid, and Wherefore he prays judyment, sic.
The Attorney-General then addressed the jury for The prosecution.
Sir A. E. Co on bohis sides then left belialf of the defendant. Then addressed the jury on ceeded to give an outline of the early career of J ). Achinti, as stated in the affidavit he filed when the
criminal information was applied for and be then criminal information was applied for; and he then first accusation against 'Dr. Aclililli was that he had robbed of her rirtue and claracter a young woman
of 18 at Viterbo. Her name was Elena Valente. Slee is navv, and has been for some ycars, a married im and on former occasions demanod here to-day. Dr. Newman was not the author of this stary, but it was made the subject of investigation, and punishment was awarded to Dr. Achilili upon lier from time' to tine and endeavored to seduce her, or years, till ly a racter was retrieved. The libel charges that in the year 1833 Dr. Aclillti committed another such crime ; that was the case of Rosa Allessandria; and ano . For these crimes he ras ne livel charges that "in the year 1826 I was deprived of my faculty to lecture for an offence which my superiors dia their best to conceal." In that it appeared to be some mistake as to the date ; but the fact ras.
that lie was so denrived. It says, "and who, in 1847, hay aready received the reputation of a scandalous terbo till the year 1833, when some proceedings werc instituted against him in the coirt of the Bishop for ats or finontinency, and he went to Rome. He He tha
sirong friends at Rome, the matter was hushed up, and he became prouessor ot the Minerra Ca remained there a year, and then proceealied
Capua, an he tales, at jhe invitation of the Cardinal, who iuvited him togo and preach the Lent sermonsu
Capua. No doulth he was then, sa he is now, celebrated fur his talent in preachting, however liftle migh arnitarce of that when you cousider his prac fices in private life. ln the year 1835 he weint
Cappan, and passed his time for two or three years beween Capui and Naples. There were yet two more
these zinses, which form the sulject of this libel. these enses, Which form the sublect of this libe
Tern that son of St: Dominic, who is known to have
lean, By his own confession he admitted that he Maria Giovanni Principe. She is married now, and is bere ; you will bear 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 Ecclesias fical Court, and was known to Dr. Actilli. himsel. seems that in the year 'i839 he separatel from the
Dominican Order, to which he had beui, up to that tume, attached. He went on preaching in Capua, but acts, that it was necessary to bring these things before the Superior Conr, and he was sentenceu. to thre yaars sutspenise rigorous religious houses. This did not suit Dr. Achilli, and he began to meditate recessiod. The fact of these proceedings came to the ears
evell of the court of Rome. He was demanded frum Naples, and brought before the court of the Inquisihon, and chat ruceedings here scandals. Thave the recoid of the proceedings here, whe contains the con-
fession of Dr. Achilli himseli, who was sentenced by the Ecclesiastical Court of the Inquisition to perpetual earing confessions, \&c., and to three years' seclusion in one of the more rigorous religious houses. He reto be passed in doing penance. But this did not suit In his book he said he went to Nizarro to arrange his private affats. He dit of in haste to Ancona, and, meeting with a gentheman, he got his name inserted in his passport, and
went with him to Corfu. He now openly secedes from he Roman Catholic religion, and professes to have opted the pure trath of Protestantism. At Corlled an Italian Church, but there he soon gol into a scrape, having been gailly of adultery
will the wife of a tailor. om his wife, and had been adjudged to allow her 2 s is wife, and watched her house at night, with the bis wife, and clearing up his suspicions, and one night, at
jill
half-past eleven o'clock, he saw a parson come there, ot in the dress of a Priest, but in an ordinary dress.
ie seized holl of the party, and holding up a light, he fund that it was Dr. Achilli. The tailor then appealed bae court, but the affair was compromised, and
was agreed that the husband should pay no more
money, and that the wile should be relieved from the charge. We had this man here, but he was obliged hole of the transaction, and he will prove that $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{r}}$. Aobilli was that man. I have also the transcript of
the proceedings, which will establish the assertion made in the liflel. that your name came before the cor his scandal he went to Zante. At that time he made the acquaimance of a chorus-singer named
Coriboni. The wife of this man was a woman of
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 to was desirous of establishing this reformed Italian Church under that mission, which he boasts in his
non of having received from Heaven. He there applied to a genileman named Reynolds, who held an ofscriber. Dr. Achilli interested the Vice-Governor
of the island, Colonel Ford, anil having obtained considerable subscriptions, the church was opened. Mr.
Reynolds happened to know something of this Madame
Coriboni. Her ctaracter was open and notorious, and yol, 10 Mr. Reyuold's astonishunent, when he went to the church, he found the wife officiating as peiv-
opener, and the husband as clerk. He thereupon
remonstrated with Dr. Achilli, (I have Mr. Reynolds here, and will put him ins the bos,) upon which Dr. Magdalen, and intended to lead a pure and virtuous
fife. Mr. Heynods hardly knew what to make of his ; but it so happened that his house was opposite
Or. Achilli's, witere there was a laundry in which the woman worked. From what was seen going on be-
tween Dr. Achilli aud this woman it became necessary to close the blinds of this and the adjoining
louses. No doutt was left that a criminal intercuurse
subsisterthetween them remoustratel, but as Dr. Achilli persisted in keeping her in ins house, they would have no more to do with
dim, and the congreration was broken up. Dr.
fehillithen wento Malta, and came to England. At hal time an attempt was being made to eslablish a college at Maita. A body of gentlemen, at the head
of whom was the Entl of Slatiesbury (a nobleman
who Whio was at the heat of every benevolent undertakings which was calculated to promote the moral, social, to ostablish a collere there for seneral instruction, anid
it was arranged that Dr. Achilli should be the theoloIt was arranged that Dr. Achilli should be the heolo-
gical professor, at the college. He goes to Malaa
where he is associated with oilhers Where he is associated with others, two of whom were
Priests, narned Sucerares and Leonini, who Had beent
Nmewhat tou hastily adopted at this coliege Nowhat tou hastily adopted at this college. A per-
son named Kavisi, who hadl been an Armenian Priest, and lied from the Roman Catholic authoritieg, was a
member of the college, and he hide not been ong there
before he made charges arist his fellow-tatorers, imolving Dr. Achilli, as well as Saccares and Lennint.
Dr. Achilli was only so far connected with them that
lia wes sid to ho was said to have connived at their coudnct. These
charges were hy Messrs. Hadfield anul Wate tmunsmit charges were hy Messrs. Hadfield and Watt transmit-
led to London; ant hs Saccares and Leonini, as well
 Leorge consisted of a statement, which Saceares








that course of lecturing aud writing, and holding up tio
hantred and disgrust the doctrines and practices of the
Roman Catholic Church, whlich he has sine pursued Roman Cathoic Church, whith he has sinee pursued
In the year 1849, being at Rome during the time o the revolution, a time when anarchy prevailed, he there marisied a lady named Heley. At he frrst haue
 vant named Harriet Harris. He made use of every
effort to seduce that young woman. Though not succensfifl with her he waa successful with another,
uamed Jane Legat uramed Jane Legg. He took a house at No. H1,
Shatilesbury-terrace, Pimitico. Jane Leags was there; she yielded to his solicitations, nud became with child.
But 1 believe not only Dr. Achilli, but a: friend of liis But i believe not only Dr. Achilli, but af friend of hisis
also, who was there, had connection with her. She went away, and had a chiild, who dion died of the sinall.
pox, and $j$ a appearect that thought Dr Achill ie anything for ner, he never denied that he had to do with her. He had another servant, Sarah Wood,
whom he seduced, and another, mamed Catherine Gorman, with whom be did not succeed. $1 f$ these with
nesses are to be believed, when you see the nesses are to be believed, when you see them in the
boo-if when a married mant, and removed from these demoralising examples which le winessed when in the convents of the Dominican Order-having lefthhat polluted atmosphere for the purer atmosphere of the belesiant to berch matr inuping allied himself in what he every woman the instrument of his lust, that will
thruw so thruy some light upon his condnct, and will, I think,
lead you to believe that these charges are well lead you to believe that lhese charyes are well
founded. dnd if these things be soo $I$ ask whether
those whose Church is denand nut justified in holding them up to the people of this reaim, whio are to julge of the troul of his reniegen--
tations in order that they may judge of the credit 10 be tations in order thal they may judge of the credit to be
attached to the evidence of such a witness? may judge whether the Catholic Church is that foul
nest of are not invented by bim in order to conceal the reasons and the fact of how he ceased to be a member of
thai Church? Having been brought to justice, and reduced o penanaee and submissian, he toxes cale not
to bring forward this in his narrailive, for if he did he comingat no credit would be allached to staiementis 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 coniuting malignant and wicked accusatious. It was
under such views alone that Dr. Newman had come forward, feeling thal he was justified in ascertaining
who and what Dr. Achilli wast and if he lad been guilty of improper conduct, tos show him in his true colors. I say that the cause of truth demands that in these matters of religious opiuition and controversy-
matters in which all mankind are deeply interestedtruth should be on both sides adhered to, that evideuce should be sifted, and when in rests on the character of
the wituess thal that claracter should be sified and judiged of by those who are interested. On the ohier
hand, 1 admit that when, with a view to silence an adverse witness, falsehoods and crimes are charged reproof can rapre, yountilt be too severely heaped. As to this
cose, you will se that D. Newman has not invented
them. As to all that is them. As to all that is substantial 1 shall make out
these charges, and then it will be for Dr. Achilli to see what answer he will make. I should certaing would say. Dr. Newrunan will be upheld by the. eon-
viction that he has not acted from any vindictive moyive owards Dr. Achilli, bno to tepel the foul accusa-
tions which had been brought torward agaiest the Church of which heen is a member. I shall have another ppportunity of auddressing to you a few words, but ever religious opiniuns you may entertainent ot the one
side or on the other; Jook on this case as ene indifside or on the other ; look on this case as ene indif
jerent; I let not prejujulice or passion mingle with your
udgment ; bringing calm and disnsionate atention judgment ; bringing calm and dispassionate attention your verdict against tim; ; but if you believe the wit nesses, if you are satisfied by the documerts I shall
place before you-then, although it may be painful to pace berore you-then, althoygh it may be painful to
your feelings to come to the conclusion that Dr. Achill
is is an inposior, ant matit, hnowh heaceusations brought
azainst the Catholic Church, howerer consenial io Protestiunt feelings, are unfounded, yo.
o do justice, and upon that we rely.
Thie witnesses, were then called for the defence.)
Eleana Giustini, an Italian woman married aboun forly yearts of agye, was the first witness called. evidence in a very clearand inelligent manner, with-
 by interpreters, engageal on behallof either party. Sly
stated गhat hermmiilen name was Valente, tiat she had
sta Dominican Monk. Sha snid-" I went to the couvent when lee called me, about 2 weinty-1hree years ayo,
nove or less. I was hen aboul seventen or eighteen.,

## Mr. Bramwenl-D D Achifil and yourell? Witens-That

## It took phace in a part of the sacrisly.

## Sole brame hill-Wian tid he say

## Winass- That here was no siin. I told him that

ise hell would be guite full. . (Loud laughter:)
The Rev. Mr. Grotte, a Roman Catholic Priest, residing at Brout awa, in Worcestershire, was the
nest winess callect. He spoke English well, and, in
 32 years of aire, and was oducated at the Lyceum
College of Viterbo of which town I am a native. I
remember being a sudent here in the Latin grammar
 prufessor of philosophy in the eollege, Being also a
Priess it Hoy Orders and a Dominical Monk. His
moral cliaracter was very bad.

## was so By ilie Coirt-His reputation was bad. By Mr. Addison-Thero were charges pending

 rom the college, and was not found any more. Al
the proceedings of the Bishop's Curt and the archives

timi, to hhe humbler classes. She was examined by
Mr Budeley, and repied
which was ther native rendered by the interretera laguage Which was thus rendered by the interpreters:- 1 shal
have been married eight years on the 1 lth of Nov next, ind my maiden name was Principe. 1 wa
twen twenly-igght years of age when I married, and befor
that lived at Naples. Iknew Dr. Achilli here, anu became acquaineed with him when nabout thinteen or
fourteen years of age. I at that time frequented the
C $h$ incth Church wt St. Peter for prayer, and first saw Dr when I went to make a small offering of money at the maye of out of the Suints
To the wiolence offered her wy Achilli, which tool the vilence offered her by Ac
Cin the sacristy of the church.]
nilli, which to Closs-examined by the Atiorney-Ceneral-I Ieft companained the to Co Civita vecectia. And Ay mominicar ac-
ther nament Scrouli induced me to come to Earland. The Atlorney-General-How did he know you hau anyining to say on the subject?
Witness-Because 1 went to the tribunals at Naples, nd it was a well known thing. The trial took place in
 no. money, for it was not necessiry. I came alone a
great part of the journey, but it is 2 Phillipian Fanher
who thas taken care of me, and I doult know what or how much he has paid.
This terminated the cross-examination, and at past
for oceclock the court rose, feserving the re-examina four o'clock the court rose, reser
tion till the next day (Tuesday).

Juve 22.
ais morning
The hearing of this case wasresunned this morning,
Sophia Maria Balisano was asain examinas, and ave
vidence as before, stating that the aflair had been epidence ns befrue, stating that the affair, had been
repeated seven or eight limes, and that afterwards Dr. Achilli had brought ler father before the police.
I know why Aclitili brought my father before the police. It was to say that my family had utered this alumny against him, and that it was a calumny,
Re-examined by Sir A. Cockburn-My fathe called a secund time before the police, after I had
made the complaint. The commissary had informed made he complaint. The commis ssary, had informed amily was an honest onte, and whether. I was an honest girl. Afterwards lie, hearing the truth, sentr for
my tather, and then he gave the papers to another
[This examination was then dropped, as the witness ather was dead.]
Gaetina P
Gaelana Principe, examined by Sir A.E. Cockburn daughter being in the family way, but I don't remember the month or year. My daughter was not then
married. She was about thirteen or fourteen years of age. I learned from my daughter whio was the father
of the e liild. I saw her weak and ill. I inquired of her what was the matler. She toid me everything.
She had al ways conducted herself well up to that time. I saw Dr. Achiilli about this matter. It was
about Lent. Dr. Achilli was in a procession.
and ny nse, and told him the affair He called him into
 am a Priest." On hearing this mater, he said he
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 nyy country" He than turned fom aud said, "Goy to the Devil if you like; to me it matcaused mien. to be called before she chiw himmaissian of po po
ice. I went before the commissary. My husband Iice. I went before the conmissary. My husband
was summoned with me. It was Dr. Actilli who caused us to be called. De. Dr. A whilli was not presen stated to te palice when we appearemily had calum uiated him, and the police senit to know. The com-
missary tod us to take our daughter before him. We did so, because he wished to see the age of our dangh-
ter. The commissary caused my danghther to conless everything that happened. Neither I nor my husbatud
was thig was punished by the police. 1 ton't knov how soon
aiter Dr. Achill ieft Naples. We lost sight of him. carpenter I I kiow Garannoni, a tail or, of Corfu. One
night in $J u l y, 1844, I$ was walk nice in the street of Viannello. We passed the house of the mother-in-law of Garamoni.As we passed the house
Garamtoni opened the door. He called me in, and pointed out some one to me and my friend. He said,
" Here is a Callolic Priest, Achilli." I saw Achilli
 You doing here ?" He, tremblung, answered me,
"Nothing., 1 kuow it was Achilis, becauss Garamuni called out, anda lamp was brought. Idistinctly
saw his face. Garamoni was very angry and scolded
Lis wif ofticer was called for by Garamomi. Achillil was trembling, but dici nothing. When the jight was
brought, ihe constable not being there, Achillistepped through, and escaped. Ho ran away like a horse.
(Laughter.) 1 and Yenice were affervards called beTore he coort. It was eight or nine days a atherwards
Thore wore depositions tuken. 1 wase examinetl.
Dise Pjetro Boccheciampi, examined by Mr. Addison-1
knew Dr. Achilli at Ancona, il 1341. He sought my
 my passport. I gave it to him for that purpose, and
he toak it the Enclish cousst and lis aname was

 told ine she was the wife of his servant. There are
parts $i n$
Corfu confined to prostitutes. I have seen Dr. Achilli in those parts of the town more than once
William Reynolls oxamined by Sir $A$. E . Cock burn-1 was employed at Zante for thenty-five years,
aud have now retired on a pension. Froin 1842 t ,
1851 I was a Collector of Customs and Inspector of Health. TYemember Dr. Achilli being brought to my Mouse by captain 1ord and bis claggthe. This wa.
in the antumn of 1844 He nsked my assistance in
 purposie subscriptions. were afforded, The chapel was opened at the end of 1844 or beginning of 1845 . The
first time 1 went 0 the chapel 1 was struck by the ap-

I knew her by sithl from door, and accing as doorkeeper zeen her in Cephalonid, where, for three yeais, she ea led on the same kind of life-- that of a prosititute. He my attention. She did not dress jike the Greek women. If frequently passed her house when I went to
see my frients. Sthe was always standing at the door ith her breast very much exposel. Her claracier yak nototious. She was a married woman at Cepha
lonia. Her husband was a chotus-sinyer. He follow anthe chapel, and acted as his cler reading the Chore of tugland prayers. I calle
upon Dr . Achillit the first thing the next morning, an of ham ishoula be exceessively soriy to deprive hin good servants, whom I dare say he had taken on compariots of fis, but it was exceedingty impyroper to kepaniuls persuns. I told hime everything it knew
kbont the wonnan and her husband. To the best of
and my belief he told me he was already aware of her
previous iffe, that he hoped slee laad become a second Magdalen, and that he considered it his duty as :
Clergyman to continue his protection to her. beliewo I rejoined he was perfectly al liberty to give her what charity he liked, but it was very improper to force her
upon the congregation, and that if saw her or her husband there agaiu, ( wouk walk out of the churet the English would follow my example. I had my wiie, and daughter, aud serrant living wilh me at thal
ime. My houss was opposite Dr. Achilit's conmmandnye a view of the room on lis upper floor, which roonn
wais used by this woman as a laundry. The distance rom my house to that room was perhaps fifty feet.
After that conversation, I several times say 0 . Achilli in that room with that woman. I have seen him in his shirt-sieeves, aud the woman in her opest
ondress, working at her ironing. (Mr. Reynolds then described certain improprielies of which he was wit down on account of my daughters, it being my bind per sight for them. The blinds were also lept down this, and expostulated with him. He said it was his duty, sho being a Mardalen, to gupport her agains
all the worde. I told him he was too familiar with his servant, and that I had seeul so much going, out bim to send her and her hussand away. I saw hirs
at this lime in my own hose. He came to me. at this lime in iny own house. He came to me.
requested my wife to leave the room. Ithen in privatu told him what Ihau seen, and I insisted on his sending
them away. He became excessi yely villent. he heve distinctly denied the familiarities. My wife came down and the conversation was put an end to. I wen
over to his house before that conversalion, but after had remonstrated with him I went to his bedroom There was a bed with two pillows. I Eaid, "it is is a
double bed." Id do not remember how he turned it off There was a table laid in his diniug-room for two per
gnos. $I$ anolorised for intruding, as $I$ suw he was ing to have a friend to dininer. He said it was oill her dine laid for himself and poor Alina, as he mad band was playing near the Mole. There were some Achilli being meatind my ate with tion was called 10 D his arm. There were thousands of peoople there.
 The motler was the subject of general conversationma
Cross-examined by the Allorney-General-Coribo
cted oure as clerk. The Windows to Drita Aebill's oom had plain open shutters 11 saw these familiait might be oftener; they were always the same sort familiarities; I perliaps saw them for five or si
minutes; they continued after my remonstrances, th shuters stili open; Dr. Achilli was quiteaware I hal
seen all
ans chapel once or twice afiervards is ceased to th member of the congregation in June or July ; these I made the last remonstrances; $D$, Achilli never ra intemperate man by any mearis; 1 may have boen at a diuner party; he uever remonstrated, and $I$ an

 tions of the Roman Catholic persuasion; I found a


 not the least idea what in will be; 1 expect to receivi subpernas and gave them to the Intian ladies ; I gave
 withdrew from the chayel; my wife was confined to ner bed, and therefore did not see anylhing. A ser-
vant woman witnessel these familiantities; she sat at the window whiciic commaniled a view of the lavandry;
there were from 17 to 25 Enylish who allended the chapel ; this leuter is in my handwriting, and thisis.

 nquiry, and asking him to be a withess. In oue of "very liberal," and he need not be asharmed of ap.
pearing, as Lord Shaftesbury and others were to be was paid, ans he was an officer withe smpunless private endant would be liberal; I have not seen the womaul here was but one.
Re-examined Si A. E. Cockburni-I was sskod
a serve the sup 1o serve the supcenas because I was going to the house
had known Lieut. Stoney several yeard when w was at Portsmonith in March, he said he could not afford to ome up at his own expense ; I believe he was then
willing to be a wituess $;$ I ama Protestint.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLLC CHRONICLE At the Office, No. 3 Mc Cill Street.

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All communicalions to be addressed io the Editor of This THE TRUE WITNESS CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1852.

Wc most carnestly request of our Sulscribers th | nemit |
| :--- |
| Ofice |

## News of the week

The lopic of all-engrossing interest, during the past week, has been, the action of Achilli,-the grea will be remembered that the latter repeated, during rourse of lectures delivered last autumn, the state ments of the Dublin Reerice a against the mora wro years the plaintiffallowed to remain nochallenged and uncontradicted. On Monday, 2 stalt., the long expected trial took place in the Court of Queens
Bench, before Lord. Campbell, and a special jury and resulted as, from the beginning, it had been lore oid, that it would result-in the establishment of these two facts-firstly, that Achilli is about the
most beastly profigate that ever disgraced humanity honor, trumh, or justice, froin a Protestant julge, or Protestant jury.
Whums to this intederesting trial, and though of our part of the evidence is too obscenc- (as indeed is flore our readers, we have given enough to show hem chat every3 important charge mide a arainst
Achillit by the Dublin Revieuer; and by Dr. Newman, las been fully stbbstantiated in erery detail and by the most unexceptionable eridence-by witof all ranks in society-by poor Italian preasants, b earned professors, by Engisish Protestani gentlemen in the public service-by Protestant clergymen, and the most searching and rigorous cross-examiaation
and not one of whom broke down, on any single point The charges of seduction, of lemdness, and of bestiality, against Achilli, whilst a Priest in the Cathohic Church, were sworn to ky the rictims, and. eye
wituesses of the filthy wretel's abominations. Muc against the inclination of Lord Campbell, the sen from this it appeared that Acbilli, haring been ac used before that tribunal of various acts of lew ness and hestiality, ackinoovecrged hinnself gailiny. of said Aclialli was degraded, and declared to be for
 ion of tlis all-important document was, of itself, sufficient to establish the thuth of evers one of the
cavges made hy the Dublin Reviewer, and by Dr. charges
Nemman
Next, through the evidence of Wm. Repyolds,
isq., an English Protestant gentleman, for many ears in her Majestys service, as Collector of Cusions, and Inspector of Health at Zante, we are
nabled to trace the progress of this lewd priestentia apostata monk-this "prolligate under a cowl,"
tudde a new aspect-that of an evangelical Protestwder a new aspect-that of an evangelical ProlestConvent, in which he had been ordered to be contined, by the sentence of the Inquisition in 1841 -
we gud Aclill figuring at Zante in 1814 , as a minisler of the Gospel, int conppany with a notoriou
prostitute of Cepbalonia, and her lusband, a chorus siuger. The Protestants of Zante got up a meeting
house for Achill, and set him up in trade as a gospel preacher; but, to the great disgust of Mr. Keynold preacher; but, to he great densus of Mr, theynat
and the other Protestant gentemen of the island, Acciill, not content with lifing in a state of concur from Cephalonia, had actually the impudence to gise provide for the beast her husband, by making hin proviterk, and setting him to sing psalms. In conse
his enere of these outrages upon decency, Mr. Micy nolds, and the other Einglish Priotestants of Zante ceased to be members of Acliilif's congregation. Al
these iacts, be it rememberel, were proved by Enlisimen, and Protestants.
In 1846, we find Aclilili at Malta, as Tralian
Hheological teacher in St. Julian's Drotestant Col Theological teacher in St. Julian's Protestant Col
lege ; amongst his pupils were two arostate priestslege ; amongst his pupils were tivo apostate priestscinrges of adultery, and habitual immorality investigation was ordered by the committee in Lon-
don, of which Lord Slaftesbury was chairmanAclilli, who was implicated in the charges against his pupils-(in fact, from the evidence of Dr. Bonavia during the professorship of Achilli, St. Julian's Pro cestant לorothelof of Malta)- Maturally dreaded enquiry testant therefore, in order to prevent an insestigation,
ha,
which would bare been fatal to himself, dismissed Sacarres on a mission to Sicily, wherebr, in the word
of the Rev. Alexander Watt, a Protestant Clergy-
manis formerly Clerical Sectary to the same Col lege, "the ends of justice quere defoated." Having
thus stifed enguiry, Aclilli felt that the climate of Malta would soon be too warm for bim, aud therebolted, and came to London, where he was politely informed by the Lord Shaftesburg's Committee-"that, haviog a avandoned his post, the engagemen fact, the comunittee was glad to get rid of such famous scoundre
Artived in London, Achilli started in business as ing shop, and was extensively patronised by the fools and bigots of Exeter Hall; for a time he seemed to be ding a very hourisuing business; but he spoined
all by over advertizising. 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 imominiously kicked out. This called Corth reprisals-" Who is this Achilli?" men asked Achitif and his antecedents, in the Dublin Revievo.
This silenced the pious evangelical minister, who This silenced the pious erangelical minister, who seems about this tine to have chiefly directed his energies to seducing ali. the servant girls, whom hh same time, to the victims of his lust, nice little Tracts such as "Come to Jesus"-(viule evidence.). In this gospel preaching, and purlly to uncleanness, Achilli' fe glided happily and noiselessly by, till at last, th ire of our hibidious man of God was provoked. by
Dr. Newman's lectures, and, in a rash moment, he Das induced, relying uroon the notorious partiality Was induced, relying unon the notorious partiality
Protestant judges, and juries, to. rush. into court, an ee revenged of his adversary. Such is a brief out line of the history of Achilli, as pr
"What, then, was the yerdict of
Catholice readers need larilly ask; that jury?" Ou ter had been arranged before the meeting of the court. Will 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 ant prostitute, Miss Adams, in the Hammersmiti alair? Necd we then be surprised that the jary;filt bave deliberately. perjured Uhemselves; and that acquiting Achilli, with rlase vices they could ssmpa must be lateful 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 stronggly pronounced, and acquit ting Dr. Newman, has condemned his opponent.-
From ail respectable society - -we do not niean from From all respectable society-we do not miean from
the society of Evangelical; and Dissenting Ministers, the society of Evangelical; and Dissenting Ministers,
but from the society of all gentlemen-Achilli is for ver excluded. Private lelters from Protestants residing in London, miention the fact-that the dis
closures made upon tle late trial have been sódhmag ing to the character of Ackilli, that all his former pa rons who have any regard to their own reputation hav viere he was once feted adies parties, and at soirees no more to be seen; and that, in fact, none but the west of the low- the vilest of the rile with, hence Gospel. The most rabid of the Protestant press in London have declined the task of defending the ness of the Achim; they see hoor is too black er to be washed white.
The Trmes asks-"How cones it that a man suspected in the relations of private life, subjected to penalties, which would hare been but a feeble retribution for his alleged rices and crimes, has only veigh with sufficient bitterness and pungency agains he lead of a Clurch in which he was educated, order to conciliate for himself at once the friendship ine respect, and the aftection of the Protestant part that, to denounce the Pope and the Inquisition, su perseles the necessity of inquiry, of cantion; and arobation. © supersedes the necossity of inquiry. Such a man i tion of the joung and purc, and to teach a religion his belief of wlich is taken on trust. Thus it comes through the singular want of judgment, and less sin pre-eminently Protestant leaders, zhat the defence of the doctrines of the Reformation has been, for a mo ment, identified with the career of a private person Who has, at any rate, the misfortune to be tue objec
of very numerous accossaions.:
The prbceedings in Parliament present little of in The proceedings in Parliament present little of in terest. yon the motion of Lard Naass, the secone
reading of the Crine and Outrage (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and passed through committe Mr. Horsman, satisfied with haring establishod the
princiute, that the Housc of Commons is a " parliapriciciple, that the Houss of Commons is a "parlia-
mentary tribunal qualifed to take cognizance of Ec " announced his intention of lowing his motion, against her Majesty's Bislop ath and Welis, 10 drop
iberal press, vith respent to the Royal Proclamation prolitibiting Catholic Ecclesinstics from puttiug o what kind of coats and breeches they think fit, that it was a very tucalled for measure, and one no calculated to reflect any credit upon the ministry that counselled it. Evergbody knorss that, since 1829
the clause in the Refief Bill, which denounces Citholic restments, kas becq allowed to remair a dead le
ter; that no breach of the peace has thence ensued having necessitated its publication, are false, and ut terly, without foundation; every body, therefore, se at once that its pubication is nothing but a dirty most sweet breaths of the Protetestant and bid for the rabble. In Trelhad the Protestant and No-Poper wis proclamation the cause of the Church. It has not increased;-fo that was impossible-the hatred which every truc
Irishman, and Irish Catholic, must bear to the alien Irishman, and Irish Catholic, must bearr to the alien
Gorernuent of Great Britain, thaz las so long, in-cubus-like, oppressed his unlapppy country; but it has sity of laying aside all other considerations, for the one great object of opposing the insolent Derby $\Lambda d$ ministration. Irisl: Mcrab in of Parliament winh (God grant them honesty and courage to perform it) and that is, to resist every legishative neasure-rander ali rovernment mpossiule-to act as a dra or dead-weight, upon the progress of the British 1 -until the Derby Royal Proclamation be force down the lying throals of its authors-and until full ustice be rendered to Irishmen and Catholics.
The Western Star, speaking of the exodus of people from the Province of Connaught, says: ent outpouring of $t$ people to America, and hatterly to Australia, the will not be a million of the present race of inhabitants to be found within the complass of the four pro
inces; from the West they are fiping in lundreds Wherever they go, one thing they will carry wit hem, and transnit to their children carry with hildren's cliildren,--undying hatred of Britain and British rule which bas driven them into exile, and Surely, though long delayed, the day of 'Ireland's Surely, though long delayed, the day
The colonists of Australia have pretty plainly ex or uct of the Imperial Pariiament: they declare tha dministration of the intermat affairs of the colony and that to thersiselves should be left the administra ion of the revenues arising from the sale of the public lands. We don't think that the ishabitant of Australia will much longer deem it necessary to apply to the British Parliament for pernission, or for The folloving is manage their own affairs.

Thethe first session losed on Monday the 28th ult. ; a message from th President, couclied in the most conciliatory term,
It appears certain that the British gorerament determined to perserere in the course of persecutio ics of tep ted, it seems equaly clear that the Catho lics of reland are deteromed to set their oppressor and their rascally edicts, at detiance-more power to
them. On the Festival of S.S. Peter and Paul aul Cullen, late Ar -may God grant uim long to preside over the Arclicpiscopal See to hich bas been appointed
There is a rumor that an attempt was made uno arden, vear Pestid, but thut thia, whilst at Gros. missed lis aim, immediately blew out his own brains.

TILE EATE FIRE
Sthe fire having destroyed the greater part of the onsiderable number of houses on the easterus side St. Denis street, it was hoi,ed that the fury of the gity might be rescued from his grasn. This lione was destined to be disappointed. At about eight the stables in the rear of the Hays' House, and in ever minutes that splendid building, and the handsome row of houses in Dalhousie square were on firc.
doomed to destruction. Skipping tro or three houses at the head of St. Mary street, on rusiced the flames ilie a mighty river, witi, a fury which nothing could vere blown up in sevcral arections, but all was fre was iord and master of cits and cenona the not because it was extinguished, but because nothing nore was left for it to consume. The number of houses destroyed is stimated at from 1,500 on and driven forth, and left houseless and destiture upon our sireets. Amongst the houses destroged in the QueCospitar: At an early hour the sick lad been ros. nored, and, thanks to the exertions of the Irish po pulation, who were aninated by the lieroic exampla rovidecy Ceir clergy, and the good sisters of th rick's Hospital has been hitherto confided-durin he night the patients were conveyed to the IFote Dieu, and the greater part of the .pvoperty of the
Hospital was sured. The total value of property destroyed by the fire on the 6 th ult., and that on the 8th inst., cannot be short of harf a million, and, mos
iliely, exceeds it. Having thus given a brier sketch of the effects of the fearful calamity with which our city has been保都, and endearor to show how far the presen tion of propert, and the sufering̣i equailed upon

The extent of the conflagration of Thiursday max 1st. The nature of the materials houses, in a great part of the destro of which thit the city, were composed. By an ajeed quarter the erection of woolden hoises of thent ordinanc with slingle, was prolibited; for years thering the has been allowed to lie dormant, and for the poration of Montreal is in a grent measure the But when we say the Corporation of Mo don't mean the men who are in office to treal, fault was not their's, but their predecessors'.
2nd. The extreme heat and dryness of the wealher and the strong westerly breeze, that was blowing al not responsible
3rd. The want of water in the early part of day-and, indeed, during the whole time that th connagration lasted. For tbis want the Corporation
of Montreal is clearly responsible. say, that it would be most unjust to attribute we orole of this blame to the present occupants of offic The Corporation is, indeed, to blame; Years ago sufficient supply of thiser the prosentreal; and it did not do its duty-10 ble ; the disgrace of this neglect of duty, and the consequent responsibility for the late callamity belon chiefly, to their predeceessors. It is but fair to say e present men have done more to introduc those their predecessors, wiover been cone by any escape their fair share of blame, by laying it allo
the backs of the present seems, however, that, on 7 lhurstay morning, the wat
 epairs. This.vns, perho execution some necessar nust be borne in mind that, olving 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 may, be collected, whilst the other reservoir is being the water off. We are not sulficiently well acquaintei with the circumstances, to be able to offer an opinted as to whether that necessity duit, or did not, exist on Thursday morring
4th. There was, howerer, a far grealer want than Had there been a sin head on him, to give instructions, to direret, with thorise the pulling down, and blowing up, of house. at the proper point, and at the proper time the fir might, perhaps, kave been stopped at Sanguine arreet, but most certaing would nerer hare been Quebec Suburbs. Denis street, and to destroy the tion-no energy-no unity of action ; and, for lis disgraceful confusion, the Corporation, and its mem bers, are nost certainly responsible. We concludie all most he sime condemnaton: many mas have bee individuats hut not may hare beer most active, Officer, to whon the sale or ins dily an a time being confided. We shall be told that thi member of the Corporation was rery active heremost strenuously there-a very true, perhaps; but that is not what is expecied Thursday. The ceurage and conduct required of equired of the com sold Wer from what a Thursslay was a man with a head to direct; were plenty of men with bands to soot ; $h$, reon used to say, "In war, men are nothing-a man is cerylling." Now, most certainly, on Tluursday ust to add that our Maror, wlo, on many occasions has given proof of his energy and determination, mo absent at Quebec ; he returned on Saturday morning. - nilst, therefore, we caunot but blame the want is energy of our Civic authoritiss, justice compels of the same authorities, for the relief of the sut-
ferers, since the fire. Tents were inmediately procured-The shous ware lirown opren-and pro-
visions - distributed, at ance, so that Wy Friday visions distributed, at once, so that by crian under some kind of shelter;-for this activity the Corporation and authorities deserve all praise On Saturday a meeting was held, nominally,
talke into consideration the sititalion of the poor and to devise means for their relief-really, to rate the Corporation for their slortcomings. The Maro passed-very useful things in themselves, no doub only unfortunately you can't make goods soup out
resolutions. Noble sentiments, too were ultere very noble and patriotic sentiments, but of no use
those who had no bead to ent those who hau no bread to eat, or beds to lie upon
sill it was a fine meeling and if there wasn"t muct ork done, there was a lot of talk.
Government las placed a sum of 32,500 at 1 m disposal of the Corporation, and from all quarters we receire expressions of sympathy and promises of
assistauce. Public ineetings lave been held at $Q u e-$ bec, and other parts of the country-and we hav every reason to hope that the wants of the poor wil soon be amply provided for. Indeed, in casics ilike
these, he dificulty is not to raise the funds -but, to distribye filficulty is not to raise the funds-bun, distribute them
lhese sumps is the great dificuty proper applicalion of Louse of Canmons voted eight millions for the relief of the starving Irishl; they might just as well have
 of goverument cmployes, directors of public yorks, cleared Tortunes, whilst the poor Irisid died of star-

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machinery for the distribution of the funds collected

- $h$ only machinery that has ever been found of the lightest uise for the relief of suffering hiumanity. We a ve, thank God, the Sisters of Charity to distribute bee contributions and alms of the chartable. In say ng this, we do not mean to mpule any want of charity to our Protestant brethren, or to ascribe to Catholics any greater amount of philanthropy; this hat, owing to their excellent organisation-to thei peculiar mode of life-and to their intimate acquaint Charity are better qualified to distribute the dona Charity are vetter quallied to distribute the charitable, than any other society at pretions of the charitable, than any other societ. It was by their exertions that the city was saved from the by thers of the pestilence in' 4.7 ; if, in '52, the suffierings of the poor are to bealleriated, it will be wholly brough their ministrations. Yes, we say again, or in seasons of calamity they are ever the guardian angels of the community. Our Catholic readers whether in the slape of food, clothes, money, fire rood, or anjthing else-into the hands of the Nun of Providence Convent, and of the Grey Nunions will be applied not only faithfully, but wisely Of course, the cares of the Nuns will be given to Pro cestants and Catholics without distiaction of person -for God forbid, that in a time like the present, we -it is our help.
His Lordship, the Bishop of Montreal, was absen when the fire broke out; the sad tidings were imme diately transmitted to himm, and our beloved Pasto axhortations, and to set us an example of energy, and Tis Lordship, we are happy to say, though much antigued, enjoys good health.

We have been especially requested by the Nuns of the Providence Convent, to return thanks to the gainant protestant gentlemen to whose exertions, unpreservation of the Proridence Asylum. This we do with much pleasure, and are happy in having it in ur porer to bear testimony to the fact, that anongst he many who lent a hand to sare the Providence ctive, or more indefatigable in their exertions, that our Protestant lirethren. May God rervard them and thei's, for their generous conduct; many a prayer for their temporat and eternal weifare has been Fired up to the Throne of Grace from the lips in old wormen, and infirm men, widows, and little children fragers such as these never hurt any one.

## Several generous traits of chamacter have falle

 under our notice lately. The young ladies, pupils at the Congregation Convent, have requested that therebe no distribution of prizes this year, but that the sum usually dedicated to that purpose, may be de ooted to the relief of the sulferers by the fire. The Studens of the Conege have prefered a siminar re quest. We may mention that the young gentlemen cervice ia saving property of all description-some of hem were very conspicuous at the Providence Conreat.

The Quebec Gazette gives the following as the result of the great meeting at Qu
the sufferers by the late fire:-
We subjoin a list of the snbscriptions made in the


Archbishop of Quebee
Bishop Mountain
Lee Séminaire de Quebec
RHes Orsulines de Quebec
Hopital feneral
N. F. Bellea
F. Hincks

Tha tidings of the disistrous conflagration of the

## Herald:

mind with dictates of humanity impress every benevolont liation of this sulfers desire of contributing to the alwhoms such a sadden flood of destruction has descended and certainly these feelings will attain their fullest development in New York, where there is such an opundarce of wealth and prosperity, An efficient and ieve the citizens of Montreal, either by all the theatre n our city, giving performances, the proceeds of which ther popular method of collectiny money, up some stand that the former idea has suggesled itself to various persons, on their reading the thrithing accounts of the conflagration; and singularly enough, the young French messarye that if P ant Jullien, was ite first to send us up here for this charitable purpose, he would willingly no doubt that a meat render it ar artis would do have same, and the theatrica! managers would, we are,
perform their part in carrying out such a design."

## INCENDIARISM

On Monday there was an attempt at incendiarism gaintincation Lane. A lot of stra was placed 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 the alert for the scoundrels. Ior $\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{y}} \mathrm{nch} \mathrm{L}$ 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 pap postice to bind the incendiary hand and foot ond pop him quietly into the flames, as a war
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 incendia permitted to go unpunished in Montreal:-
" 100 REWARD.
WHEREAS positive information has been laid before
the City Authorities, that ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN the City Authorities, that ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN
MADE TO SET FIRE TO PROPERTY, errible conflagration of Thursiday and Friday last; and mportance to the public safety, that the mise atmost ffending should be detected and brought to justice: I, the undersigned, Mayor of the City of Montrea)
one humdred pounds
any person (not being the principal offencler,) who bension and conviction, of the party or parties, gupreany of the late altempts at Incendiarism, or who City, or attempt so to do.
And, inder the alarming circumstances referred to above, idn hereby call upan the prulent citizens to
keep strict watch over the safety of their nwn and neighbor"s premises ; and to exercise the utmosi vigilance, in aid of the eflotts that will be made by the
Authorities, for the protection of property, and the Authorities, for the protection of propert
apprebension and punishment of offenders.

> City Hail, Mentreal, 13h July, 180:."

The Mantrcal Gazette objects to the appellation of "Protestant," as applied to the new sect of "Spi-
itual Phappers," and seems to think that we used it by way of a joke. We assure our cotemporary that sithout any intention of offending him, we conside ve were perfecily justified in the use we made of the are Protestant, or Non-Protestant-that is Catholics -for every Non-Protestant is a Catholic, just as mean that a belief in the "Spiritual boolings" "mediums"" is an essential etement of Protestantism, or that our friends in the United States are Protestants, in virtue of their-beliefin certain diabolical agencies; we are not so illogical, nor so ignorant of the
meaning of worts. No man can be a Protestant in virtuc of what he affirms, or believes: it is in virtue of lais protest against, or denial of, some article of frith, that he is a Protestant; and when me speak of a Protestant sect, we mean mercly a sect of nominal Christians, who protest against, or deny, the authority
of the One, Catholic, and Apostolic Church. We nerer trouble our heads to inquire bow much, or how little, of Catholic tradilions, Non-Catholic sects have retained, or how much of Pazanism they may have
adopted, because, as we said before, it is not in virtue adopted, because, as we said before, it is not in virtue
of their retention of some scraps of Cathoiicity, or of heir adoption of some of the cast-oll errors of Paganism, that they are Protestants; but solely in In fact, the terms-Cathotic :und Non-Protestant, and-Proteslant and Non-Catholic---are equiralents; and when we say a Protestant sect, we mean merely us any better, and more logical definition of the word Prolestant, we shall be most happy 10 . anend our ing of the "Spiritual Rappers" as Protestanss, and in styling the society which they have organised under the name of -"The Church of Christ"-a ProWe do not clearly understand why this new sect
should be so obnoxious to the rest of the Protestant Wortd, or why the believers in "Spiritual IRappings" should be denounced for following their "pricate
judgment" and worsiapping according to the dictates of their conscience. They may be mistuken, but are
their brother Protestants, who coudemn them, infallibic? Their pretended intercourse with the unseen world may be a gross imposture, a blasphemous
delnsion-perhaps a device of Satan-but is it one whit more absurd, is it one-balf so blasphenous as the
scenes one witaesises sad reads of, as of daily occur-
rence, at Methodist "Love Feasts," "Camp Meetags" and "Revivals?" We trow not; we may themselves carabte of holding converse with the spirits of Tom Paine, Jotm Wresley, Matherv Herry and other Protestant worthies; but we shrink with disgust and loathing from the impudent cant of the evangelical inountebank, detailing his "experiences," Holy Sping of his "personal intercourse" with the only, but the other blasphemes God Himself, by at rributing to His Spirit the extravagancies of a disor dered imagination. The "Spiritual Rappings" may be, as the Montreal Witness calls them, "a wicked
and ridiculous delusion," but they are rational ind and ridiculous delusion," but they are rational and blasphemies of the "Love Feast," the "Revival," blasphemies of the "Love Feass"
and the "Protracted Meeting."

PROTESTANT IMPARTIALITY.
When, at the conclusion of Sir A. Cockbarn's loguent address in favor of Dr. Newman, sounds o applause greeted the orator, we read in the Times ing ought not to be exhibited." His Lordship was ng ought.
W.
When, at the conclusion of the trial, the forman of the jury and sereral of his colleagues, declared the charges agninst Achin "not provent," hereby committing the sin of wilful and deliburate nerjurytor" "proven" the charges were, as clearly as that
there is a God in Heaven, who will one day be arere is a God in Heaven, who will one day ve
a venged of Achilli, and the lying jury who acquitted venged of Achilli, and the lying jury who acquie in court burst out into a vigorous cheer, which no one pose right again-oh most righteous judge! Again, ow given, which the learned judre did not, for moment, attempt to check", impartial judge!
We copy the following description of Achill's personal appearance from the Times:-
50 years of agre, and his face is strongly Itaian. His forehead is low and receding, nose promply Itatian. His and the rauscles around it full of resolution and
courage. He wears a black wig, the hair of which is courage. He wears a black wig, the hair of which is
perfecty gtraight, and, being colose shaved, this wig gives to his appearance a certain airof the conventicle his black hair, dark complexion, and sombre and demure aspect, leave an mpreseion pon the mind on the observer by,"
to be forgolten."

## ANOTHER MARE'S NEST.

Some fooi has just discovered another of theso nosuit, is employed to wit-tbat a Catholic, and a rotestant inployed as sub-editor for the Church, terest of journal publisued at Toronio, in the al that of the Anghicans. The Spectator, the jour demanded, to give the naine of the Catholic, and Jesuit, sub-editor of to Churc? Jesuit, sui-editor of hie chuerch newspaper. Whe
beg of bim to reem his pledge. Oh, Lord! what
fools some men are!

From the Bytowa correspondent of the Montren Pilot, we learn that the 12 th instant passed of the Catholic clergy. About 2,500 "men, women, and boys" turned out in procession, headed by a man named Powell, dressed to represent Dutch William, and mounted on a wbite horse, on which,-if our informant may be believed-poor Mr. Powell cut a very sorry figure, not being "uged"-as Mrs, ont would say-to the saddie. their nars for the first time to-day," and altorether what with the odd looking vestments, the cocknes horsemanship, and snobbish riders, the affair turned out lar more provocative of laughter, than of bloodshed. These Jolinng Gilpins would do better to stop behind their counters, and altend to their dry groods, than go about the streets making ninnies of themselves on of life, they are but ill qualifed to sustain. This is the ast report of the "whereabouts" of the Bytown re presentative of Dutch Majesty:-
"P.S.- 8 P.M.-‘ King Willian' is at this monent chtering a hird-rate grog-shop, on Rideait strect, in full fig, with his aides-de-camp, and has, since the
procession and harangues, been shewing of his finery aul gelting portraits taken of his royal self. He evidenaly wishes sone one to insuit him, till be gets up a row, being well guarded.

The Director of tire Catholic Orphan Asplum acknowleciges, with thanks, the sum of $\$ 10$ from Henry Starnes, Eisq., being his moiety of fec for
survey of gnous damaged by fire on the 1 st instant.

No Subscribers who have been burnt oul, would
outige us by calling at the office for heir papers, or teav-
REMITTANCES RECEIVED.
Quebec, M. Furight, E5; Fort Wayne, A. M• Do-
alic, 10 s ; Buchinghain, h. D. Acket, $5+5 \%$; Perth, co $10 \mathrm{~s} ;$ T Trent Port, Rev. P., J. Madear, D. D., $£ 15 \mathrm{~s}$

NOIICES OF BOOKS.
We hare to thank the publishers, Messrs. D. \& . 1 Saulier \& Ca., for a copy of their new, and supe-i rint from the Euglish edition of the new translation recently authorised aud anproved of by his Eminene Cardinal Wiseman. Far be it from on to attemp any review of a work which has been handed down or sereral centuries in the Catholic Cimrch-whic has immortalised the name of Thomas $\Lambda$. Kempis and done more to promote the glory of God and the salvation of souls, than perbaps any other book-the bible of course excepted. The old translation, so ong in use amongst the laithfu, was, in all respects, good one, well worthy the piety and the genius of
Dr. Challoner, but its style has now become somebhat Challoner, but its style has now become some What antiquated, owing to the ccascless change going na in anguages, hance it was hought by the arse and revercma hanslator, that a mote modera Of this translation nothing need be sad since it ha btained te approval of bis Tminence, see ha er. For the rest the enterprising pulishers of this merican edition hare nobit dong puin duty by thi book, and have pire us the only fitting edition of this magnificent work that we have yet seen, whelloe as regards size, type or paper. We think it unne cessary to recommend "The Following of Christ" our Catholic readers, but we would adrise them set for themselves, what manner of look it is that how ofiered for their approbation.

We have to return thanks for R. W. Mackay: Gity Directory for the current year, the most com. Montreal. Tacereiher with kn and ever published in the residents it contains a list of the relipions, enevolent, and commercial institutions and establishs ents of the city; also, a neat map, and guide to by J. Lavell St Nicholas street ; price, 7 s 6 d .

A sad accilent happened yesterday at Queber. owing to the late heary rains a land-slide occurred of two story brick-houses, and buried many of the mates in their ruins. The bodies of about seven persons have been recovercl: amonost the names of he sufferers we read that of Ellen Orley, lately ar ived from Limerick.

City Couscil.-A Special Meeting was held yes of the Fire Commitee an an the recommendation voted for the purchase of Hose. The sum of $£ 30$ was Viger pose of a Market-place. The Bill which was some amending aad consolidating the laws incornoration he city, was finally approved, after the adyption of Mr. Trudeaa's annendment, which laws already ap
peared at full length in the Pilot. With this excontion the Bill stands as it did originally. Among oller poo ceedings the Council prohibited for the future the erce Pilo of Th Buildings within the limits of the city Pilot of Thursday
About 3 o'clock yosterday afternoon, a fire was dis
covered in a dwelling house in St Henry street, occu covered in a dwelling house in st Henry street, occupied by a Mr. Finn. The enzines were promply on
the spot, and the fire was scoll extinguished. We are sorry to learn that in this case there is no doubt that an incendiary had been at work.-Ibud.
The Emifrant Sheds.-Since Monday morning he sufferers by the fire have taken up their quarter Has been made by the officers of the Departinent Pablic Works to make the several buildings a comfortable as possible, and as places of temporary
esidence for those who have not been able io ouses or loliringe eisetrhere for themsely lies, they will be tound highly useful, we have no
doubt. T hey have been thorourfly cleaused and doubt. They have been thoroughly cleansed and aired, and in he present fine. weather are as cool and
healthy as any locality in the city or neighborhood. They can afford accommodation for several thousamds it the Corporation would make some small additions,
such as erecting cooking ranges, and the like.-Ibid.
The Quehec Gazette says--" From private informa tion received from Megantic, we learn that that country abounds in copper. This, it appears, has been knowin been purchasing such lotg of hand as wers who have been purchasing such lots of land as were found to the copper, and nol the land, being the "objcol of interest" with those purchasers, has come to light,
and others have determined to have a share of the spoils ; and the keenest competition luas cominenced for the purchase of lands. Our informant tells us that
as high as $£ 1,600$ has been paid for one-laif lou of 100 as high as $£ 1,600$ has been paid for one-laif lot of 100
acter which may be seen by any persons calling at this office. We trust that the attention of capitalisss will immediately be turned to the working of those minos. In
this part of the country, where Jabor can be had on the his part of the country, where abor can be had on the
spot, and that at very low rates, where provisions aro spol, and that at very low rates, where provisions aro
plenty, where we have a market at our very door, and twere even the labor of children could be emplojed in certain parts of the mining process, us in the Cirn-
wall mines in England, there is very litle doubt but wall mines in England, there is very litte doubt but It is but a short time since gold was firs discovered in. Australia, and that in a very simple manner, and we would not be at all surprised to find Canda, before many more years shal! have elapsed, hecome equally attrative, not only on accoont of its iron,
copper, but also cot aecount of its goid mines.

## Birth.

On the 12th inst., the wife of Mfr. James Stevenson, Died.
At Sherbrooke, on the 30th qll, after a short illness, Hyan, the belovod wife of Mr. Terenco McGovern contractor, aged 85 years May she rest in peace.
On the 9th inst., at Villa Richelieu, St. Charles, the

## FOAEIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE

The question of the conflict of the executive and judicial aúthorities in the matter of the Orleans property was decided on Saturday, by the conseil d'tat, in favor of the decree, with the exception of a por-
tion of the Neuilly property acquired later than the Jonation of $\Lambda$ ugust 7 th, 1830 , and a portion of the Monceaux property derived from Mine. Adelaide. rotes only (the number of the council being fifteen), Tix, Atw, Baroche, Villemain, and Charlemanne. members liad deciared themselves opposed to the decrees.: Mr . Barocles thought that the case was lost. siry to make an appeal to the inembers. He made a Torcible speech, whith lasted for nearly ball an hour, in which he dwelt upon the mischief which would
ensue from a decision hostile to the Chief of the ensue from a decision hostile to the Chief of the
State. MM. Villemain and Charlemagne fielded, and gave their votes against the competence of the idinary courts of lav.
The Legislative Assembly are gettiug more restive, and the adjournment was carried against the Presi-
dent on Monday, after a scene in which Count Montalembert declared that lic was contented with the present regime, avowing that the difference between prisilege accorded to the legishative body; to vote pe tares with perfect independence. But that indeexist at present with the manner in which the budget was discussed. . $\cdot$ M. Billant was greeted with loud murmurs on intimating that the governmentictoisidered certain amendments presented the constitution; and was obliged to qualify his ob servation. Louis Napolcon was present at the sitting, liaring:entered in a state carriage by the grand gate except by the Emperor Napoleon and the mob a the revolution of 1848 :"
In the Univers of June doth there is a letter by
MI. Louis Veuillot to the Bishop of Orleans'; relative o. the decree of censure that Prelate lately passed against the Univers for intemperate language on the subject of his Lordship's recent mandate on classicil
cducation. ; M. Veuillot's letter is certainly written with considerable ability and dignity. $\cdot$ He'admits the that he was aware the - Bisitop intended bis mandate to beca formal Episcopal act

TTALY
Letters from Rome of the 10it instant state that his Holiness has appointed a commission; consisting o Cardinals Ferretti, Brignole, and Mattei, to
Mgr. Bedini was to be consecrated on the 13th Arcbbishop of Thebes in partitians. : It was said that The Holy Father has nominated Mgr. Arrig Superior of the house which he is founding for con
rerted Protestant Ministers who are desirous of pre paring for the Priesthood.

AUSTRIA:
Vienna, June 13.-The return of several friends from Pestl enable me to give you some information telegraphic reports and letters from Hungary have given detailed accounts of the Emperor's movements,
and very forid descriptions of the festivities to which the presence of the Sovereign gare rise; but these est, I shall only refer to them whenit may appear indispensable to do so
All parties agree in stating that the Emperor has by the middle and lorver classes than by the aristo cracy, whose pride he contrived to ruffle sion after received from 9 till 1, but no speeches were allowed and the Emperor put his questions ir. such a way that nothing but "yes" or "no" was possible; his conbut 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 Monom were addressed in German. " Whether the Monarch was already fatigued, or whether he bad vatives, it is impossible to say, but, as before said and as coldly dismissed. It is worthy of remark, that the Emperor, who speaks Hungarian perfectly well, only employed that language when conversin
with the peasantry. Out of the 200 nobles presen at the Corpus Cliristi procession on the 10th, only 20 were independent men, the rest were either privy f the nobles were at the levee on the 8th had eithe 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
"Viu" "Vivat." This is believed to liave been because
the Austrian colors were at the mast bead of the the Austrian colors were at the mast bead of the
vessel, and the Monarch bad on an Austrian uniform for when in the evening he drope through the streets
10 see the illumination, in a red Hussar uniform, as to see the illumination, in a red Hussar uniform, as
General of Cavalry, he was tremendously cheered by the Magyars. At the Hungarian theatre, where he vas appeared in the national costume, the enthusiasm "Eljen". At the races, on the second day, the
noticed, few persons, excepting nobles, being present.
On the 8th there was a grand ball given by the Archdule Governor (Albrecht), at which He Emperor, notwithslanding the fatigue he had undergone during the day; danced until 3 in the morning; at 5 artillery maneupres, Although Pesth was crovived with police agents from Vienna during the Monarcli's
stay there, the conduct of the people stay there, the conduct of the people was so exem-
plary that not one arrest took place. IT the Emperor's object was to win the people, and to show the
haughty nobles that lie would not be tritled with, both amnesty has till now been granted, and the Monarch is said to be personally averse to the whiolesale clemency system. The opinions of a very high personage on this subject may be gathered from the cllo measures:-"From your point of view you are right, but unfortunately three-fourths of the subjects of the Austrian Crown must be brought to reasoti by force." Czongrad, and Mezohegyes, where he will inspect the vast military establislment for the breeding of Temeswar. Francis Joseph has been enthusiastically reccived by the peasantry of Ketskemet, the the evening of the 11 l , escorled by a body guard of several lundred well-mounted peasants. The part of
the journey betiveen Czegled (where the railroad was journey betiseen Czegled (where the railroad
wad Ketskemet was accomplished in two hours and a quarter. The exact distance I bave
unfortunately forgotten, but the pace at which the niortunately lorgoten, but the pace at which the peasants drive across the almost traciless beaths,
frequently intersccted by gullies a couple of feet deep, is perfectly awful. Every one assures me that the Archdule Albrecht is becoming extremely popular AUSTRALIA.
The folloning letter is from a Sydoey paper:-
"Melbourie, March 2. "I returned yesterday evening from "the Forest Creel diggings, after a sojourii of some 19, dajs,
during which time I have employed myself in collectng such information as may prove serviceable to our readers.
"Any description of the scene which bursts upon the new comer as be descends the ranges that border we creek would be next to supertluous, for so many own numerous diggings that it would be but' repetiton vere I to delineate those of Mount Alexander. The same numerous tents, the same blazing watchfires, the same barking of dogis and firing of guns, the given up to the beast or the savage; all these are the same as with you; if I perhaps except that with shere is much more of eacli and every, of them diggings extend for a distance of some 10 or 12 miles the:Lodion, the whole of the short ridges and gullies running down into it having proved highly auriferous,
while many of the back ranges and gullies bave also roduced:good samples of gold.
"'Two miles further down the creek the tent of official, though not the real, centre of the diggings and around this, as if his very presence gave security, innumerable stores are built, while thie whole space is Fryar's Creek joins the Forest Creek, the diggings extending for some eight or ten miles, if not more rom the junction; the road, however, crosses the fire iniles, when it comes upon the Creek in the heart of the diggings. The first range, or rather ridge
below the Post-office, is the celebrated Red Hill where such large amounts of rold were collected and $t$ the base of which the great surface washings lay. This base is a freestone rock, with a slight slope to cipally of ironstone, while the whole of the soil to the surface is strongly impreguated with iron, grving the
hill the red appearance from which its name is derivd. On the top of the ridge the holes that lave he rock was reacled; but at the case the rock seems to have been almost cleared, doubtless by the action of floous, of the mass that must have at some
time covered it, leaving it in many places bare, and cattered the golden treasures that reposed upon to the Red Hill is the Adelaide Hill, and beyond that again the White Hill, both of which are also not un that have been drawn fro:n their bosoms. In a narPow gulley across the creek, and nearly opposite the there are six graves, the last having been filled so lately as Thursday last.
"These were the first localities upon which diggmany of the holes that and yet there are still very rom these the diggers lave gradually extended themselves, till there is lardly a range or a wateror the "glittering dross." . This is more the cas at present than at any other tine, as the scarcity of
water will not allow of any earth being washed but such as will produce a yery 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 hat tailings of the cradles; but by sinking on the
lats of the creek very good water is procured at sued of about feet. mis plan is now being par washing in, the cradle being placed in a convenient vashing in, the cradle being placed in a convenient
position; water is then draivn up from the well, and
the soil, which has been carted from the hole where
it was dug, is thus washed. In all cases the stuff washed is some very choice pickings from the strata
of the hole, such as the experience of the miner lead's him to believe may contain goid. . Very many, liow ever, whodistike the Loil and expense attendant upon digg process, are simply worbing their holes as dry diggings-nuggeting, as it is called here-putting or a more propitiotis season, Many hundreds have amount of gold that will astonish the good folks of Melbourne:
nother effect that the dronght has had has bee that it has dispersed tle diggers in every direction
over the face of the country. Guilleys, creeks, hills, ridges, water courses, and ranges, lave all beena ranpretty well turned over, till the whole country is no and with water several spots that are known to be ich will be worked to adrantage. In this search it is amusing to see the eagerness of thic gold seekers. Dozens will watch the movements of a prospector While the slightest rumor of a golden discovery in any will cause the ground to be parcelled out, lotted, and worked with the most astounding rapidity.

## IRISH INTELIGENCE.

Transatlantic Paceet Station.-The Mayor o Limerick received the following communicatio
Wednesday morning from the Earl of Derby :Wednesday morning from the Earl of Derby:
"Sir-1 have to acknowledge the recei nemorial from the Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses officers to determine the relative capabilites of thating refere to the appint River Shannon and Galway' Bay, as a rransatlantic packet port, and I have the satisfaction of inflorming effect the objects set forth in the memorial. the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, Derny.
"Thomas Kane, Esq., Mayor of Limetic,

Thomas Kane, Esg.; Mayor of Limerick.
The Electrons.-The preparations for the elections ought, amongstag on, so far, very favorably, and be encouragement to the friends of Tenant Right, and ncourage them in every locality to fulfil, each man as him.-Tablet.
Covity Galway.--TTis an old saying, "when This pruverb is now about being aecomplished in the leagth to be represented in Parliament by a gentleman who may be fairly said to enjoy; as he deserves, the
confiderice of the people. The representation of that confidence of the people. The representation of that
county has been for an indefinite period gobbled up county has been zor an inderinite period gobbled up St. Stephen's with as much reference to that principle of the constitution which pruvileged him to go there, as to the principle of gravitation, or the height of the
Alm?oarter circles. The good folk of Galway, have, however, taken the matter at length into their oivn
hauds, and have secured, beyond all doubt, one of the
eats for Captain Bellew, of Mount-bellew, the cand date of their choice.-Dublin Telegraph.
fluential meeting of the committee of the county Done jal Tenant Right Associatiolt iook place in Letter senny. The meeting was attended by the Right Rev. on popular and tenant right principles was made choid of -a gentleman of large property and great influence
in the county, whose name, however, for the present in the county, whose name, however, for the present
if not made public. His Lordship said he had no doubt not made public. His Lordship said he had no doubs
the Presbyterian electors of the baronies of Rafhoe nd Kilmacrennan united with the Catholic electors hroughout the county,
candidate they pleased.
The learned and eloquent member for Athlone has een replied to, "in print," by Mr Secretary Walpole. proclamation of the Derbyite administration against the Catholic religion, published in the London G
organ of Tvesday last.-Dulin Telegraph.
Dublin has been all astir in electioneering matters.
Mr. Reynolds has atterderl several ward meetinge, and addressed the electors in his usual telling aind vigorous tyle. There will be meetings of all the ward clubs, hemselves into the popular party. A division, said to have been caused by sonne slissatisfied spirits in the
ranks of 'that industrious and powerful body, the car men,' is, we are happ
state of cure.-Ibid.
Our Columns this week manifest that, elsewhere, also, uotwithstanding the utmost efforts of open foes
and pretencled 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.- $I b$. The different military commanders in Ireland have of the towns where the poll at the geineral election will
be taken. In each contested count and borough ad The great "expositian " of of Irish manufacture it
Tork has been attended with an exhibition of anoth Cork has been attended with an exhibition of another
nature, which, we are hapy to say, has now ceased iven halio Exhibition builine occurred at the bal Sullivan and Mr. Harmer Hardy, which resulted
Tuesday in an encounter of a hostile characler: Wind are not exactly ancuare of the precise details of the di
and Mr. Hardy was riding by Anglesea Bridgesult on Tuesday,
Captan Sulivan, who struck thim he was met by Severat gentlemen then interfered, and on requining a
pledge from both gentlemeu chat this unpleasant dif-
ference should have no issue outside vestigation in a court of justice if such ligitimate were allowed to depart: The matter wath heardlemen in the police-office on Thursday, aud ewded in into
being taken against Captain Sullivan. - Ibid.
cocmmendation of Viscount Lismore Cieutena tho he County Tipperary, has appoinieel John Greene
Esq., of Cappumurra, C:ashel, to the comision o

We hava received from the Rev. Mr. Kavanagh,
P.P:; of Outeratd, a long list of persons who ed from the proselytising fold to the bosom of the Cath-
olic Church.-Gatway Vind Thuren- - Galway Vindicalor.
The Reverend Mr. Maguire, P.P. of Ennismacsaint parisi, has been arressed this week by an order from Protesiant soldiers to Catholic females. Tho Rer gentleman rave in bail to stand his trial. at tho Rer at Maynooth. They have stopped the annual yoto fir Mr repairs of the College.-Dublin Telegraph. the' Royal Dublin Society to expend $x: 20,000$ in the grounds, for the purposes of a grand. National Fxheit
tion, the profits incidental to the admission of the o bo derived by him.-llid.
The home circuit opened on Tuesday, 29th ullimo, Monaghan and the Right Hoin. Jualge Bath - Hue Jirs wo Catholic judges, as we stated in a former number
that ever went that circuit. Ilid.
It was hoped the summer assizes might concludo mences, but it is now probable the Judrmoil com
candidates for senatorial thig candidates for senatorial digrity will be eagaged si
multaneously -the bench, the hustings, the bar, tho
The Geyser war steamer, Commander Hand, is order
ed from Yortsmouth to Galway bay, to proler chrom Yorismouth 20 Galway bay, to prolect trawlers
from the assaults of the Cladddagh fislermen. The
Druid, fitted out for trawling Druid, fitted out for trawling, has a funard of six. Thoize
by night and day to protect her.- Ifid. Four tons of sugar daily is the produca of tho beet
root factory at Mountmellick.-Ibid. Beifist Thisu

- Welast are glad to learu thal the cabine Telegrapa. - laid, and orders have been given to take advantag of the first opportunity, which, it is hoped, will be early next week, should the weather get a linls scitled, the neap tides will then be faverable. The cable is
nearly fifty tons in weight, and we believe is to bo
Extensive Etiotion
Extensive Efiction in Galway.-On Friday an
eviction on a very large scale took place on lands of Barnacran lary, Ballagh, sale and Tonabruck y, which Corm a portion of the Martin property, and are situate comprising 203 from thiduals, were dispossessed from that the great mate acres of land; and we understand seek a refuge in the workhouse. In ihis instance the hardship is attributable to the state of the law rather
than to the parties who have the management of the property.-Galway Mercur
Ponce.-
Poucs.- By a return lately made it appears tho conslabulary of Ireland consists of 12,32 I persons, in-
cluding resident majistrates, and the total chaige for he same is $£ 549,782 \mathrm{~S}$ 19s. The charge for tho year litan police force, was last, for the Dublin metropo-
$\pm 60,580$
6.5 charge for the Loudon poli
year, is $£ 318,5873 \mathrm{~s}$. Id.


## GREAT BRITAIN

Drssolutron or Parliament.-Parliament will be prorogued, as at present arranged, on Thursday, July
Ist, aud dissolved on the following day. It is not her Majesty's intention to prorogue parliament in person
The Rueen's spieech and the Royal assent to the remain ing bills will be communicated by Lords commissioners. Riot at the Funeral of an Ohangeman in lifie pool-JuNe 14.-Yesterday (Sunday) evening aboct
five o'clock, is the funeral procession of a deceased he Park to a neighboring cemetery, a riot of ralher an alarmiug nature look place under the following ciroum-
stances:- The funcral procession was accompanied by some hundreds of personss, who were all dressed in
Orange sashes, ribbons, and haviur litics of questioned ; but it had been remarked that for the las hree or four Sundays funeral processions conducte.
on the same scale, had passed the Catholic chapel and that expressions had been used by the proecssionCatholics. The matter, however, passed off, and no notice was taken of the allair. On yesterday ther
was more than the usual display of Orange insignia a
he funeral, and in the course of the procession ma ol he funeral, and in the course of the procession and ol
woman, said to be a Protestant, but that I could no correctly ascertain) remonstrated wilh some person who
wore an Orange Scarf, \&e., and said it was lighly im-
proper proper to maich in such., a manner after the remains
of any man. An altercation followed, and as a mat
ter of course a crowd collected, when some persos hrew a slone amongst che Orangenenen, which struck
one of them. This was the signal for a general row
 assertion; and as I have the above from andisinterester
eye-witness, I believe it to be rrue, and he states tha
he general bit he general beliet is, that the row was got up by pre-
vious concert of the Orangemen for paticular purpose, Such scenes at funerals are not only disgraceful, bu
calculated to create bitter feelings.--Correspondent of Dublin Telegraph.
The Right Hon. Thomas Babington Macnuley is
bout to be called upon as a kind of restitution for the treatment he received
and at the hands of the bigots and hinatics at tha last gen grant having set all the votarics of Knoxisin in a rige no previous period insthe history or fhis port has then
been so muel activity displayed on boll sides of the the chief current of which has set it for Auspralia, apvards of 1,800 emigrants were to leave Liverpond
and
course of thisen week Port Plinillip and Sydney in the
Mone Gono Fronr Alstind berland, arrived at Portsmouih on Friday from South
ern passengers, and maits. She sailed from port Philli
on the 2nd of March. She revreseus the
exaggeration. This ship has brought one of he large lumps of Pure gold which has yot been discove
the Australian Gold mines.:. It weighs 27iblos.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

CConfiniucd from third page). nosina Lavandric, a pursery governess, residing a
Geneva, was sefriant with Mr. Rejnolds in 1s44, and


 coribunirs whe was taere on her knees beefore the dingr, witness,', when her mistress was ill, sat in a
roond adjoinin to be within call, and could see ethence into a room of Dr. Achilli's' house, used as a laundry,
 served, thought she could see very well, wilness had teen laundry; witess saw Coriboni's wife very mueht
the lavery about the neck, anul Achilli in his shirt micovered and acis of great familiarity beitweent them; winnes had seen the two walking arin-in-arm in the
public treets towards lie evening ; withess had never puin Coriboni and lis, wife together; the interior
seen
binds of Mr. Revalds, windows were closed, because fight is this took place; Dr. Achilli's window became ${ }_{c}^{\text {light }}$ trixa apen.
Criss-examined by the Attorney-General-Wines vas vers mult she she only could see what was going on conorenanded this view of the laundry in Dr. Achilli's
Loube. examined-I am a Protestant; the blinds in
Rr. Reynolds' honse were Yenetian blinds, of such a
 men; ; phd parily that what was passing al Achilli;
hol mijht not
incenzo Barga-I have lived in Corfin twentythree jears; 1 ana an anmorer 1 recollect Achilli
coming torin as Catholic Priest ; 1 wais tod howcomin, hiat four or six days after he came he declared
 vitif; they lived togetiler; I have seen Coriban's
rit in public as a prositute; I have seen Achilli
emier the house where she lived ; I cald
 hefi Corft topether; I don't know it of my uryn
hourledge; $I$ lost sight of them both on the same

 Augasis or September, 1846, was. appointed Principal
of Sit Julian's Prnetestant College, Matta. After the adiod with Dr. Achillit, who, on the igh of July masappointed Italian theolgical teacher, and on the lieve his arrival a person take nis sppointment.-
 prifissed Protestants. They were resididig in in hlounse
apperiaining to the college, and were Missionary
 their request, inguired into the charges. The commiltee consisted of the Earl of Sharges. The combury (chair-
man). Eur Walle grave, and other.

 mas callel on to to state the nature of his accusations
zeand these Sejeiant Wilkins-What were they?
Winess-One of the two Leouini
Till having comminted adntlery in the house with a isfirequenty to the louse. The otler was accused Aseeping ont of the house, and having frequent con-
mexion with prostiutes. Aclitli had lived with these men in Mala in the early part of the same year-lie time held not to le be pooved, Dr. Achillif then
fulled Crozzi a calumniator, but the latter perseved. Mnethrses a with Crozzi was a called on to so subsiantiate


y Cmazio Ors, siminiar revelations to those mentioned wielat of February, I told him that I would send it
alte Com mitue in London. On the 9 th of February


 Sejeanat Willing - Warived soon dismissed
Winass - The
ynde I relurned restution rather was that he had re-
Hnyziz conmintued desired me to dismiss Leonini, and - tmertined to he to Curch of till a fiter l left Malta, when taxalions with Din. Acliilif, which. enable me to say Clus Priests.
Crassereanined by the Attorney-General-Dr.
 unht he Tumelf. Crozzi also was one of them, and


 30 lhovery them ivefore the committer, The commit-






 should leave this place willout tee aidicied, "that
word of Christiant frienslatio. Even to servants, whe
they are tr
 of love, and for my stipend, which, was to be paid for It answer to that letter a reply was sent, stating tha
at the last meeing of the committee, held on the 15th of November, they had requesied me to intimate that out leave they were greatly tissatisfied, esperially as they did not wish to come to England on the business nation to them cilher as to his own absencec from his du
 justice hud been dof Ealled therectures, and the ends on been deprived of the opportunily of cleariny his cliaracor, and tie committee thad therefore add itional cause that Dr. Achilli's stipend was paid quarterly, and thal
he had expressed himself perfeelly salisfied when he
sigud signed the ackuowletgment for the payment made. I concluded by saying that the commiltee hat deter-
mined to withdraw their confidence from Dr. Achilli, mined to withrraw their confidence from Dr. Achilli,
and to remove him from an advantageous situation in which he might have. rendered most important service
to the cause of thalia reformation ${ }^{\text {swer to that litter }}$
tion of the committe was passed on the 1 yth of June stating that IDr. Achilli was deprived of lhis office, and
ordering "that Dr. Achilli having yoluntarily abandoned his terrinatedt by his own anents wih him is.vitual communicated to him, and that his salary be paid up The Earl of S
he committee of thatiesbury said-I was clairman of Dr. Achilli was Italian Professor of Theologye, wher sations of immorality against Saccares and Leonin
had been previoult hiad been previously forwarded to the committee, and
this matter was referred to the authorilies of the college this matter was referred to the authorities of the college
for investigation. One of these nulthorities was $D \mathrm{Dr}$. inquiry, a charge was brought arainst $D_{r}$. sending Saccares out of the way. Dr. Achilli and
others had hard the in them. We received a letter from Mr. Hadfield anc the Bishop of Gibraltar. Dr. Achin was not summoned to London. On arriving here he said that he and came on some business of his own. Before he arrived we the establishment aver which Drat. Achilli Presuled. Dr. Bonavia said-1 was Latin and Itajian teache hnd a conversation with . Dr. Achulli as to the the charges
hat of immorality against the two ex-priests. In asked lifim
if he had thear if he had Heard the reports against them, and he ssid
that he had. I then asked him il he, believed them, tant he haul Then asked him it he, believed hem,
and he replied that hie did not. He used no expressions
 touse at SL. Julian's College. T explained hat I re ferred to the visits of a married lady from Valetta to
L.eonini. D. Actilli asked me in reply if 1 thought it wrong ( (eensation.) 1 told him in tras not judicious, calses such visits would strengthen them, and more Then Dr. Achilli askedi ne who told me that it was names, but that that 1 was not authorised to mention names, bul that the visils referred to were wrong, and
woold lead to bad results. Dr. Achilis hen got up
toin rom lits chair in a passion, arie If are too seru bachelor perhaps you would do worse than Leonini"
Sir A. Cockburn-What did he say then?
Witness-" It would be be
self and not to meddle we bill our farfaiss io mon your sen and not to meddle with our affairs, if you wish to
continue in our friendship."
$H e$ then left mealone in the room, and went to join
playins cards (sensation.
Cross-esamined by the Attorner-General-T have mentioned what 1 now state only once before. I lave
been in London for five the Maltese bar, but do not practice. I was alvised to come to Enyland
of Malta College.
Harriet Havilis, Jane l.egg, Sarai: Wood, all testified
to the beastly imnorality of Achilli, during lise resithe beastly innnorality of Achill, during his resi-
dence in Liondon but heeir evidence is iou filty for
inserion
Fron the cony the following:-
Sarall Wood; a girl
nineteen rears olf, and living with ther parents at Windsor, said-1 was in the ser-
vice of $D$. Achilli. I came to his house from an esiabinh ene cant he House of Mercy, at Windsor, employment the year before last, and was with him Counsel-Did Dr. Achilli taka any liberties with Wituess-Yes, about a fortighit after 1 went [Winess went on to state the circumstances.]
walked away and began to cry; when \{ said $\ddagger$ would write to Mrs Tennant.
Counsel-What dic
Whitess-That I would boa very naughty girl to do
on (layghter.) so (laughter.
Counsel-Witness-Yes; a a religious books. The title of 1 was "Come to Josus" (sensition.
Catherine Fooeman, Iving at Oreat Smith-street,
Westminster, said-I once lived with a Miss Lambert,
 her from 1843 to 1849, and temember Dr, Achilli being Counsel-D Did he take any liberties with you?
Witness-He did abaut six months after he came CWe again pass over a few sentences. The girl had
behaved properly, said nothing to Ackill, but left him directly \}, -You are a Caholic. Did you mention hose things to your Confessor.
Witmess-Yes; and in cansegruence of the advice
which my Coifiessor give me 1 avoided being aloue with Doctor Acclititi. Tused to anake the being wait oin
him, but he generally selt lown for me. He used to come in late at night.
Mr. James Viacent Harting, a solicitor, said-1
went abroad to collet the evidence to be produced ib
tins trial. My first visit was to Rome, then to Viterbe Hen agan to Rome, theu to Niples, then to Malta,
theu back ayaiul to home, and then home. Ai Viterib wiliness ontained a decl ration from the "gonfalaThe police docunents lad been destroyed in the ro The Attorney-General objected to the recention of Torlh that in an ofticial locument of the Neapolita
police Achilli was reported and declared to be now or habitnal incontinency at Naples], because it lad


and applied at Cont herwas went 10 Rome
 court, from the nutary of the court.
Cross-examined by the Solicior-General-Monsignor Fabot, he Private secretary of the lope, intro hatilknown Mogr. Thalbot beorre. The hight
Lholic Eishlitp.
Lord Camp
LLard Campbell-I will not ask you of what See
Wanghes.) said that he had resided Gifteen years a Rome, and was head of the Euylish College where fo
gome time. He knew the office of the Inouisition the Vatican, and stated that the copy of jodgment in The Altorney-Genal wis beite.
The Allorney-General submitice that no proof whating jurisdicition over the subject-maller:" and that wa itself.
Doctor Grant slated that the Inquisistion had suprem the Roman Iner ivition was ras. The jurisdiction of partly a contt lor advising the Holy See on difficut won in heress and in grievous cises of immorality against Ecelesiastics. This took in the whole of the
charges, but there were other crimes which fall under turges, but there were other crimes which fall under
the classification of heresy. The Ationer-General objected to the mere produc-
 ng. The ducument migat, therefore, we a mere
caion from beginnin to end.
Lord Campbell said i-Thank God, in this country the Inquisition does not, and 1 hope neever slaall, exisis. (Applause.) But, by the Jaw of nations ample evias evidence is now adduced under its seail, heree is no difficulty in admittiug it quant iun vidicat. Thank God,
the jurisdiction of the Inquision does. this country-(reueved applause)-but this country, tion on or civh dependent staies, and therefore 1 have no difficulty in the world in receiving the documen now produced. Though it is the first precedent of
the kind, I hope I do so without any the sighteat de(Applause.) I hope it will be underslood that 1 hay not received this document as 1 would a judgment of the Court of Admiralty, but simply as evidence of the The original docum
being in Latin, the follow
"1, the undersigned notary of the Holy Roman and that, after a complete investigation of the proceedings instituted in the Holy: Ofice against Father Hyacinth
Achilli, Priest, Religius Propesso of Preachers, it is provel from the sof the Order said Achilli, having been examined by the established authorities, confessed himself guilly of laving held carnal intercourse, whilist the was living in the monas-
tern of Viterbo, with many women ;also, of having tery of vierbo, with many women; ;also, of having
deflowered another who was a virgin in the city of Mount Faliscue, and of having carcually y hiown wo
other women at Capua. Moreover, it is discovered that he made another girl at Naples a mother, and that the Superiar of the Orler of Preachers paid fifty
scud to another woman who lad been corrapled by the same dehilli, in order to make amends for the injuries done. Lasily, I altest that, on account of the
crimes of the aiove named, aut onher crimes of mention is made in the acts, after mature and deliberate examination of the heavy clarges resulling from
the acts, after having weighed the charges puf forth and considered other matuers according to custom, auld after laving mercifully accepted the confession of the
aceused limaself, and Wis own declaration of the following tenor: - 1 do nol ask not to be chastised, nay, showing, according as justice demands. I myill receive wih resignaluon wintever punishment may be determined upon, and supposing there evere wanting
sufficient reason for procecesing with rrearer vigor, I romuls for pynishing mo as hink best.'-Their Eminences the Inquisitors-Gparal, on Wridnesday, June 16, 1341, in the Convent of Santa
Maria Super Mincruan, decreed that the accused Fa ther Hyucith Achilit, ofter Having been for cier susand for even disabled from any sort of direction of souls, and passive voice in the grovernmend of his. O, der, and after having had salutary penances imposed unoul him,
be condemned to remain for three years in some reli gious house of his Order, of tho more strict obseryance. cellor's Office of the Holy Office, on this day, September 22, 1851 ."
Sir A. Coukburn was then about to adduce evidence chow that if the deferdants charges agamist Dr Achily were
utility, when
The Attorney-General gaid that he yould rat trauble

## his lea admit Sit

Sir A. Cockburn stated that that was the case for the defendant, ancl
day (Wedneslay).
The hearing of this case wns resumed this morning, unad 4 .




























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