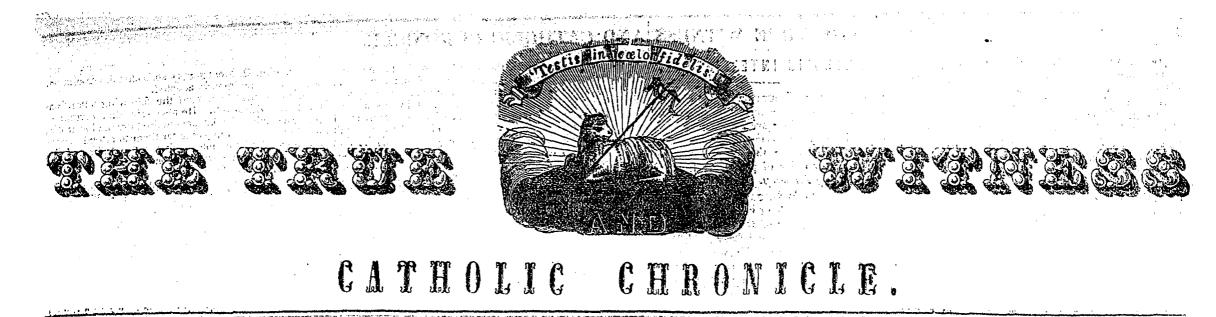
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VOL. III.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1852.

NO. 11.

THE REV. F. W. FABER IN LIMERICK. CHARITY SERMON ON BEHALF OF THE BROTHERS

OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS. (Abridged from the Limerick Reporter.)

At half-past two o'clock on Sunday, pursuant to public announcement, the eminently distinguished convert to the Catholic faith, the Rev. F. W. Faber, formerly Fellow of the University College, Oxford, and Rector of Elton, Huntingdonshire, now a priest of the Oratory, London, came forward in Saint Michael's Catholic church, to preach a charity sermon on behalf of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, in aid of the appeal for funds to enable them to liquidate the debt incurred by the enlargement of their monastery in Sexton street, as rendered necessary by the considerable increase in the number of the valuable community. The high fame of the Rev. Mr. Faber as a preacher, and the peculiar estimation in which he is held as a convert, had their natural effect in rendering the attendance much more numerous than it otherwise might have been; and it was not merely numerous, but respectable in a high degree. The Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, Catholie Bishop of Limerick, and the clergy of the different parishes of the city, as well as some from Tipperary, Clare, and Limerick, were present. Among the laymen of distinguished position in attendance were the Earl of Dunraven, Wm. Monsell, Esq., M.P.; Sir Vere De Vere, Bart., Lady De Vere, Aubrey De Vere, Esq., Mr. Hardinan, the eminent Catholic architect; the Mayor; Mr. Lyons, D.L.; Mr. Howley, D.I., &c.

Before the commencement of the sermon some sacred services were solemnly chaunted, with delightful organ accompaniment.

The Rev. Mr. Faber then, after the sacred invocation, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy thost, gave as the words of his text the following, from the concluding portion of the 10th chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews :--- "Do not, therefore, lose your confidence, which hath a great reward. For patience is necessary for you; that, doing the will of God, you may receive the promise. For yet a little while, and he that is to come, will come, and will not delay. But my just one liveth by faith ; but if he withdraw himself, he shall not the extension of the true faith among different naplease my soul. But we are not the children of tions. Such was her glory, and such her triumph, withdrawing into perdition, but of faith to the salva-tion of the soul." It is impossible, he then observed, to read the history of God's chosen people, as given | darkness and of sorrow succeeded, a still higher glory, in the books of the Old Testament, without observing how far it exceeds in interest, and transcends in beauty, the history of any other people. Even with- tions of Europe, standing firm in their attachment to out considering its character of inspiration, and view- the Catholic faith, the faith of Peter received from tion, that that fair city of Palermo, the beautiful destiny shall be more glorious. The conquests made ing it merely as an authentic record of facts, the his-tory of the children of Israel, as given in the Old and crucified Christ anew, by expelling the Catholic to learn wisdom and piety in the schools of Gienda- made by Ireland have been spiritual conquests, con-Testament, must be regarded as more delightful, Church from its ancient settlement within her limits, lough, should, as she did, repay the debt by sending quests of souls. Her future conquests shall be of more moving, and more instructive than the history Ireland became isolated, cut off, severed from the to this country, in the present age, not pupils but in- the same kind with the past, and they shall be more of all the nations that attained to more earthly greatness since the beginning. In the history of the people of God, we find more of heroism, more of grandeur, more of sublimity, in the true sense of the terms, than can be found in the history of the nations most distinguished by the qualities which to mere human wisdom appeared the highest and most estimable. Even on what we may consider the dark pages of that history, on those which bear the record of humiliation and suffering, we meet the evidence of inheritance, shed their blood, and lost their lives, ra-virtues exceeding those of other nations, of fidelity, ther than turn away from their Church, or abandon patience, constancy, fortitude, heroism, unconquered and unconquerable, beyond all example, commanding ample of the more elevated. All classes of the magadmiration in the highest degree. And then any one who has read the history of this country, the annals of the Irish nation, after reading the history of the chosen people of God given in the Old Testament, above all earthly treasures. And their sacrifices must feel it impossible to avoid observing the close resemblance they bear to each other. In prosperity resemblance they bear to each other. In prosperity limited in extent. War, slaughter, and confiscation or in adversity, in weal or in woe, in peace or in war, did their own work. But this was not considered under indulgence or under persecution, in the bright sufficient. Penal laws were afterwards enacted, and hour or in the hour of gloom, the people of Ireland through a long series of ages have evinced the same fidelity, the same nationce, the same constancy, the same fortitude, the same unconquered and unconquerable spirit of heroism as did the children of Israel.-Like the history of this people, the chosen people of God, has been the history of the people of Ireland. The eyes and hearts, the hopes and affections, the thauksgivings and supplications, of the children of Israel were ever directed to the ark of the Lord, the sanctuary in which He had promised to dwell among them for their comfort and protection. In like manner the eyes and hearts, the hopes and affections, the thanksgiving and supplications of the people of Ireland were directed to the Church of Christ during the many ages since they received her faith. Through all changes, through all trials, through all not yet wearied. They attempted to effect their persecutions, through all sufferings, they placed their purpose by other means. As in the persecution of mission more glorious as it is more sanctified than faith of Christ were to receive their commission thro'

their Divine Redeemer, by whom the Church and the faith were established. This was wonderful.-It would be wonderful in the case of any people .-the dim eye of nature, under the weak light of human reason. It is wonderful, miraculous, that any people should receive as articles of belief a body of supernatural doctrines transcending their reason, or even appearing contrary to it. It is still more wonderful, more miraculous, that their belief in such doctrines should be perpetuated through a long series of ages, and become strengthened rather than weakened by time. But the establishment and perpetuation of the Christian faith have been altogether miraculous. To the eye of faith the hand of God appears to have been visible throughout. Supernatural effects must Christian faith is not merely a collection of doctrines, but also a rule of life. The rule, like the doctrines, is supernatural; and it not merely rises above nature, but is contrary to nature in its state of corrup-Without violence to nature, and to our tion. natural propensities, we cannot observe the rule of life prescribed by the Christian faith. It is the more wonderful, the more miraculous, that whole nations should embrace that faith, and adopt the rule of life prescribed by it; and it is peculiarly wonderful, miraculous in the most striking degree, that through all changes, through all trials, through all persecutions, through all sufferings and sacrifices, even to the loss of all things earthly, and the loss of life itself, any nation should adhere, as the people of Ireland have so tenaciously adhered, to that faith, and to the severe rule of life prescribed by it. The hand of God alone could have effected anything so wonderful. The hand of God alone could have imparted the strength necessary to the exhibition of so much constancy, so much fortitude, so much heroism, exceeding all that has been designated as heroism in the profane annals of nations. Throughout many ages Ireland stood united with the other nations of Europe, and nations in different parts of the world, in attachment to the Catholic Church. During those ages she contributed, by sending forth her zealous and enlightened sons as apostles and teachers, more than any other nation in the world to during her ages of freedom and prosperity. And even when those ages had passed away, and ages of order, and is specially devoted to the purpose of proa still more signal triumph awaited her. Ireland became at length cut off, separated from the other nanot follow the foul example of England in abandoning the true Church. On the contrary, her people, through all classes, became still more than ever fondly attached to the faith of their fathers, and to the Church from which they had received that faith. The princes and nobles of this people gave up their ther than turn away from their Church, or abandon their faith. The humbler classes followed the exnanimous Irish people incurred all sacrifices, bore all sufferings, in the true spirit of heroism, sooner than yield the sacred treasure of faith which they prized and sufferings were not to be brief in duration, or a fearful system of persecution brought into operation. The priests of the Catholic Church were proscribed, and hunted for their lives. They were obliged to hide themselves amongst the mountains and deserts of their country. The grass of the fields and moss of the valleys were reddened with their blood. Still they shed their blood, and yielded their lives, rather than ensure safety or favor by apostacy from the religion of which they were the anointed ministers. And the example of those heroic priests was followed by the heroic people, whom no earthly danger, no earthly suffering, no amount of earthly sacrifice, could impel to abandon the faith in which they placed their last and highest hope. The enemies of that faith, followed in successive efforts to root it from the hearts of the Irish people, were

They first sought to make the people powerless and accompanying Celt. The car of conquest of the pliant by mental abasement, degrading ignorance .-- | Saxon conqueror is the triumphal chariot of the They proscribed education, made it penal, sought to Celuc missionary. Wherever the one passes, the But it was particularly wonderful in the case of the banish it from the land, and reduce the people, as other passes with him. Wherever the one achieves Irish people. The reception of the Christian faith nearly as possible, to the level of brutes. When a triumph that shall pass away, the other achieves a by any people is a wonder, a miracle, as viewed by this project failed, like all the preceding, they con- triumph that shall last for ever. The triumph of ceived the design of reversing it. They next endea- the Celtie missionary, the triumph of Ireland, is the vored to tempt the people by their love of education. greater. The glory of the Celtic missionary, the They offered them a mixed education, a false educa- glory of Ireland is the greater. And to the greater tion, intended to poison their minds, or the minds of triumph, the triumph, in extension of true religion, their children, and prepare them for the growth of the sons of Ireland are borne by those who, so far pestilential error. This scheme failed, as all the from favoring the extension of the Catholic religion, foregoing had failed. War, bloodshed, confiscation, would root it out from the soil of Ireland if they penal laws, disabilities, the hunting and slaughter of could. The will of God prevails over the will of priests, the proscription of education, the attempt to man. Those who hate the Catholic religion wherever sink the people in degrading ignorance and leave it is professed and exercised, and would if they could them as powerless as brutes, had all proved unavail- destroy it, not merely in Ireland but all over the ing ; and the attempt to seduce them by a corrupting always be referred to supernatural causes. The education proved unavailing in like manner. Instead the way for its extension from Ireland to nations in of being either terrified or allured to abandon their every division of the globe. And has not Ireland faith, they clung to it with unconquerable tenacity. the better part assigned to her ? Is not her glory Still more, as soon as the first relaxation of the penal laws was obtained, and the Catholic people of Ire- umph? Those who look to the material prosperity land came again to enjoy liberty in the slightest degree, they began to afford renewed proofs of their the other hand, to the misery and suffering of Ireancient fervor in the exercise of their religion ; and these proofs have multiplied to an extent that is no less wonderful than it is gratifying. The renewed has not prevented such misery and suffering in this extension of religious orders over the land has, alone, afforded such proofs in abundance. Not only have the old orders been re-established, but new ones have and power, why should not the Irish people have been established in aid. First, there is the order of followed the example of the English? This is the the Sisters of Mercy, which has been productive of natural inquiry, because corrupt nature looks to temsuch immense good, in importing relief to the suffering, and in affording the blessings of a sound religious education to the female children of the poor; and this is an Irish order, which had its origin in their fair city of Dublin. Next, there is the order of the Sisters of Charity, which is also an Irish order, and has, like the kindred order of the Sisters of Mercy, been productive of a vast amount of good. Then, there is the order, on behalf of which he was borne, and how much patience and fortitude they to make his appeal this day. This is the order of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, which, like the others he had mentioned, had its origin in Ireland, and has been productive of incalculable good in diffusing an education rendered safe and perfect by the inculcation of the sacred truths of religion.---Reverting to the orders of nuns, he should mention the order of the Presentation, which is another Irish moting the growth of virtue and religion by a suitable education. In addition to all, he might mention but asthe earnest of that which awaits them hereafter. the Irish province of the Jesuits, which dates only from 1814. It was a delightful instance of retribuother nations that remained steadfast in adhering to structors in earthly sciences and in the sublime doc- extensive. Ireland has sent forth her missionariethat Church. Everything was done to weaken, to trines of faith, and these instructors of an order to preach in every division of the world the true faith destroy, to deaden the faith she cherished. But she did pre-eminently distinguished by the services it has of Christ, the faith received from Rome. But she rendered to religion with the aid of human learning. has done more. She has sent forth into the countries And nothing could be more appropriate, nothing bet- of different divisions of the world her people to beau ter calculated to assist this country in fulfilling the with them the Catholic faith, to form the foundation glorious destiny which yet awaits her. In earlier of new churches, and allord support to the bishops ages her glory, her triumph, appeared in the diffusion and priests appointed to take charge of those charches. of the light of the true religion, through the instru- For whom are archbishops and bishops appointed on mentality of her sons sent forth for the enlighten- the great southern continent of Australia? For the ment and conversion of nations. At this day the Irish. For whom are the vicars apostolic appointed glory, the triumph of those earlier ages is renewed to her. The glory of England is earthly. Her archbishops, and bishops, and priests appointed in triumphs are earthly. The glory of Ireland, now as such numbers in the United States of America !--of old, is heavenly; and now, as of old, her tri- For the Irish, principally, if not entirely. And umphs are herevenly. The wide extension of the Ro- finally, he only spoke from his own experience, when man empire contributed, even while the rulers of that he said that it was principally for the Irish, as they empire were Pagans and persecutors of their Christian | are scattered through the cities, towns, and villages subjects, to the wide and speedy extension of the Christian faith from Rome. In like manner, the wide extension of the empire of England at this day contributes to the wide extension of the Catholic failth, even though the rulers of England and of the capire subject to her be the bitter and unrelenting the dominion of England? They are the faithful, of the weak things of the world to confound and zealous, fearless, devoted sons of Ireland. Thus is the subdue the strong. Any one who saw Peter mend-ancient glory of Ireland renewed. Thus is she en- ing his fishing barque, or mending his nets, in bis abled to acquire fresh triumphs of the same pure and coarse clothing, with his face embrowned by the exalted character as her ancient triumphs. The weather, and his hands hardened by his toil on the Saxon conqueror is borne in his car of conquest to blue waters of the Lake of Genasereth, would little the ends of the earth. He has his triumphs, his imagine that humble, illiterate fisherman should beearthly triumph. But who enjoys the higher and come the Prince of the Apostles sent forth to estabpurer triumph, which is not earthly but heavenly ?---One who sits by the side of the earthly conquerer, and would found in the imperial-hilled city of Rome passes with him as far as he is borne, and passes on a the see from which the apostles and preachers of the trust, their reliance; their confidence in that faith, in the apostate Julian, they attempted to effect by cor-the Church from which they had received it, and in ruption what they were unable to effect by violence. Saxon. The true and enduring glory accrues to the His will was accomplished. In like manner the poor,

world, become the unwilling instruments in preparing the greater glory, and her triumph the greater triof England that became Protestant, and look. on land that has remained Catholic, will naturally inquire, if adhesion to one religion in preference to another country, and the change in England from the old religion to a new has been followed by increased wealth porary and not to eternal advantages. But grace, given for the correction of nature, will supply the proper answer, which is, that the Irish people have chosen the better part, and their reward shall be for ever. The people of Ireland have proved themselves faithful through trial, through persecution, through suffering, through calamity. God knows how much they have suffered, how much of calamity they have have evinced in bearing all. And surely they are entitled to the higher regard, the higher admiration. No man with proper feeling can withhold his admiration from the virtues of patience, resignation, constancy, fortitude, inspired by religion, and exhibited even to the last extremity, by a famine-stricken people. The sufferings of the Irish people have been great. But the glory they have acquired by their constancy and fortitude under these sufferings is great. Further than this, the glory they have yet acquired is Their destiny hitherto, even though it was through sufferings, has been a glorious one. Their future in India? For the Irish. Above all, for whom are of England, the new Catholic hierarchy for that country was appointed by the successor of St. Peter. Such is the destiny of Ireland. It is, by sending forth her missionaries and her people to the east, the west, and the south, and hereafter, perhaps, to the north, as of old, to spread the knowledge of the true enemies of that faith. And who are they by whom, principally, the knowledge of the Catholic faith is borne to the utmost limits of the nations subject to God would still manifest His power by making use. lish a new covenant between God and mankind,

despised, down, tradden, Irish cation is at this day made the instrument in bearing the doctrines and practice of the true faith of Christ into all parts of the world. This is the high destiny of the Irish people. They deserve it, They, have done much to deserve it.-But they should do still more. What they have done is wondersul. But it is still more wonderful that, having done so much, they have not already done more. Now, however, as their destiny is apparent, and the way of that destiny is clear before them, they should do everything necessary to prepare themselves for fulfilling it. They had heard of the efforts made to lead away from the true faith, which had been their only source of consolation and hape, poor starving creatures in Connemara, Well, what could they do for the poor people exposed to the severest temptation in Connemara? They could pray for them. They could humble themselves before God on behalf of these poor people. They could submit to mortification on their behalf. They could become more fervent in practices of devotion, and perform acts of charity for their sake. Above all, they could attend the boly sacrifice of the Mass as often as possible-every day if possible; and as often as they attended it raise their earnest prayers to God for the protection and salvation of those people. The holy sacrifice comprehends every thing. There is the heart, the core, the blood, the pulse, the life of true religion. God is there. Accordingly, if we approach God in the holy sacrifice of the Mass, and in the proper spirit offer our supplications to Him, we may hope that He will yield what we desire. For their own sake they should addiet themselves to those practices, prescribed by their religion for the attainment of perfection in a Christian life. For the sake of their poor brethren exposed to the most awful of temptations, they should do so. To prepare themselves for performing their part in fulfilling the great destiny which appeared to be allotted by God to their race, they should labor to attain the holiness of life, which brings the power, year of his age. light, and love, necessary to the fulfilment of any. great destiny allotted to Christians in this world.---He had observed that the wide extension of the Roman empire was, even during the time of the persecuting Pagan emperors, rendered by Divine Providence conducive to the wide and speedy extension of the Christian faith. He had further observed that, in like manner, the present wide extension of the British empire, though under the sway of rulers mously resolved :-inimical to the Catholic faith, is rendered conducive to the commensurate extension of that faith, principally through the instrumentality of Irish missionaries, and Irish laymen by whose presence and aid the missionaries are sustained in their sacred labors. If Englishmen go forth to the different countries within the extended limits of the British, empire, Irishmen go with them, or follow them. And outside the present limits of the British empire, there is a country, a great country, to which at this day Irishmen go forth not only in equal numbers with Englishmen, but in greater numbers. England sends forth to the United States of America a portion of her sons, bearing with them, their love of money and their wild love of liberty. But to the same country Ireland sends forth a much larger portion of her sons, bearing with them the brave patience, the cheerfulness, and the benevolence of the affectionate Celt .---The necessary result may be anticipated, the progressive growth and extension of the Catholic faith in that great country. In the British provinces of America, in India, and on the great continent of America, similar, results may be anticipated. But to ensure such results the Irish people, whether they go forth to those distant countries or remain in their own, should form themselves to the holiness of life which gains favor from God, power from the promo-

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CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE:

ORDINATION AT LOUGHREA .- On Saturday last, the Lord Bishop of Clonfert held an ordination in the parish chapel at Loughrea, when the Rev. Messrs. Ryan and Phew, the former for the diocese of Clonfert, and the latter for the diocese of Galway, received the holy order of priesthood from his lordship.-Galway Mercury.

LORD FIELDING'S CHURCH .- In contradiction to the rumor in the London papers that an obstacle has been placed in the way of the dedication of the new church creeted by Lord and Lady Felding; at Pantasaph, to the Catholic worship, we have to announce that it will be solemnly opened on St. Edward's Day, when the Rev. H. E. Manning will preach the dedication sermon.-Tablet.

THE NEWMAN INDEMNITY FUND IN FRANCE.-The Univers of the 20th ult., publishes its fiftieth list of subscriptions to the above fund; acknowledging a total received at that office of 30,174f. 21c. or £1,104 Ss. 6d. Amongst the subscribers during the past week appears the names of the Duke Descars, 1001.; the Count de Maistre, 20f.; Mgr. de Luca, Bishop of Aversa, (Italy), 100f.; the ladies of the Ursuline Convent, Boulogne, 50f.; &c. &c. The above includes 455f. received at the office of the Bretagne of St. Brienc.

ENNISCORTHY-THE NEWMAN FUND.-The good and benevolent people of Enniscorthy, sub-scribed; on Sunday last, the sum of £41 18s 6d to the Newman Indemnity Fund .- Wexford Independent.

Messrs. Wynn and Coleridge, the recent converts, have left England for Rome to pursue their studies or the Ecclesiastical state.

The Shepherd of the Valley mentions the death of a Jesuit Father, Rev. F. X. Kalcher, on the 21st ult. He was a native of Austria, and in the 45th

The following "Resolutions" were agreed to at a meeting of the Bishops and Archhishops who assisted at the late consecration of the Cathedral of Louisville. There were present the Archbishops of Cincinnati and of St. Louis-Bishops of Mobile, of Nashville, of Charleston, of Cleveland, of Boston, of Albany, and of Louisville. The Archbishop of Cincinnati was called to the chair, and it was unani-

"1st.-That we all deeply sympathise with the Very Rev. John H. Newman, in the persecution of which he has been the victim, and in the manifestly iniquitous verdict found against him by an English Judge and Jury."

"2dly .-- That we will cheerfully recommend in our respective dioceses that collections be taken up for his relief, and that we will receive whatever contributions may be made for an object so laudable."

"3dly .- That the contributions so made be transmitted to the Most Rev. Archbishop of Baltimore, by him to be forwarded with the present resolutions to

Dr. Newman." "4thly.—That these resolutions be published in the Catholic Telegraph and Advocate of Cincinnati, and that the other Catholic papers of the Union be requested to copy them."

† JOHN BAPTIST, Archbishop of Cincinnati,

Chairman. JOHN McClosky, Bishop of Albany, Sec. Louisville, Ky., Oct. 4, 1852.

ANOTHER MARTYR IN CHINA .- The news from Tong-King brings us intelligence of a new martyr. M. Bonnard, Missionary of the Congregation of Foreign Missions, had confessed the Faith, and been beheaded for Jesus Christ, the 1st May, 1852. The details we have not obtained; we hope to receive them soon, and to be able to edify our readers. Six Missionaries of the same congregation have embarked to repair to the different missions which have been assigned to them .- L'Univers.

are as bad as any of the rest ;" one of the three or four men on the road struck at deceased then ; don't think that deceased struck at the man who had been speaking to him when he had been struck by the man on the road; had a hold of deceased by the arm, and I wanted to get him away as well as I could; don't know whether deceased had anything in his hand at the time; he might; I did not see a sword cane in his hand when coming out of the house ; he had it in the house ; he was straightening it in the house ; that was after the men had left the house ; think it was bent by striking it against a table ; if not that way, I know of no other; it was then drawn; cannot say why it was drawn; deceased gave me his belt; got the belt for the purpose of defending myself if I was attacked out-side the house; think deceased had the sword-cane drawn before he gave me his belt; when deceased was knocked down I took him up and returned, for the purpose of getting in at the rear; deceased called to me, having cried out that he was down; asked him if any person was with him ; he said there was; went to him, and found him in a hole on the side of the road ; helped him out of it, and as I was doing so I heard the sound of persons going away from the place where deceased lay; the persons went away in the direction of Ballyhooly; got him out of the hole, and we went towards the woman's house ; it was after that we met and spoke to the men on the road, as I have already detailed; deceased, after we got him out of the hole said, as I think, "that some people were on the top of him beating him whilst he was down ;" we then went to the house to try and get in ; the door was shut ; I rapped and kicked at the door; heard no person speaking inside, but a sound of persons walking; the door not being opened we tried to get up on the road again, when we saw a number of men on the road before us they were throwing stones at us; we then went to the bank in front of the house; cannot say whether deceased, as soon as he came to the bank, was knocked down, or had laid down under it; he, however, was down; I lay down myself, but deceased was nearer he steps of the yard than I was; the people were throwing stones on us off the road, and I heard them say—"Murder them as they're down;" the stones were not coming very thick; should say each was about one pound weight; after they cried to murder us they threw only five or six stones; after 1 remained under the bank five or six minutes, I heard them walk away, and I got up, but could see no person; deceased was then lying down; his head was towards the bank ; went over to him, felt him, and asked him was he able to walk along; he made no answer; left him, came on towards Fermoy, and returned to barracks; inquired in the barrack-room if deceased had come in, and was told not; said I feared deceased was dead; was then put to bed, as I was hurt myself; left the deceased without calling at the house, because I was afraid the men would again come back ; when I left deceased I was not aware he was dead.

Dr. J. B. St. Croix Crosse, surgeon, 31st Regiment, and Dr. Drew, handed in the result of their post mortem examination of the deceased, which went to show that death had been caused not by stones, but by a sharp instrument which had entered the spinal canal, and must have caused instant death.

Constable John Rice was then sworn-Knew the deceased; that is, he introduced himself as James Deegan, son of Michael Deegan, of Kilkenny, whom witness knew; deceased and Thompson took a glass of spirits each in the police barracks at Ballyhooly, and after dinner they left to return home; Deegan asked for the sword-cane from witness as a keepsake, and on leaving he was quite sober ; Thompson had a little taken, but he was not drunk; they left the barracks accompanied by two policemen, one of whom was a teetotaller, at about twenty minutes past six.; the deceased gave witness a pipe in return for the present of the sword-cane.

After the examination of some other witnesses,

The coroner charged the jury, and said he thought it his duty to state that from the evidence it was proved that the man came to his death not from wounds from stones, but from the stab of a sharp cutting instrument ponetrating the spinal canal.

The jury retired, and, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of--- "Wilful murder against some persons at present unknown."

The police have arrested some parties on suspicion. -Cork Constitution.

Rev. Wm. Q. Montgomery seconded the resolution. hich was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman then read the following letter from, the Earl of Listowell. He also said that several of the respectable shopkeepers of the town had sent him word that it was impossible for them to attend in consequence of it being market day, but had directed him to put their names down to any subscription that might be raised. (Heat.):-

Convamore, September 24th, 1852.

"Gentlemen-I regret extremely that I shall not be able to attend your meeting to-morrow on the subject of the atrocious murder of a soldier of the 31st Regt. as I am under the necessity of leaving home this day. I share with you the greatest anxiety to discover the perpetrators of this horrible crime, and I beg to state that I offer twenty-five pounds reward for information that will lead to conviction. If a subscription be opened you will be good enough to put down my name for that sum; if not, it can stand solely as a reward offered by me.—I have the honor to remain, gentlo-men, your obedient servant.

"Listowell,"

Mr. Bourke, on the part of Sir R. Abercromby, desired that his name might be put down for £50. (Hear.)

Lieut.-Col. Staunton stated that he and the officers of the 31st Regiment were determined to offer a re-. ward also of £50. (Hear Hear.)

On the suggestion of Sub-Inspector Sommerville, the committee were empowered to apply the funds to the procuring of either private or public information, -Examiner.

TENANT RIGHT IN TYRONE .- A circular signed by Mr. T. N. Underwood, of Strabane, has been issued. which states that "the central committee of the Tyrone Tenant Right Association having resolved to hold an aggregate meeting of the friends of tenant right in Omagh on the 13th of October, I have been directed by the committee to solicit your attendance, together with a number of other distinguished advocates of the principles which alone can give security to the tenant farmer, and prosperity to Ireland. Although defeated at the late contest, partly by the terror of the landlords, and partly by, the craven spirit evinced by a large proportion of the independent electors, yet we feel that there are materials in this country which, if properly worked, will ultimately rescue it from the disgrace of an aristocratic nominee representation."

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. STEWART, OF BROUGSHANE. -The public generally, and the Presbyterian community in particular, will learn, with extreme regret, that the Rev. Robt. Siewart, D. D., the distinguished minister of the Presbyterian Church, Broughshane, died at his residence, Bushyfield, near that town, at half-rast seven o'clock; on the evening of Sunday last.

AN AGED PATRIOT .- Last week the remains of Mr. William Hodgin, of Rose Vale, near Lisburn, were deposited in the churchyard of that town. The deceased was born in 1756, and was, perhaps, the oldest of the yery few remaining members of the Irish Volunteers, having joined that body soon after its formation in 1779.

Mr. Dargan, the justly-famous railway contractor, with his wonted munificence, has added the sum of £6,000 to his princely endowment of £20,000, for the purpose of installing the Great Industrial Exhibiton of 1853 in Dublin.

VISIT OF JOHN BRIGHT, ESG., M. P., TO GALWAY. This distinguished advocate of reform and progress. is at present stopping at the Railway Hotel. He is accompanied by James Perry, Esq., director of the Midland and Great Western Railway, and is engaged just now in inspecting our harbor, and the works in operation for perfecting the navigation of Lough Corrib. -Galway Packet.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION TO WEXFORD.-The High Sheriff of the county of Wexford has, pursuant to a requisition most numerously and influentially signed, convened a public meeting to be held on the 29th inst., for the purpose of adopting the best means to secure the advantages of railway communication to the town of Wexford.—*Waterford Mail.*

A steamboat from the Grand Canal Company now traverses Lough Allen on the Upper Shannon, where such a craft never before floated. She is to bring down the produce of the iron and coal mines of that district for exportation at Limerick. The lake is twelve miles long and seven wide.

The Ballystein silver lead mines near Pallaskenry are being re-opened for immediate working, and the mineral fields upon the estate of Gen. Caulfield, of Copsewood, in the county Limerick, will be also. opened.

lays, their rivers, their streams, their lakes, and their seas, their shores and rocks, their mountains and valleys, their hills and fields, the voice to be raised should be the voice of thanksgiving to God for. His great goodness towards them, and supplication for the continuance of that goodness. From the now humble temples of their, worship-from the ruins of their once magnificent shrines-from the moss-grown graves of their forgotten kings, their voice of thanksgiving should be raised to their God, who has preserved them from turning into the dark paths of error. and assigned to them the glorious destiny of serving as guides to bring the people of many nations into the bright way of truth. After a moving appeal in inculcation of the duty of contributing to the relief. of distress, and promotion to piety and sound education, the reverend gentleman concluded his magnificent discourse by offering observations to the effect: O! Ireland has cause to rejoice, with exceeding joy, in looking forward to the destiny which God in His great mercy and goodness has prepared for her. She may now take down the harp that has so long hung silent amid the ruined halls of Tara, and awake, its chords to the loudest strains of joy and hope, as she sees her favored sons pass away from her shores, and find their way across the waters of the tall-waved Atlantic, to bear with them to the great countries of the new world beyond the mighty waters, the knowledge of the true faith of Christ, for which generations now unborn shall hereafter raise to heaven their prayers for the eternal rest and glory of, those from whom they shall have derived the inestimable blessing. In the great countries beyond the Atlantic, and in countries through every other division of the world, a bright, a glorious destiny is prepared for the children of Ireland. May God, who has preserved them for the fulfilment of that destiny, bestow on them the grace necessary to prepara themselves by personal holiness of life, from which alone can arise the power, light, and love requisite to the fulfilment of a destiny so pure and exalted

tion of good, and light and love for the purposes of

edification and comfort. From their harbors, their

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE MURDER OF THE SOLDIER IN FERMOY-INQUEST.

Mr. Coroner Barry held an inquest on the body in the court-house, at Fermoy, on Friday.

The jurors having viewed the body of the deceased, Private John Thompson sworn-I recollect Tuesday, the 21st instant; left my barrack at a quarter-past two o'clock that day in company with deceased, my comrade; we got liberty from our officer to go, and we both went to Ballyhooly after leaving the town of Ferboth went to barrynooly after leaving the town of rer-moy; we reached Ballyhooly between three and four o'clock the same day; I dare say we were about three hours in Ballyhooly; it was about seven o'clock when we left; we dined with the sergeant of police at Ballyhooly; the house we went into was about half way between Ballyhooly and Fermoy; deceased went in to light a pipe, and he asked me to accompany him; alter we went in some men followed us into the house ; had no quarrel with any person on the road after we left Ballyhcoly, until we came to this house (Mrs. M'Grath's); about a minute after we went in 1 saw the men that followed us; there were between eight and eleven men, as far as I could judge; when we went in I saw an old man sitting by the fire, and a middle-aged woman; the men that came in began pulling us, and one of them made a box at me; when these men began to push deceased, I think that deceased went to push them; cannot say whether the woman of the house prevailed on the men to leave the house; when the men left the house the woman closed the door after them, and stood at it; she wanted us to remain in the house, and not go out; she kept us in against our inclination for a few minutes; we went out, and between a minute or half a minute some stones were thrown at us ; we were then six or seven yards from the house; it, was dark when the stones were thrown; I cannot say positively that it was some of the eight or eleven men that were in the house were those lafterwards saw on the road; I was hit on the shoulder with a stone, and I think deceased was struck; the men came forward to us on the road, and one spoke to deceased ; he said, I think, that no perman who had spoken to him-" Stand back, for you | tion to raise a fund for that, purpose."

MEETING OF THE INHABITANTS OF FERMOY.

In pursuance of the requisition of the magistrates of the town and district of Fermoy, the inhabitants met on Saturday in order to express, in the most public and emphatic manner, their horror at the murder, and to originate a subscription for the apprehension of the perpetrators. There was a very large gathering of the magistrates and gentry,, and other inhabitants, and the large sum of two hundred and fifty pounds was subscribed within a few minutes after the list was opened.

Captain Cook Collins was moved to the chair.

The Chairman briefly addressed the meeting. He said they had met there to denounce the perpetrators of the atrocious murder of a soldier of the 31st Regiment in their locality, and to adopt such steps for their apprehension as the meeting might deem most judici-

Charles C. Mansergh, J. P., proposed the first resolution :—

" Resolved-That the meeting views with horror the foul and atrocious murder committed in this hitherto peaceable district, whereby the life of John Deegan, a soldier of the 31st Regiment, has been wantonly sacrificed."

John Peard, J. P., seconded the resolution, which, was unanimously adopted.

Augustus, M'Mahon, J.P., proposed the second resolution :---

"Resolved—That whilst we condemn this cowardly and unprovoked act in the most unmeasured terms, we feel called upon to protest, in the strongest manner, against certain false and unfounded reports that have appeared in some of the public prints attributing this murder to political motives, whilst, on the contrary, the best feelings have subsisted between the inhabitants of this locality and the soldiers of the 31st Regiment.?

J. Morrogh, Esq., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Matthias C. Hendley, J.P., proposed the third reso-

horrence of this diabolical deed we pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to bring the perpetrators of son should strike deceased; heard deceased say to the it to speedy justice, and we hereby open a subscrip-

PROSECUSION OF THE "ANGLO-CELT."-We (Freemon) are glad to perceive that Mr. Wallace, the proprietor and editor of the Anglo-Celt, has adopted the manly and honorable course of retracting the charge that the 31st Regiment had lost its facings for cowar-. dice, and of apologising for having given circulation in his paper to such an erroneous statement. This is alike creditable to Mr. Wallace, and due to the gallant officers, whose military reputation he had unwittingly impugned; and now that the vindication of the character of the regiment in a court of justice is no longer necessary, we hope that colonel Staunton and his brother officers will have the good feeling and generosity to abandon the prosecution,

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA .-- The Limerick Chronicle says :- "The Mayor, accompanied by Captain Ellis, R. N., attended at the Town Hall on Thursday to select from the numerous lists (containing the names of 1,000 applicants) 100 eligible candidates, especially females, whom they would recommend to the com-missioners of colonial, emigration as worthy of a free passage to Australia. The scrutiny occupied the en-tire day, and resulted in one hundred and fifteen persons being told off for selection, all females, with the exception of five heads of families, and the majority of the fortunate members are from the county Clare, the remainder from this city and county. Mr. M'Quade passed no less than forty." The Rev.

Ship BHURTPOOR .- The passengers landed from the wreck of this unfortunate vessel, and so nobly provided for by the inhabitants of this town, were forwarded to . Liverpool in a steamer specially sent by the charterers, and in the trading steamer Emerald, on Thursday, and yesterday. Captain Charles Schombesrg, R. N., who . arrived here on Thursday morning, by order of the Emigration Commissioners, to investigate the loss of this ship, has expressed himself in the highest terms, as, to the humanity and liberality of the people of Wexford in their treatment of the destitute emigrants thrown

on their bounty. - Wexford Independent. In some parishes of the county of Cork the landowners have lately held, meetings with the object of reducing the tithe rent-charges in accordance with the septennial average prices of grain.

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IMPORTANT DOCUMENT. THE TEMPORALI-TIES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.

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The Evening Mail of Monday published the follow "ing document, issued for private circulation, and marked "private and confidential" :---

"PREPARATORY COMMITTEE OF THE FRIENDS OF RE-LIGIOUS EQUALITY.

"Committee Rooms, 45, Lower Sackville-street Dublin, Sept. 15th, 1852.

"This committee having been appointed at a meeting held in this city on the 10th instant, to consult with the friends of religious equality in Ireland and Great Britain, in order to come to a safe and well-considered conclusion as to the manner in which the questions affecting this great principle shall be treated in the next session of parliament, and to report thereon to a conference, to be summoned at such time and place as the committee shall determine, we respectfully submit to your perusal the following topics of consideration, on which we request your opinion, suggestions, and advice.

"It has been deemed advisable that, at the present important crisis of public affairs, the whole scope and operation of the religious laws which separate the people of this empire into hostile castes, and which tend to degrade large classes of British subjects beneath the level of their fellows, should be submitted to the consideration of the legislature. Although some of these laws may be found more mischievously operative than others, it appears to be a general opinion that, as they are all parts of the same system, and have an equal tendency to reproduce themselves, and reappear at intervals in more dangerous forms of organisation, it is indispensable, for a right conception of their great capabilities of evil, that they should be brought under review at the same time, and with a

regard to their mutual relations to each other. "These laws, or operations of law, may be classed under four heads :

"1. The appropriation of the Ecclesiastical revenues of the country-originally set aside for the religious instruction and consolation of the people-to purposes quite foreign to the spirit of that sacred trust. 2. The penalties or prohibitions which still attach

to the performance of certain spiritual functions, or the exercise of certain Ecclesiastical rights of order or jurisdiction.

"3. The laws which still disqualify certain classes of her Majesty's subjects, on account of their religion, from holding various honorable and important offices in the state.

"4. Those more hidden operations of government which, by a certain connivance between the legislative and the executive, between the wording and the working of the law, pervert the best and most benevolent institutions into instruments of persecution; drain the bitter cup of poverty of its one blessed drop of comfort; and cheat even the gallant men who live and die in the service of their country of all that elevates life and consoles death.

"The first, though perhaps not essentially the most vicious, is the largest of these elements of persecution ; and as it sustains, and feeds, and fosters all the others. may be regarded as the most important of them all The iniquitous anomaly of the Church Establishment of Ireland may be truly said to be the cause of every evil, and to stand in the way of every good in that country; and it would be superfluous to argue the condemnation of a system which has been already denounced by the voice of the whole civilised world.

"But although all friends of religious equality feel the necessity of immediate legislation upon that subject, the mode and scope of legislation are by no means evident or simple; and perhaps there is no subject upon which there exists so wide a variety of opinion among the friends of religious liberty themvelves.

"The time has come, however, when we must look this great question fairly in the face, and come before the legislature not only with a just cause of complaint, but with a well-considered proposition for redress. Our complaint is that large revenues, designed for the religious uses of the great bulk of the people, have been diverted from the original purposes of their trust, and applied to a purpose which is not, on the whole, one of general benefit to the community. It may be a question, therefore, whether before we can hope to obtain the consent of the legislature to another appro-

analagous to the original trust, and not open to the same objections as the foregoing; but, after the experience we have had of the purposes to which government education may be perverted, the disposition of village of Athenry were disturbed by the sound of £800,000 a year in the hands of the government of carriage wheels driving rapidly over the shingled road, the day for general education, might be regarded by many as a more dangerous engine of religious warfare than any the present Church Establishment supplies. "Another suggestion to be considered is the very obvious alternative of restoring the Ecclesiastical revenues of Ireland to the purposes for which they were formerly allotted, the religious instruction and spiritual uses of the whole Irish people. It has been suggested that the whole revenues of the Irish Church Establishment, after having been appropriated and turned to account, should be divided among the three great religious denominations into which the Irish people are divided, according to their respective numbers, wants, and circumstances; and that these sums having been thus allocated, absolutely, irrevocably, and without condition, the state should thenceforth leave each denomination, as far as their lurther wants are concerned, to the operation of the voluntary principle, and to their own internal arrangements. To this proposition, however, simple and equitable it may appear, formidable difficulties have been suggested.-Even if such a general arrangement were finally assented to, the good faith of the government in carrying it out might reasonably be questioned. It is not probable that the present Establishment, although stripped of a portion of its trappings, would be allowed to slip altogether out of the harness of the state; and there may be ground for apprehension that, in endowing other denominations of Christians with a portion of its spoils, an attempt might be made to fasten upon them a part of its subjection. It is clear, at all events, that great caution is necessary in this matter; and that every step taken should be well and carefully considered

A final suggestion is, that as each benefice or bishop ric becomes vacant, the tithe rent-charge, Episcopal palace, and revenue be sold, and the proceeds invested in the names of Commissioners to be appointed for that purpose, the fund to be afterwards appropriated as may be agreed upon. It has been argued in support of this proposition that the appropriation of these revenues could not be hastily decided on; and that by eliminating from the controversy the chief elements of discord, a greater amount of support would be procured for this first and most important part of the pro-

"On the other hand, it has been objected that this proposition is blinking the whole question of the purposes for which this property is held in trust; that it deprives our case of the greater part of its strength, and leaves it open to the charge, on the part of its opponents, of being a mere naked measure of spoliation for no definite purpose assigned.

"We respectfully request, therefore, that you will give this first branch of the subject your patient and earnest consideration, and that you will honor us with your opinion, not only on the modes of dealing with his question suggested by us, but upon any others that may have occurred to yourself.

"With regard to the second head, into which we have divided the matter befere us, it has so recently and so painfully engaged the attention of the legislature and the country, that any comment upon our part would be altogether superfluous; but we think it right to request your opinion as to what course of action, in reference to this subject, it would be advisable to pursue during the ensuing session.

"The third topic that we have adverted to appears to be less susceptible of doubt or difficulty than any of the others; it is a palpable grievance, from which we simply seek to be relieved; but on this subject, also, we shall feel honored by any advice or suggestion you may offer.

"With regard to the fourth element of persecution to which we have ventured to call your attention, we conceive it to be one of the deepest importance, and one on which statistical information is most required. Secret and wide-spread in its operation; stealthy and yet daring in its mode of action; at home and in the on the part of the poor people was offered. Possession colonies; in the camp and in the hospital; in the was taken of fourteen houses, the numbers of the schoolhouse and in the poorhouse; from the orphan pauper to the strong but friendless soldier and sailor ; dividuals. They were all admitted back as weekly all are equally subjected to its sinister and subtle in- tenants." fluence; and it is therefore earnestly requested that priation of those revenues, we must not be prepared to | this committee may be furnished with every informainjustice. "Although we have thus ventured to divide the subject into certain heads, and to suggest on each certain points of consideration, it is not intended to concontrary, we carnestly solicit your advice and instrucsubject before the legislature and the world. "And, as the duties of this committee involve considerable labor and responsibility; and as no progress can be made in the performance of those duties until we receive replies to our present communication, we hope we are not unreasonable in requesting that any instructions with which you may favor us may be communicated, at farthest, within a fortnight from this date. "Acting in obedience to its instructions, this committee has named the 28th of October for holding a conference of the friends of religions equality; and we most earnestly request your advice, influence, and co-operation in our efforts to make the proceedings of that conference not wholly unworthy of the great and sacred principle, to the assertion of which the genius, the piety, and the sacrifice of ages have been devoted, and which must be the foundation stone of all solid peace and prosperity in this country. ("Signed, on behalf of the Committee,) "G. H. MOORE, Chairman."

ELOPEMENT 'IN THE COUNTY GALWAY. A COITESpondent of the Saunders writes-" About three o'clock, a. m., on Monday morning, the inhabitants of the and halting at the hotel door. Presently a loud knock-ing announced that the parties required admittancethe waiter instantly obeyed the summons, and the occupants of the carriage were ushered in. Fifteen minutes scarcely elapsed when a car drove up in hot pursuit, and it became known that Mr.-----, of Castlebar, had eloped with a daughter of the late Captain--, of the county Mayo. The car contained her brothers, who immediately demanded their sister, which was refused. Pistols were called into requisition, and were it not for the timely interference of H. M'Cormack, Esq., S. l., and a party of police, the consequences might have been serious. The lady, who is only eighteen years of age, and has a large fortune in her own right, refused to leave the partner of her flight, however, she at last consented, and so the matter rests for the present. The young cavalier having lost his fair one, and being the worse for having taken too much of the "native" to drown his sorrow, got into a row with the postmaster, who inflicted on him a severe castigation.

CARRICKFERGUS SALT MINES. The advantages which may be taken of the discovery at Dunerue, in both an agricultural and commercial point of view, are beginning to attract a good deal of public attention. A very considerable sum is annually expended in the freight of refined salt from England, for the purpose of manufacturing soda-ash, &c., therefrom, for our bleach greens; and from experiments made recently by Mr. Boyd, of the chemical works, Ballymacarrett, it was foun' that soda-ash and sulphate of soda can be produced in as great perfection from the salt rock of the Duncrue mine as from the best English refined salt-the rock yielding about fifty per cent. of each substance. Northern Whig.

A man named John Smith pleaded guilty to incondiarism, in the hope of getting, by transportation, a free passage to Australia, and thence make his way to the gold diggings. Baron Martin disappointed him by giving him two years' imprisonment.

GALWAY FISHERIES .- In the year 1849 there were employed in our fisheries 1,689 fishing vessels, manned by 7,487 men and boys. Our tishing marine, in men and vessels, has been sadly reduced since then. Under a proper system of management the samo fishing advantages are offered now as heretofore. Galway Bay, and nearly the whole coast of Connemara (comprising 217 miles of Maratime boundaries), remain now, as ever, excellent fishing grounds, producing most of the kinds of the best fish that are known of the coasts of Ireland. We regiet, however, that the dilapidation of our ancient fishing villages of the Claddagh, and the paucity of new boats now constructed, give indications of the decline of fishing operations About one hundred boats (tonnage of from three to four tons each) left the Claddagh Pier yesterday to fish in our Bay for herrings, mackerel, and gurnet. Al the Claddagh boats that were out last night secured a take larger than any captured this season; some single boats took nearly 3,000 herrings."-Galway Vindicator.

The Drogheda Argus gives the following instance of the value of tenant right on Lord Massereene's property :--- This week a wordan of the name of Muldoon, who holds 24 acres under Lord Massereene, at Glasson, at 27s. 6d., without any lease set up her tenant right, and obtained £145 for it; and notwithstanding that, his lordship's generosity forgave all arrears and ratified the transfer in this as in similar cases where they arise on his lordship's estate."

EVICTIONS IN GALWAY .- The Galway Mercury of Saturday contains the following :- " An eviction on an unusually large scale took place yesterday in the suburb of Claddagh, on that portion of it which forms the property of Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci. Fearing resistance, 100 rank and file of the 9th Regiment, and between 30 and 40 of the constabulary, under Mr. Goold S.I., accompanied the Sheriff. No opposition, however evicted being thirteen families, consisting of fifty in-

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BELFAST .-- On Monday morning, between six and seven o'clock, an alarming and tion that you possess, tending to throw light upon the destructive fire broke out in the warehouses and stores operation of this dark and dangerous agent of sectarian | in York-street and York-lane, belonging to Messrs. Richardson, Brothers & Co., and, before it was extinguished, we regret to say property to a considerable extent was destroyed. The first indication of the fire was the appearance of a volume of smoke issuing from fine your attention to these points exclusively. On the the premises; and immediately the William street fireengine was sent for, and also the fire brigade, under Mr. tion on all topics, facts, or circumstances which you Cockburn, and, with the utmost despatch, the engines think will tend to fortify and assist us in bringing the arrived on the spot and commenced operations. By this time the flames had burst out from the stores, in which were a large quantity of flax, flaxseed, cottonyarus, and muslins, and exertions were made to extinguish the fire, but it had then got so far a-head that it became impossible to save the buildings. I was then attempted to prevent it from spreading to that portion of the premises occupied by Messrs Major, Brothers, sewed muslin manufacturers; but in this the fire brigade unfortunately failed, and, in a short time, the whole building was enveloped in flames. The operations of the brigade were then directed to the safety of the adjoining dwelling-houses, and in preventing the fire from communicating with them they were completely successful. It did not transpire how the fire originated. In the premises belonging to the Messrs. Major, when the fire broke out, the stock of manufactured and unmanufactured goods amounted to the value of \pounds 7,000. We understand that the entire property destroyed will be something under \pounds 10,000, the whole of which we are happy to know was amply covered by insurance.-Belfast Mercury. ANOTHER DEATH FROM GLANDERS. - During the past week a respectable farmer named James M'Carren, of Tivnymarra, near Castleblaynay, lost his life through this terrible disease. The horse had a running at the nose, which was thought little of by the owner who had a sore on his thunb, through which his system became inoculated with the virus, and after a week's illness he died, in excruciating agony, from glanders. At fairs heartless ruffians traffic with impunity in the sale of horses affected with glanders, and easily impose by the manufacturers that the present high wages will on ignorant farmers. A veterinary inspection of the bring back weavers to the loom at the termination of horses exposed for sale in fairs or markets would do much towards the protection of human life from a frightful distemper.--- Ulster Gazette. It is expected that the ridings of Tipperary are to be "The education of the people is another purpose the west of Ireland have been greatly reduced in num- formed into two distinct counties, having sheriffs for which has been very generally advocated as more ber, owing to the improvement condition of the country. north and south, with distinct grand jury officers.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY THE WIFE OF A CLERGYMAN. -On Sunday last Mrs. C., 'the wife of 'a respectable clergyman residing in the county of Cavan, a few miles north of the town of Bailieborough, whilst her. husband was discharging his clerical duties to his congregation, procured a razor, and when laboring under a temporary aberration of mind, inflicted a frightful wound with it on her throat, severing the windpipe with a gash. The servant girl was attracted to the apartment in which the unfortmate lady committed the act, by hearing a heavy fall on the floor, and on entering it she found her ill-fated mistress quite insensible, immersed in a pool of blood, and an open razor besmeared with it, lying beside her and a ghastly wound on the neck. Although much frightened, she retained sufficient presence of mind to dispatch a messenger to Bailieborough for medical aid. But although an eminent medical practitioner was promptly in attendance, little or no hopes are entertained of her recovery. However she still survives. This tragical occurrence has created a great sensation in the locality, as both Mrs. C----and her husband were much beloved and esteemed in that neighborhood .-- Dundalk Democrat.

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SHOCKING MUTILATION BY A DOG .- On yesterday (Friday) a ferocious dog, belonging to a pensioner named Nolan, residing at Graigue, broke loose from a field in which he was chained, and attacked three girls named Brophy, whose ages are six, eight, and seventeen respectively. The youngest was frightfully mangled, and no hopes are entertained of her recovery .--The head, legs, and arms of the other two were shockingly lacerated, and a woman named Donoghue who attempted to rescue them was seriously injured. The timely arrival of the constabulary prevented their being torn to pieces. The poor sufferers were removed to the county infirmary, where they romain in a precarious condition. - Carlow Sentinel.

DEATH FROM STARVATION .- On Sunday evening a man named Michael Lynch, a mendicant was brought to Barrington's Hospital in a state of exhaustion for want of food, and expired in an hour after admission. -Limerick Reporter.

The 31st Regiment, at Fermoy, have been strictly confined to barracks since the late melancholy affray.

THE WEATHER-THE CROPS-SLIGO .- The cereal crops here are almost completely gathered in, and very old farmers are of opinion that they never had them better. The potato crop, in suitable or old broken ground, is good, but in fresh leas it is deficient; on the whole, from the great breadth sown, a sufficient supply may be expected. Turnips are not good.-Sligo Champion.

GALWAY .- The reaping and harvesting of the grain crops are rapidly progressing. The potato crop is holding its ground. The disease is not progressing. The portion now safe will, it is thought, continue so for the season .- Tuam Herald.

LIMERICK .- The continual finencess of the weather s enabling the farmer to secure the harvest at very little expense. The oat crop has been more than an average yield this season. The wheat has been but partially put down this year, but whatever was put down is very good. Barley is a good average crop, and promises to pay the tiller for his trouble and expense. The turnip, carret, and mangold, crops are not so good as in the past season. The potato, I re-gret to say, is a bad crop. There is not the one-fourth sound.-Limerick Examiner.

TIPPERARY .- Never within the memory of man has the weather been more favorable for harvest operations than during the present season. Wheat in almost every instance in safe in the stack yard, but oats, a greater extent of which has been sown this year than on former occasions, is rather late. We regret to learn that the fatal potato disease is reported to be extend-

ing in all parts of the country.-Nenogh Guardian. MAYO.-The cereal crops in this neighborhood have been cut down and saved to a considerable extent; but we fear that if the wet weather which now prevails shall continue much longer some serious injury will be sustained by farmers. From recent inquiries we learn that the potato disease is not progressing -Tyrawly Herald.

UNITED STATES.

COUNTERFEITERS .- A counterfeiting establishment on a prodigious scale, has been broken up by the po-

point out to what extent we think that appropriation should be carried out, and in what way those revenues may be most beneficially applied.

"Although no scheme of legislation which may be proposed during the next session of parliament would be likely to reconcile all these discordant opinions; and although, even were such unanimity possible, it might not be discret to place any proposition before the world in any more accredited shape than as the proposition of the member who may introduce it to the House of Commons; it is, nevertheless, highly important that any measure so proposed should not be one that, in its essential teatures, might incur the decided reprobation of those whose opposition would be fatal to its favorable discussion.

"Some gentlemen are for the withdrawal of all public funds from all religious bodies, for the appropria-tion of the revenues of the Established Church, for the repeal of the regium donum and the Maynooth grant, for the complete establishment of religious equality, by the complete removal of religious endowment. This arrangement, although it would find favor among a large section of the friends of religious equality, while it is liable to the charge of being almost as complete an alienation of the Church revenues from the original purposes of their trust as the mode in which they are now applied, leaves still open the whole question of the application of the funds proposed to be appropriated.

"It is an opinion very frequently advanced, that these revenues should be applied to the relief of the poor; and this proposition is supported by the well-known fact, that such application was one of the purposes of their original trust. It is objected, on the other hand, that this allocation would be a virtual transfer of the funds to the owners of property now rated to the relief of the poor; and that, although a part of the revenues in question were originally applied to the poor, it was a very different mode of re-lief, and worked by a very different machinery from that of the poor law.

"Others have urged their application to the relief of county cess and other burthens upon land; and it has been objected on one side, and denied on the other, that this proposition is liable to the same objection as the last.

Hopes are entertained of the ultimate recovery of Michael Glynn (one of the Six-mile-bridge victims,) who is now much better than he had been. Great credit is due to the Mayor of Limerick, and the other physicians of Barrington's Hospital for the care and attention bestowed upon him.

Great inconvenience continues to exist in the manutacturing districts in Ulster from the difficulty of procur-ing an adequate supply of linen weavers. It is hoped the harvest. Emigration has greatly reduced the number of the handloom weavers in Ulster.

The relieving officers throughout several districts of

lice at Philadelphia. Plates of dozens of different banks were discovered. Among them was one of the late People's Bank of Upper Canada, and one of an imaginary Bank of Lower Canada. The names of the parties arrested are James Hewitt, and Charles Stuart. The former was an old offender recently out of Sing Sing.

TRIAL OF BISHOP DOANE .- The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church met at Camden. N. J., on Thursday, for the trial of Bishop Doane, of New Jersey. They adjourned to Burlington, the residence of the accused Bishop, for the convenience of witnesses. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, presides, and Dr. Wainwright is Secretary. The sessions are secret. The N. Y. Times thus states the points involved :- The present Bishops in this case are Bishops Meade of Virginia, Burgess of Maine, and Mellvane. of Ohio. The charges are that Bishop Doane has been intoxicated at his own table-that he has been intoxicated on board the steamer from Trenton-and that being unable to iduce one of his Deacons to renew the endorsement of his notes, he dined with him, induced him to drink freely of eider-brandy, and when in a state of intoxication secured the renewal of his note. This is the substance of the charges made. We hear that the Deacon implicated denies the statement in the most explicit and emphatic manner.-Rome Sentinel.

Rev. E. G. Wood, in the opening prayer of services at Fairfield, Indianna, after praying for the ge-neral government, prayed for the Governor of the State, and thus for the Legislature : And the Lord have mercy on our Legislature. Spare their lives until they may be returned to their homes, and then put it into the hearts of the people to keep them there, and return men of temperate habits and sentiments who will do some good.

Among the old women who are now sitting in convention at Syracuse, on "Woman's Rights," the Rev. Mrs. Palmita appears to be the wag of the ring. As a specimen of her logical wit, take the following good bit :-- " Mrs. Palmita had preached the risen Saviour fifteen years. A preacher had told her that woman was the wickedest. She referred to it in her next discourse. A rib taken from man was formed into woman, and was accepted as bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh. If one rib was so wicked what a mass of wickedness the whole must be? (Convulsions of laughter.)

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TRUE WITNESS THE AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 1852.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Queen and Royal Family still remain at Bal-The body of the Duke lies in solitary granmorals deur at Walmer Castle, in the little room in which the great man breathed his last, guarded by a detachment of his own regiment, the Rifle Brigade ; | in New York it is carried on as a lucrative profession :. nothing definite as to the arrangements for the funcral has as yet been promulgated. Parliament is to incel, it is rumored, on the 1st November, and the general opinion of the London press seems to be, that the Derby Ministry will not fail to make political capital out of the late melancholy circumstance, both by the immense patronage which it places at their disposal, and by the opportunity which the arrangements for the funeral will afford them to postpone the declaration of their financial policy until after the Christmas recess. Though a source of mourning to England, the Duke's death has been quite a Godsend to the Derbyites.

The policy adopted by the Irish Brigade, and their agitation against the monster nuisance of the State Church in Ireland are beginning to arouse the serious attention of Government. It is said that one object of Sir Henry Bulwer's mission to Rome was to arrange, if possible, the terms of a Concordat for Ireland with the Pope, and to obtain from His Holiness an Encyclical letter condemning the conduct of the Catholic Bishops and clergy of Ireland during the late elections. "We must settle the question of diplomatic relations with Rome very shortly," says the Weekly News, a Protestant paper, "or ask ourselves the question-What are we to do with these wild Irish Roman Catholics, and their forty or fifty mad representatives ?" The difficulty of answering this question satisfactorily is greatly increased by the Penal Law of last year; whilst this is in force, all official communication betwixt the Bishops of Ireland and the Sovereign Pontiff is decidedly illegal, and surely Lord Derby cannot expect that the Prelates will violate the provisions, of such an admirable law by holding any correspondence with the Pope.

A soldier of the 31st regiment-the same which so brutally massacred the peasantry at Sixmilebridge -has been killed in a drunken squabble near Fermuy. Hereupon the Times, the Standard, and the ultra portion of the London Non-Catholic press, take occasion to indulge in wholesale abuse of the Irish clergy and laity, and to represent the death of the widely spread conspiracy against the lives of the mi- expected and intended to do, for-'tis a sad thing. litary employed during the elections in conveying but it is no less true-that many people are so naughty voters to the poll. This misrepresentation is the less excusable, because the verdict of the Coroner's jury, and the evidence upon which the verdict was founded, are before the public, and clearly show that, however brutal and savage the murder of the unfortunate man may have been, it was the result of a drunken souabble in a low pot house, and had no connection whatever with the Sixmilebridge massacre. Two soldiers of the 31st had been absent on leave ; returning to barracks, both a little gone in liquor, they stopped at a road-side tayern, and commenced drinking again. Some drunken countrymen came in, and a quarrel between them and the soldiers, in which the country people were the aggressors, ensued; the deceased was armed with a sword-cane which it seems he drew from its scabbard and used pretty freely in self-defence. The countrymen then left the house, and shortly afterwards, the soldiers, in spite of the remonstrances of the landlady, took their departure likewise, the deceased carrying his naked sword in his hand, as if in expectation of a renewal of the fray. Shortly after leaving the house they fell in with their former antagonists; stones were thrown, the soldiers were knocked down, and the owner of the sword was stabbed with a knife. Such were the particulars of this bloody business as given in evidence by the comrade of the murdered man, and though in them there is nothing to give rise to a shadow of suspicion that the fatal termination was a premeditated act, although every thing goes to show the contrary, the Times howls and yells about the brutality of the Irish-their blood-thirsty propensities, their savage cruelty, and concludes by asserting that as we go to Scotland for a gardener, so we must go to Ireland for a murderer. The Times and his Protestant abettors don't pay much attention to what is going on around them, and at their own doors; if a million, and the import is constantly increasing. they did, they would see that to find murderers and The state of society in the colony is very bad : crime respectable than the reasons of the other. murderesses in plenty there would be no need for goes unpunished; the government is helpless, and

we read that in Leeds alone there are upwards of Three Hundred cases of Infanticide yearly-nearly one a-day; in another we meet with an account of a woman in Scotland confessing to "throwing her infant child into the swine's trough at night ;"'and then by way of making assurance doubly sure, going the next morning " to see if any part of it"-the child-"remained," but finding that the pig had eaten the poor infant up, bones and all. Now, though we would not seek to palliate, or offer an excuse for the Irish murderer, we do contend that there is a difference betwist the crime of the peasant, who shoots the man by whose act he has been rendered homeless, houseless, and driven forth with wife and children to perish with cold and hunger, and that of the mothers of Great Britain, who coolly and deliberately murder their own children, and throw the bodies to the swine in order to destroy all vestiges of the unnatural offence. It is very right and proper to condemn the unchristian conduct of the Irish peasant to his oppressor, but it is hardly consistent to pass over in. silence the still more brutal conduct of the Protestant mothers of England and Scotland to their children. We commend to the attention of ourProtestant friends increase of Infanticide and analogous crimes, in Protestant England-" crimes," which the writer adds, "must be indigenous, for they are peculiar, or nearly so, to this country." He wrongs his country; these crimes are not the fault of the national character, but of the national Protestantism, or Non-Catholicity. Child murder is as common amongst Protestant women in the United States, as it is in England ; indeed,

It is a very grave consideration for religious persons and for moralists, that such crimes as infanticide, brutal violation by several persons in succession, and the poisoning of relatives who belong to insurance and benefit clubs, have of late years grown with frightful rapidity. We shall at present confine our attention to the notorious increase of infanticide, which has latterly attained a fearful development. Its immediate cause may be traced to a deplorable change which has come over the rural morals of England-a change, however, which has itself to be accounted for. It is beyond question that, in villages. few young people of the present day marry until, as the phrase is, it has become necessary. It is the rural practice to 'keep company,'

in a very loose sense of the expression, till a cradle is as necessary as the ring. Nor, unhappily, is this con-sidered a disgrace—it is the new moral code. The clergy will tell us, and with sorrowing hearts, in how. many cases the Churching Service is needed in an unseemly proximity to the marriage office. It is a disgraceful fact-and one which education, and especially religious education, has to account for-that a state of rustic morals has grown up in which it can no longer be said that our maidens are given in marriage. Marriage is certainly very often the end of this keep-. ing company—as of old—

Conjugium vocat; hoc prætexit nomine culpam; but very often it is not. And here arises the temptation to infanticide. The history of one case of child murder is the history of nine out of ten-a single instance exhausts the class. After 'keeping company,' the man forgets, or declines, or is unable to marry. The girl goes out to service-evil takes its natural course-the birth of a child is concealed-the infant is murdered-the mother is detected, tried, and not con-victed.-Morning Chronicle.

John Bull would do well to set about a little reform in his." new moral code," and leave poor Paddy. alone.

Louis Napoleon is still coquetting with the French people, but there is no longer any doubts as to how the coquetting will end ; the "Imperial Highness" with which his ears are already greeted, will soon be changed into "Your Imperial Majesty." The discovery of the plot against the President's life has unfortunate man as a proof of the existence of a immensely augmented his popularity, as indeed it was. -so suspicious-as to aver that the whole plot was got up by the Police, with the express purpose of getting up a little enthusiasm, similar to that which. was got up when "mon oncle" was meditating exchanging the "Consulate for life" for the Imperial dignity. People do say all this, but then people will talk-and it is hardly to be believed that the Police would be guilty of such conduct in France. The "Imperial Highness" makes some queer speeches now and then in answer to the addresses presented to him. He is reported as thanking the members of the consistory of the Reformed Church of Grenoble, for their loyal address in the following terms : " Atthough I am a good Catholic, I shall always know how to maintain and defend the great principle of religious liberty." From this little speech we are inclined to think, either that " Imperial Highness" is not a very good Catholic, or that he has strangely confused ideas about "religious liberty."-Had he said-" Because 1 am a good Catholic, I will always defend the principle of religious liberty"-we should have liked him better. The Americans seem, to be intent upon another piratical invasion of Cuba: 20,000 men are said to be already enrolled in New York. In the meantime, the government is doing nothing to prevent a collision with the Spanish authorities, but have dispatched two vessels of war to Havanna, to protect their subjects in their dishonest practices against the peace and independence of the Island of Cuba. The leniency of the Spanish government, in liberating so many of the Yankee mauraders last year, was exceedingly misplaced; it ought to have hung every mother's son of them.

POPERY AND INFIDELITY.

Having quoted an article from the Record, a London Non-Catholic journal, to show the affinity be-tween "Popery and Infidelity," the Montreal Witness.continues :---

"The arguments therein adverted to, as being used by Newman and others, are quite familiar to the readers of the TAUE WITNESS, which delights in nothing more than the miserable infidel cant that we have no evidence for any point of belief except the authority of the Church, and that if we accept that authority in one part we must accept it in all."

The meaning of which is, that the Catholic controversialist employs, against his Protestant opponent, the argument called the reductio ad absurdum, and concludes from the absurdity of Infidelity, to the falsity of Protestantism. Thus, assuming that Infidelity, or bare negation, is pre-eminently absurd, he shows that Non-Catholicity, which is but the negation of Catholicity, is only bare negation, and must be therefore pre-eminently absurd, or false, and that Catholicity, which is the contradictory of Protestantism or Non-Catholicity, must necessarily be true; for, of contradictories, if one be proved false, the who are so loud in their demunciations of the Irish pea- other is proved true. It is therefore perfectly allowsantry, the following extract from the London Morn- able to the Catholic controversialist to show that ing Chronicle in which the writer deplores the rapid | Protest against the authority of the Catholic Church must, if logically carried out to its last consequences, lead to the denial of Christianity, of Revelation, and of all Being.

> This mode of argument is very unpalatable to Protestants, whence we may be sure that it is the best mode that can be employed against them. Protestant ministers, of the Orthodox or Evangelical school, dislike it amazingly, for firstly-they cannot, they dare not though often challenged, attempt a reply to it ;-secondly-they dread lest its use should awaken amongst their people a spirit of free enquiry, and well they know that the awakening of such a spirit bodes them no good-leading, sometimes, to Rome or Catholicity, sometimes to Ultra-Protestantism or Infidelity, always out of the conventicle. No, there is nothing the Protestant minister so much dreads, nothing he so much desires to stifle, as the spirit of "free enquiry" amongst his people, for its results are sure to be, according as the spirit, of God, or of the Devil, predominates-either Popery or 'Free-thinking."

> To those who are unacquainted with the workings of the conventicle, this assertion may sound strange, for there is nothing upon which our Non-Catholic brethren so much pique themselves as their mental liberty, and their enlightened faith. Never was there a grosser delusion; never was there a more striking instance of the truth of the maxim that by dint of long circulation, the most monstrous lie will at last pass current for truth. In the history of the human race it is impossible to find instances of more blind credulity, more timid shrinking from all free enquiry, than there are to be found in the history of the Orthodox or Evangelical sects; slaves to the most abject superstition, they boast of their mental liberty their enlightened faith.

To be convinced of the truth of this we have but to examine a Protestant as to the reason of the faith that is in him. "The authorised version of the Bible," he will tell you, "is the foundation of my religious belief, because it is the word of God." Ask him how he knows that it is the word of God, and he will call you an infidel for asking such an impertinent question, or mutter something about its sublimity, a unintelligibility. There is always a strange confusion. of ideas about the Protestant on this point; he eviit is therefore to be esteemed the word of God; and tice, or in Wisdom,--which is absurd. so, with the Protestant we admit that the greater part of the authorised version of the Bible consists of historical documents, and biographical notices, which by human reason, and human testimony, canbe shown to be historically credible; but we cannot follow him when he attempts to argue from historical credibility-a fact in the natural order-to inspiration -a fact in the supernatural order ; we may allow his authorised version of the Bible to be a tolerably true history, but until we have sufficient testimony, we can not accept it as the word of God. There are but two ways by which any written or printed documents can be proved to be the word of God, in a manner sufficient to satisfy an intelligent being-one immediately, by a direct and special revelation from God-the other mediately, through the testimony of a competent, that is a divinely appointed, and supernaturally assisted, witness. Protestants do not pretend to have been favored with. any special revelation from God-they reject the testimony of a divinely commissioned, and supernaturally assisted witness; they have therefore no evidence, sufficient to satisfy an intelligent being, that their authorised version of the Bible is the word of God, and their belief, being a belief without sufficient evidence, is not faith, but simply, credulity. The arguments they adduce for believing their authorised version of the Bible to be the word of God, are the very same as those by which: the Mahometan justifies his faith in the Koran-or the Latter Day Saint credible: one ship alone, the Medway, brought half his belief in the Book of Mormon-as the word of God: The reasons of the one are not, a whit more

line of argument, but because he knows, from personal experience perhaps, that of all arguments in favor of the truth of Catholicity there is none more efficacious than that which shows, that, betwixt Catholicity and Infidelity there is no middle ground logically tenable, and that Protestantism, if carried out, boldly, logically, and consistently, must inevitably lead to the denial of all religion. It is the conviction of this truth-a conviction attained to, not without much regret, much labor, much deep, earnest and prayerful study-that has led, is leading, so many, and will yet lead many more, into the bosom of the Catholic Church; it is the same conviction that is driving so many, especially from amongst the highly educated, and intellectual classes of society, into the ranks of infidelity. One class only is proof against it-that of the unenquiring sluggards, who-"safe," -as the Westminster Reviewer says, " in the dull innocence of an unsuspected creed"-are harassed by no anxieties, tormented by no doubts, not because they are capable of solving doubts, but solely because they are too cloddish and heavy, too unintellectual to be capable of harboring any; who are safe from doubts, because they are too dull to think, and of too sluggish temperaments to perceive the difficulties which rise in all their giant proportions before their sharper witted brethren. This point is well put by the Westminster Review-undeniably the most able of all the Protestant periodicals of the day-in an article headed "The Restoration of Belief," in which the writer shows how completely Protestant Christianity has lost its influence over the masses in England, at both ends of the social scale-over the discontented. artisan, no less than over the highly accomplished scholar, and rules at best but with a feeble, and constantly diminishing, sway over the intermediate, unenlightened, and uninquisitive class. "It is the valuest of hopes," says the Reviewer, " that a body of clergy brought up in the culture of the nineteenth century can abide by the Christianity of the sixteenth or second. . . The number is constantly increasing, in every College capable of training rich intellect, of candidates for the ministry forced by their doubts into lay professions, and carrying thither the powerful in-. fluence, in the same direction, of learning and ac-complishment." Our Protestant cotemporary may rest assured that better and abler men than any of the lights of his conventicle have sought, long and earnestly, but in vain, for that firm middle ground betwist Catholicity and Infidelity which he flatters himself that he has found ; and it is because they could not find what they sought, that they have found something better than they, ever dared to hope for. They have found at last that God is Just, as well as Wise, and Powerful; that He does not hold His creatures responsible for their faith and conduct without giving to them an infallible guide, to which none who listens can go astray, and that He has abundantly provided for all their intellectual and spiritual wants; they have found that Faith and Reason are not in eternal, irreconcilable antagonism ; that to believe, is not to rebelagainst, but to act in accordance with, the dictates -blindly credulous, they congratulate themselves upon of the highest wisdom; and they have found in the

Catholic Church that peace of mind; which, aliens. from the Church they sought for, though scarce could they deem that it was to be found. In the Church they have found a solution to all those mysterious problems, the contemplation of which so oft had driven them to the verge of desperation, an answer to all their anxious questionings-because in. the Catholic Church, and in her alone, all contradictions are reconciled, all doubts absorbed in Faith .--vague expression by which he means to denote its And it is with the view of inducing others to search. as they have searched, that they may find even as they have found, that, heedless of the reproach of dently confounds historical credibility, with inspira- Infidelity, which every stolid, beef-witted evangelical tion : and because the greater part of the writings of scribbler hurls against them, Catholics so often, the Bible can, by human reason, be proved to be and so earnestly, insist upon the logical consequences historically true, he argues as if human reason would of the first act of Protest against the authority of suffice to prove their inspiration, and as if the Bible must | the Church; it is for this that they repeat that there be the word of God, because it is historically true; is but one reason, for belief in Christianity, sufficient here is a great difference betwirt these two. For in- to satisfy any intelligent being-that that is the austance, we believe the biographical notice of the Duke | thority of an infallible Church, or teacher-and that of Wellington, as given in the Times, to be histori- if there be not such an infallible Church, or teacher, cally true, but we do not for one moment believe that | it is because God has been deficient, either in Jus-

The quantity of gold from Australia is almost inthem to cross the Channel-for instance, in one paper | there is but little security for life or property.

MONTREAL RELIEF FUND.

In accordance with the requisition, on Monday last the Executive Committee of the Relief Committee. handed in their Second Report : from this it appears. that the total number of houses destroyed and persons rendered homeless, by the great fire on the Sth July, was-

Honses. Assessed Rental. Families. No. of Persons. 1,112 £20,474 1,725 9,042 The number of persons relieved is given as follows : Total Paid. Protestants. Total Paid. £4,131 175 51d 947. £1,165 105 24 Catholics. 5,252 947. £1,165 10s 24 The above sums have been expended principally in. the purchase of clothes and tools for the sufferers, and the Committee regard this class of disbursements as brought to a close. There are at present about 565. persons belonging to 203 families, who receive regular rations of soup, oatmeal, and bread : the expense hitherto incurred under this head amounts to £1,400 16s. 6d. The total amount expended by the Relief Committee is stated at £12,530 6s. 11d. Firewood has been purchased to the extent of £2,097, of which the larger portion is on hand.

There remain in the sheds at Pointe St. Charles, and Logan's Farm, 1,198 persons, belonging to 325.

602 596 1,084 114 The Report, which is a carefully drawn up docu-ment, is signed by Ben. Holmes, Esq., as Chairman. and reflects great credit upon the Committee, whose unremitting exertions, and total freedom from all sectarian partialities, merit the thanks of the whole community.

We have received a number of new books from. It is not for the sake of shaking the Christian's Messra. Dunigan & Brothers, New York, which wefaith that the Catholic controversialist employs this shall notice in our next.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTES.

The Catholic Institute of Toronto has published its first Annual Report, from which it appears that twelve towns and cities in Upper Canada have responded to the appeal of the mother society and organised Branch Catholic Institutes. The Report goes on to complain of the injustice inflicted on the Catholics of Upper Province by the School Act, and mentions the steps that have been taken to procure redress.

We see by an advertisement in the Journal de Quebec that our Catholic brethren at Quebec are to have a great meeting on the evening of Thursday next, at which His Grace the Archbishop of Quehec will preside. We hope these societies may multiply exceedingly, for Catholics need such an organisation, in order to make themselves of some weight in the management of affairs. When all Catholics shall learn to work together, no government will dare to enforce upon them the odious system of State Schoolism.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

On Monday last the Rev. Mons. G. Huberdault, Curé of St. Athanase, accompanied by five Sisters from the Providence Convent, left Montreal for New York, there to take shipping round Cape Horn for the Oregon territory, where it is intended to found an Asylum, after the model of the Providence Convent at Montreal. The names of these brave Missionaries of Charity are-Les Sours LaRocque Dorion, dite, Sour Amable-La Sour Berard, dile, Sour Marie du Sacré Cœur-La Sœur Morin, dile, Sœur Bernard-La Sœur Wadsworth, dile, Sœur Denis Benjamin. The name of the Diocese where they will be stationed is Nesqualy, and is under the charge of Mgr. Blanchet : may God watch over them, and give them a prosperous voyage.

We have received, too late for insertion this week, a Pastoral letter from his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, formally announcing the separation of the Diocese of St. Hyacinthe from the Diocese of Montreal, and the nomination of Mgr. Prince, Bishop of Mar-Martyropolis, to the newly created Episcopal See, by the authority of the Sovereign Pontiff Pius IX. The the authority of the Sovereign Pontiff Pius IX. issuing of this Pastoral is the last act of jurisdiction which Mgr. Bourget will exercise over that part of his diocese which goes to make up the new diocese of St. Hyacinthe. We will give this interesting docu-ment next week.

On Thursday the 14th inst. a solemn Requiem Mass was sung in the Parish Church for the spiritual repose of the Rev. Mons. Quiblier, late Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice in this city, and who departed this life on the 17th September, at Issy, near Paris .---R. I. P.

The Rev. gentleman was born at Lyons, on the 24th May 1796, and was ordained Priest at Grenoble the 7th May 1819. He accompanied the Rev. Mr. Baile to Canada in 1825, and was shortly afterwards appointed Professor of Philosophy in place of the learned Mon. Houdet. In April 1831, he succeeded the Rev. M. Roux, as Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, which situation he occupied until the 21st April 1846, when he was succeeded by the Rev. M. Billaudel, the present Superior.

The deceased was honored with the esteem of all the Governors who have ruled Canada, from 1830 to 1846; respected by our separated brethren, to the Catholics of Canada, of all origins, his memory must be always dear. To him we are indebted for the excellent schools of the Christian Brothers, and the numerous schoolhouses, which in the different suburbs of the city tes-tify to the zeal with which the Church ever watches over the education of her children; by his efforts ecclesiastical retreats were organised, and his Lordship the Bishop of Nancy, to whose Apostolic labors so much good is owing, was induced to visit Canada: to him the Irish Catholics are indebted for their splendid church, dedicated to St. Patrick, and for the numerous Clergymen of their native land, who in their own language preach to them the everlasting gospel of peace : he is justly regarded, by the Nuns of the Congregation, as the restorer of their order, and by the whole Catholic population of Canada as their friend and benefactor, the monuments of whose zeal are to be found, not in Montreal, not in Canada alone-but in England -in London-and amongst the poor Catholic populations of Spitalfields and Norwood. Courteous in his address, gentle, always dignified in his deportment, like the great Master whose servant he was-" Dilexit ecclesiam et traditit semetipsum pro ea." Loved and respected when on earth, he has now gone to reap his reward in Heaven, and to hear from the lips of that Master whom he served so long and so faithfully, the blessed words-" Well done thou good and faithful servant; because thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will set thee over many things-enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR,-The Truth Teller gives an extract from the Catholic Mirror, by which we learn that a retreat has been opened at Cincinnati under the auspices of His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto on the 12th inst. His Lordship left his Episcopal city on the 29th ult.,

and his return is daily expected. The building intended for the College under the direction of the Christian Brothers, as announced in the Mirror, is finished, and will soon be ready for the reception of pupils. The little seminary, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Soulerin, and his colleagues of the seminary of Annonay, (Ardéche in France) has commenced under encouraging auspices; already many boarders and externs attend it, there to imbibe the strengthening influences of a sound Catholic education, which alone can enable them to pass unharmed through the stormy paths of life, which feeble mortals are destined to tread.

Admirable is the devotion of our Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph; they may in truth be called angels from heaven. Their indefatigable charity is daily exposed to fresh trials. You will see by the last number of the Mirror what an unexpected burden has been cast upon them in the shape of a host of friendless, destitute Irish female emigrants and children, whom the Irish Poor Law Commissioners have sent to enrich Upper Canada. How shall our Sisters provide a re-medy for all these miseries? God alone can tell.-The Sisters themselves live but by the gifts and alms of the charitable, which flow in from all quarters .-It affords me much pleasure here to acknowledge the liberality of our separated brethren; daily impressed with the great good performed by the sisterhood, it is impossible that they should remain insensible to its merits. In vain do the fanatics of every denomination utter their howls and denunciations; they bellow but to the wind ; the still small voice of charity silences their clamors.

Yesterday I had the pleasure of assisting at a touching ceremony. Five young postulants decked out in bridal array were admitted as novices. The Rev. Mr. Malony presided, and pronounced an appropriate discourse, which produced the happiest effects upon the auditory, amongst whom there were several Protestants.

The Sisters of Loretto, charged with the task of giving instruction to youth, are not backward; their last year's success has given them fresh energy. On Tuesday next their numbers will be increased by five young postulants. The Rev. Mr. Musard, whose zeal and devotion are known to you, has prepared a house for their reception at Niagara.

Before concluding this sketch of our Catholic establishments in Toronto, I must speak to you of our Christian Brothers and their schools. Upwards of 500 children are therein received, and taught gratuitously, every day ; this number will soon be increased, for a new school-house attached to the Church of St. Paul, under the direction of the active and Rev. Mr. FitzHenry, has just been completed. The whole are under the direction of the highly esteemed Brother Joachim.

Who animates, gives life and energy to all these institutions which have sprung up around us as if by magic? Our worthy Bishop, who is seconded by his clergy and the laity of his flock. Let us hope that even our poverty will prove a source of strength and not of weakness to us. St. Vinceut de Paul used to say, "that there was no fear of the institutions which he founded perishing, so long as they were poor, but that he trombled for their fate when their wealth in-creased." This Saint gave utterance to a great truth. Hoping that these details will not prove uninteresting to your readers,

I remain, Dear Sir, your faithful servant, Toronto, October 6, 1352. D. L.

To the Editor of the True Wilness.

Srr,-On Sunday, the 3rd. inst., took place the ceremony of blessing the Bell of the new Church of Gloucester, in presence of a large and respectable congregation. His Lordship the Bishop of Bytown presided on the occasion. Immediately after the High Mass, which was sung by the Rev. F. M'Donagh, of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Bytown, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Pallier and Collins, as Deacon and Subdeacon, the same gentleman delivered an eloquent and appropriate discourse, in which he explained the leading ects of the ceremony of lle also tool occasion to bestow upon the Irish Catholics in general a well merited tribute of praise, for the zeal with which they corresponded with the labors and wishes of their pastors, and especially that devotion to the cause of religion which distinguishes them wherever their lot may compel them to seek shelter or assistance. The Rev. preacher also made a feeling allusion to the times of trial and persecution which his countrymen had endured, and the blessing they might promise to themselves from the favor and protection which their fidelity merited from on High. The ceremony was assisted by the choirs of Gloucester and Osgood, under the superintendence of Mr. Devlin, whose labors have realised, in those parishes, what the inhabitants heretofore would have thought themselves incapable of accomplishing. We noticed but few strangers present, notwithstand-ing the handsome amount of \$146 was raised on the occasion, which is no doubt encouraging to the neighboring congregations, and creditable to those of Gloucester and Osgood. Χ.

Mr. Drummond begged the Hon. member to postpone his Bill, until the general act had been disposed

Messrs. Cartier and Cauchon, on the contrary, desired

him to persevere, and Mr. Papineau spoke in favor of the Bill, on the ground that the Catholic Colleges in general, had done, and this in particular, was likely to do much good to the youth of the Country, and that though the power and riches of the Church had reduced Spain, Italy, and other countries, to a dreadful condition of misery and servility, the social spirit of Canadian society and the political position of Canada towards England, and its geographical position towards the United States, would always prevent any danger to the country from this cause. He contended that the roligious colleges of Lower Canada had instructed all classes at very low charges, without any attempt at proselytism, and that while the teachers sought the good of others, they gained nothing but privation for themselves; finally, while he praised Protestantism for the freedom and happiness it had conquered, not for itself only, but for humanity, in releasing the mind from dictation, in spreading enlightenment, in suppressing the inquisition its tyrannies, and its abominations, he held that it could only lose ground on this continent, by forgetting its own principles, and having proclaimed the right of free discussion, becoming a persecutor of others .-After a few desultory remarks the Bill was postponed. Ост. 13.

Mr. Morin presented the report of the Commissioners under the Act to provide for the indemnification of par ties in Lower Canada, whose property was destroyed during the rebellion, and the report exclusive of awards which related to admitted cases, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Morin gave notice of a bill to render effectual certain proceedings under the act to provide indemnitisation to parties in Lower Canada during the rebellion.

The House was then occupied inhearing evidence relating to the election for Montmorenci-Mr. Cauchon having preferred a charge of undue interference against the returning officer.

Mr. Hincks, in reply to Mr. Hartman, said the Ministry did not intend, during the present session, to propose any amendment to the assessment law of Upper Cauada, with a view to make all kinds of property liable to taxation, and that it was their intention, during the present session, to propose an amendment to the Common School Act of Upper Cauada, but not to shorten the time now required by law, that the school shall be kept open to entitle it to any share in the School Funds.

Ост. 15. The house agreed to a set of resolutions to the follow ng effect :---

That the Imperial Act for the repeal of the Corn Laws deprived the British Provinces of a preference to their agricultural products in the Home market, while it contained no provisions to enable Her Majesty to insist on the principle of reciprocity by foreign nations.

That by the Imperial Navigation Act authority is given to Her Majesty to protect British shipping by mposing the same duties on the vessels and cargoes of any foreign nations which are exacted from British

vessels by such foreign power. That in the opinion of this House, the principle of Reciprocity adopted by the Navigation Act ought to be extended to Agricultural products of Great Britain and her Colonies.

That this House is apprehensive, that unless Her Majesty is enabled to act authoritatively in the matter, reciprocity will never be granted by the United States.

That the prediction contained in the address of this House to Her Majesty in 1846, that this change in the commercial policy of the empire would lead to a reduction of prices on Canadian products, below those of the United States, has been fully realized.

That the Legislative Assembly of this Province have on no occasion since the Imperial Act of 1846 addressed the Home Government for any exclusive favor to the markets of Britain, neither do they now ask for any measure which will increase the price of bread to the British consumer.

That it is accordingly desirable that an humble adltess be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be pleased to recommend to the Imperial Parliament, to enact that she may, if she thinks fit, impose like duties on the productions of those foreign nations. who impose duties on the national productions of Great Britain, or British North America, when imported direct from any sea-ports within those countries; and to to be on their guard .-- Quebec Gazelle. repeal so much of the first clause of the 12th and 13th Vic. as revives the fifth clause of 8th and 9th Vic.,conferring advantages on vessels of the United States which they withold from those of Canada.

currence of the Legislature, to the Bill relating to the Seignorial Tenure, introduced by Mr. Drummond. Mr. Brown moved the following resolutions :-

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"That it is expedient to prevent any new incumbents being placed on the list of clergymen who receive annual allowances from the Clergy Reserve Fund, while the question of its final disposition is undetermined."

" That a Committee of five members be appointed to inquire and report forthwith as to the best means of preventing any further additions to the said list from the Clergy Reserve Fund. That the said Committee have power to send for persons and papers, and that it consist of Mr. Attorney-General Richards, Mr. Sanborn, Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Patrick, and the mover.

Yeas-Messrs. Brown, McKenzie, and Amoz Wright. After a discussion, the motion was lost. Navs-57.

CANADA NEWS.

We are happy to learn that Doctor Archibald Hall, of this city, has just been elected an associate of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. We congratulate our townsman on this significant recognition of his morits by the distinguished body with which he is now associated. - Transcript. On Tuesday morning, about four o'clock, a fire broke

out at the Medical Dispensary, St. Urbain Street. The engines were early in attendance, and arrangements were promptly made to bring them into effective operation. The old evil of a want of water, we learn, existed; and that for upwards of half an hour the devoming element was allowed to rage unchecked. So soon as the water was let on, and the stream properly directed, the effect was visible in a diminution of the ardor of the conflagration; and the fire was happily kept within the limits of the building where it originated. This is a most fortunate circumstance, as the houses in the neighborhood being mostly second class. or wooden buildings, there is no saying how far and wide the fire might have spread, had it been allowed free scope. We learn that the Fire Department way exceedingly well managed; but it gives us pain to hear the old complaint renewed of want of water. We are informed that from orders recently given, the water is let off at midnight, and not let on until after sunrise, so that in the event of a fire breaking out between those times, it is only after much delay that water can be procured .- Pilot.

The trial of Mary Ann Graham for the murder of Mary Ann Turner, in Amherst Street, which has eccupied the attention of the Court for three days past, was concluded yesterday. It resulted in a verdict of assault only: the evidence of Doctors Beaubien and Holmes, who made the post mortem examination, proving that the immediate cause of death was a combination of three diseases-erysipelas, typhoid fever, and congestion of the brain-neither of which was educed from, the injuries received in the quarrel with the prisoner. She was ably defended by Mr. Devlin, Mr. Pominville acting as Counsel .- Pilot of Thursday.

We learn that Drs. Nelson and Macdonnell, of this city, and Mr. Perrault, Advocate, of Kamouraska, are appointed a Commission of Inquiry into the management of the Quebec Marine Hospital. The Commissioners will open their proceedings, we believe, on the 2nd November.-Pilot.

GOLD-AND " NO MISTAKE"-IN CANADA--We learn. on undoubted authority, that a lump of gold, weighing. 141 lbs, was found, one day last week, on the property of the Chaudiere Mining Company, near Quebec. It is worth about £900. At the same place, a very rich vein of gold has been discovered-so, gentlemen, order your cradles !- Herald, 19/h. MILITARY ON DUT.-We believe it to be now a per-

fect matter of certainty that the Commander of the. Forces will hereafter take up his residence in Quebec, and that all the Head Quarter Departments will be removed to the same place in May 1853. It is also reported that the 71st Regiment, which is to return to England, will not be replaced, but that one Regiment is to be divided between Montreal and Kingston ; and another current rumour is that the Canadian Rifles will be disbanded in the spring .- Transcript.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT NOTES.-Some well exe-cuted ten-dollar notes of the Bank of Montreal are in circulation in this city. Very close observation is re-quired to detect the fraud; four-dollar Notes of the Bank of British North America are also in circulation we understand. The latter are supposed to be imita-

ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR.

Since Tuesday this good work has been going on prosperously. We believe the Bazaar closes to-morlow evening, and we recommend our friends who may have a half-hour or a half-dollar to spare, to attend.-Neither their time nor their money will be thrown uway,

AN AMUSING SQUABBLE.

The anthoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and her reverend papa-the Rev. I., Beecher, notorious for his No-Popery zeal-have got themselves into a very dis-agreeable "fix," as the Yankees term it. Another reverend gentleman, Mr. Joel Parker, felt himself aggrieved by certain passages in the popular novel of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and called upon the authoress for a public retraction of the offensive paragraphs .--Hereupon ensued a correspondence between the Rev. J. Beecher, and Mr. Parker, which was followed by the publication in the public journals of a series of letters letters, purporting to have passed between the two reversed gentlemen, in which very scanty satisfaction is given to the injured party, but which the latter-the Rev. Juel Parker-denounces in the columns of the Observer as forgeries by the Rev. L. Reecher, his opponent. The New York Herald adds "that the toud threatens to result in a dreadful revulsion." The clergy in the city, and throughout the country, are taking sides with one or the other party, and black-guarding one another with the utmost good will. It is rather hard upon the evangelical men that whilst one

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REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Quebec, M. Enright, £5; Compton, P. King, 12s 6d; Tingwick, S. Cody, 12s 6d; Rawdon, E. Corco-ran, 6s 3d; N. Lancaster, J. M'Donell, 6s 3d; St. Hyacinthe, F. Cadoret, 15s; Cavan, J. Knowlson, 12s 6d, H. S. O'Neil, 6s 3d; Milbrook, P. Maguire, 6s 3d; St. John's, F. Kent, 10s; St. Vincent, Rev. Mr. Lavoie, 6s 3d; L'Original, D. Cremin, 12s 6d; Sherrington, J. Hughes, 10s; Cooksville, J. Holland, 6s 3d; St. Bridget, Major D. Murray, £1; St. Augus-tin, Rev. Mr. Champeau, 12s 6d.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, OCT. 18. The Resolutions of the Hon. Mr. Mackay, for making that body elective, were withdrawn without a division.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, OCT. 12.

Mr. Young moved the second reading of the Bill to, incorporate the College of St. Marie, of Montreal. Mr. Brown opposed the Bill, on the ground that it ought to be delayed until the general act of incorporaet their champions is in jail awaiting his trial for mur-tion had been passed, and on the ground that the reli-der, another should be thus publicly accused of forgery. gious corporations were absorbing too much property. is the intention of the Government to move for the con-

Ост. 18.

Mr. Merritt moved the concurrence of the House in the report of the Committee of the whole on the Reciprocity Address to Great Britain. A debate ensued, but without producing anything which had not been said on a previous occasion. Mr. Brown moved a series of resolutions in reference

to certain lands illegally set apart as Clergy Reserves.

The House heard evidence in the case of Mr. Cauchon against Mr. Lefrangois. The further hearing of the case was postponed, until the 6th of November. Mr. Morrin introduced a Bill to render effectual certain proceedings under the Act intituled, "An Act to provide for the idemnification of parties in Lower Canada, whose property was destroyed during the rebellion in the years 1837 and 1838."

To-day the House went into a Committee of the whole on the resolutions for making the Legislative Council elective.

Ост. 19.

Last night the House continued in Committee of the whole until its adjournment on the Legislative Council resolutions.

Messrs. Street and Brown spoke against the Elective principle.

Mr. Hincks supported the resolutions. Messrs. Laurin, Merritt, Rose and McKenzie, sup-ported the principle of Election, but opposed the details of the resolutions, especially the proposed qualification for membership, The Committee obtained leave to sit again on Fri-

day next.

To-day Mr. Ridout moved an address to his Excellency for copies of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and that of the United States, on the subject of reciprocity.

Mr. Hincks said there was no correspondence of the kind mentioned, nor any that could be made public without detriment to the public service.

tions traced with a pen. The public are recommend

On Friday last a man by the name of Patrick Haw-kins, a butcher or drover, lately in the employ of Mr. Yielding of this town, attempted to drown himself, but was prevented. - Ottawa Cilizen, Oct. 16.

Births.

In this city, on the 17th instant, the wife of Mr. James Halpin, Printer, of a daughter. In this city, on the 19th instant, Mrs. W. McMa-

namy, of a son.

Married.

In this city, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Connolly, Mr. Daniel Carey, to Miss Maria Murphy. In this city, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. Mr. St. Pierre, Mr. William Blakiston, to Miss Delphine, Lamothe, of this city.

NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS of the CATHOLIC INSTITUTE of Montreal are requested to attend a MEETING, to be held THIS EVENING at Mr. SADLIER'S STORE, corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets, to take into consideration an important communication from the Catholic Institute of Hamilton. Friday, October 22, 1852.

YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION.

THE above Association having made arrangements for the Delivery of

A COURSE OF LECTURES

during the ensuing winter, feel great pleasure in announcing to the public that

THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE, Esq.,

(By Order) R. P. REDMOND, Montreal, Oct. 13, 1852. Secretary.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

f rearing t

FRANCE.

PLOT AGAINST THE LIFE OF THE PRESIDENT. .-On the 24th of September an infernal machine was seized at Marseilles. It is composed of four large barrels, and two hundred and fifty ordinary barrels. The barrels contained 1,500 balls. The authors of the plot have been arrested, and all the ramifications of the plot are known. The affair is in the hands of justice.-Monitcur.

The Moniteur gives the following additional particulars :-

"For some time past the Minister of General Police was on the trace of a secret society, of which the object became every day more manifest. It had resolved to make an attempt on the life of the Prince President. The city of Marseilles was chosen for the execution of the plot. M. Silvain Blot, Inspector General of the Ministry of Police, followed with care the development and march of the affair. The construction of an infernal machine having been resolved upon, several of the conspirators set about the affair, and the machine was very speedily finished. It was composed of 250 musket barrels and four blunderbusses of a large bore, the whole divided into 28 groups, which, for greater security, were deposited in as many different places, until a suitable spot should have been found to put them together, ready for use. The conspirators then occupied themselves with choosing a place which naturally was to be in the line of the passage of the Prince President. They first fixed on a first floor in the house in the Rue d'Aix, where the machine was to be fitted up in the night preceding the arrival of the Prince at Marseilles. Some suspicions which arose in the minds of the conspirators made them, however, relinquish their first choice.

"A second place was chosen. Like the first it was on the passage of the Prince in the great road from Aix. The whole of a small house was taken, composed of a ground floor and a first floor, divided into two rooms with three windows in the front. The infernal machine was to have been placed on the first floor, and it was there that it was seized. At the moment when it was seized, and when the arrests took place, one of the conspirators was in the house; the others were taken either at their own houses or in different places where the police knew where to lay their hands upon them."

The Minister of Police has ordered the transportation to Cayenne of eleven liberated convicts who had broken their ban.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR IN THE SOUTH .----Louis Napoleon continues his triumphant progress through the South, from Lyons to Valence, from Valence to Avignon, from Avignon to Marseilles and Toulon. His reception has been everywhere most cordial and enthusiastic. Everywhere addresses are presented to him demanding the immediate restoration of the empire as the only guarantee of peace and order.

THE EMPIRE.-The correspondent of the Times writes as follows :--- " The expectation of the approaching proclamation of the empire has now become general; indeed, ever since the coup d'etat that event has been regarded as certain, and only as a question of time. The first official act towards that consummation will, it is believed in well-informed political circles, take place within about three weeks from the present date. It is expected that on the arrival of the President at Tours, where he is expected on the 15th of next month, a decree will be published in the Moniteur for the extraordinary convocation of the Senate, with the object of examining the addresses emanating from the departmental councils, and of either framing a report thereon, or passing a senatus-consulte inviting the President to assume the imperial dignity. The reasons on which that important resolution will be founded will not differ much from those alleged on similar occasions, the necessity for stability being among the principal. That any serious opposition will arise amongst the pensioned dignitaries who have to decide on so momentous a question no one supposes. A new plebiscite will be promulgated, and the nation appealed to, in perhaps a similar manner to that of the 2nd of December, to execute the determination of the Senate. The return of the President from his recent journey to Strasburg was, as you may remember, accompanied with a more than regal ceremonial. His return from bis present tour will, we are assured, be of a still more imposing character. Though not crowned Emperor, and though not yet officially proclaimed as such, yet nothing will be wanting that could be displayed had the imperial crown been actually placed on his brows before the high altar of Notre Dame, and the pomp and ceremony that await his second entry into the capital will, probably surpass anything that has been witnessed for many years in Paris. Such, at least are the projects said to be in contem-"plation at this moment by the ruling powers." It appears that Paris is to be called upon to give its sanction to the establishment of the empire. An announcement is made by some of the government papers of this morning that the Prefect of the Seine and the Minister of the Interior are making preparations to give Louis Napoleon, on his return to the capital, a reception worthy of the enthusiasm exhi-bited by the departments. It is also said that the Senate is preparing a demonstration for the return of 65c. per head. The capitation in France is far in a body to Tours to meet the President, and should and Connor, and the Bishop of Clonfert, arrived in his palaces and of the museums, the pay of his Noble Mount Alexander mines alone, a rate of production lit- restricted to unmarried women. Paris on Friday evening. The object of their visit | Guards, and of the Swiss Guards, the costs of the | the short of £20,000,000 per annum, that they suggest | These are most painful subjects to write upon ; but

French government, it appears, exercises only a protectorate over the funds of this establishment, and the Irish Bishops regulate the discipline and the personnel of the college. (We take this paragraph from the Globe. There is no truth in the statement that the Archbishop 'of Dublin is about visiting Paris.)-Tablet.

The Droit Commun cites the following incident, during the stay of the President at Bourges :--- " The parish priest of Heurichemont, the senior member of the clergy of Bourges, now in his hundredth year, but who has preserved the use of nearly all his faculties, had caused himself to be carried to the Archbishopric, where seated in an arm-chair, he attracted the notice of the Prince, who addressed him with much kindness. The venerable clergyman said to him :-- ' Monseigneur,-Three of my parishioners are at Lambessa, in Algeria. Three families claim them with tears and supplications. Although deluded, they are my children, for it was I who initiated them to the religion of Jesus Christ by holy baptism. They are my children, for I presided at the most important rites of their life, and I now come to implore their pardon from your Highness, too happy if, at the close of my existence, I can render that service to men whose protector and father I still consider myself, notwithstanding their fault.' He then handed a petition to the Prince, who accepted it, saying-Monsieur le Curé, you may be certain that your demand shall be taken into serious consideration, and that orders shall be given in consequence.' Several other families of political offenders also implored and obtained their pardon. Amongst them is a lady, a mother of a family, well known for her excellent sentiments, at whose request the President granted her husband leave to return to his home.

Monseigneur Jean-Antoine-Doumer, Bishop of Indianopolis, has arrived in Paris from the United States.

CONVERSION OF BOU MAZA .--- It is expected that the public profession of the Catholic Faith will very shortly be made by Bon Maza, the distinguished Arab chief and friend of Abd-el-Kader. Bou Maza has been for some time engaged in a course of religious instruction.

SPAIN.

The Madrid Gazette of the 18th ult. published an article on the death of the Duke of Wellington, army has lost its greatest glory, and the Spanish army a distinguished general.

Some very disagreeable proceedings have taken place at Gibraltar, where British rights have been most outrageously infringed upon by Spanish guardacostas, who in two instances have seized and carried off British vessels from Quarantine at the time .--These doings, it must be observed, are within the port of Gibraltar, one of the two, moreover, being the natural consequences of Senor Bravo Murillo's late decree, by which the whole value of the property taken from smugglers becomes the prize of the capturer, and under this additional stimulus the Spanish preventive service have gone to lengths which amount to downright piracy. The vessels taken were carried over to Algesiras, plundered of all their effects, and the sailors on board them unmercifully beaten into the bargain. Sir R. Gardiner, of course, demanded the restoration, and due compensation from General Lavina, the Spanish authority at the Campo de Gibraltar. The Spanish general considered the affair as one that ought to be decided by a Spanish tribunal, which Sir R. Gardiner, however, would by no means admit, and having sent an account of the proceedings to Madrid, the matter was immediately taken up in the most active manner by our charge d'affaires (Mr. Otway,) who is now in communication with the Spanish government on the subject.-Times. rid has the following from Corunna, dated the 5th ;--this city a man-wolf, who, upon his own confession, has been in the habit of going into the forest and killing and eating men, women, and children. He was captured in Castille. He has declared to the exa-mining magistrate that he had two accomplices belonging to Valencia, and that they carried on a traffic with Portugal for the fat of their victims. This horrible monster added, that he had killed and eaten his mother and his sister.

is connected with the Irish College in Paris. The Pontifical court, the salaries of the members of the the possibility of some mistake in the figures ; and as Sacred College, of the Nuncios and Roman corps they rest upon an extract from a single letter, they 21,000,000f.-that is nearly one-third of the expenses. The army costs 10,000,000f., and 2,800,-000f. are appropriated to public works. The budget of excitement which had been caused there by the of public instruction is only 50,000f. The latter, it last arrivals from Victoria, and the fresh impulse is true, is nearly everywhere gratuitous, and the costs attending it are defrayed by old foundations. The only chapter of the budget which may seem excessive is that of pensions; it amounts to 5,000,000f. On the whole it appears from this sketch of the financial situation of the Roman dominions that there is a chance of the receipts and expenditure being in future balanced, notwithstanding the disorder and embarrassments with which it had to contend during the revolutionary crisis. The system of publicity and examination adopted by the Pontifical government will, no doubt, contribute to produce that fortunate result."

The Journal of the Two Sicilies states that a great number of individuals sentenced to death, to the galleys, and imprisonment for political and common offences, had either been pardoned, or had their shipowners a stronger impression than anything that penalties commuted by the King of Naples.

GERMANY.

PRUSSIA .- The Bishops of the Ecclesiastical provinces of Cologne have presented to the King of Prussia a collective address, in which they protest against the anti-Catholic measures of late months, and specify the following points :---

1. The obligation to submit the Ecclesiastical budgets to the Minister of Public Worship for the subsidies of the government.

2. The prohibition to have missions among the mixed populations.

3. The prohibition of frequenting the Germanic College in Rome.

4. The prohibition of Foreign Jesuits sojourning in the kingdom.

5. The prohibition of giving places to Priests who have studied in Jesnit places of education.

The Bishops of the eastern part of Prussia are about to take the same step.

There is talk also of a meeting of all the professors of the theological faculty at Bonn, to protest against a circular of the Ecclesiastical Council of Berlin, by which it was attempted to stimulate the in which it is said that Spain should participate in the zeal of the Protestant Clergy, and invoke the aid of her unmarried neighbors can destroy their children sorrow of England; and that in the duke the English the government against the Catholic missions and the with impunity, she is apt to imitate a practice which Jesuits .- Univers.

IONIAN ISLES.

MUTINY IN THE 30TH AND 41ST REGIMENTS AND MILITARY EXECUTION.—CORFU, SEPT. 16.-The 30th Regiment, stationed at Cephalonia, and the 41st, stationed at Zante, have been infected by the gold fever, and a sort of plot has been formed among the men to strike their officers with the express purpose of being transported for a term of years, and thus obtaining their discharge from the service, and a free passage to Australia. No less than eight of these cases occurred in one month, and the men were brought here to be tried by a garrison court-martial. All the men were found guilty, and, of course, according to military law, condemned to death. Seven, however, were let off with transportation, but the general in command, General Conyers, thinking that an example must be made in order to check a crime which would be encouraged rather than checked if all were transported, ordered the sentence of death to be executed in one case. It was passed on Friday, and on Monday morning the prisoner was shot in the fort of Vido. A company from each regiment attended. The man marched on to the ground, following his coffin, and the Chaplain reading the burial service. Twelve men were told off from the 49th Regiment, and they had to select a musket each from A MAN-WOLF .- 'The Clamor Publico of Mad- a stack of twelve, ten of which only were loaded with ball, so that no man could be certain if he were the "There has just been denounced to the tribunal of executioner. The sentence of the court-martial was read over to the man. He then kneit down only eight paces in front of his twelve comrades, and threw open his jacket; the words "ready, present, fire," were given, and he fell dead, with one ball through his head and others in his chest. Much interest bad been exerted for him, as, although only a private, his father is a captain in the army .- Daily News.

diplomatique, do not exceed annually the sum of may, perhaps be accepted with some reserve. All 3,300,000f. The public debt amounts to about the collateral information at hand, however, tends to confirm the probability of their correctness. The communications from Sydney mentions the increase which had been given to the general population of New South Wales to desert their own mines, in order to share the more extraordinary wealth of their neighbors. It will also be seen, by a reference to the accounts received in London from Victoria on the 31st of August last, that the gold intrusted to the escort for the week ending the 28th of May was larger than had ever before been known, the total being nearly 38,000 ounces, and the supposition is consequently strengthened that with the advance of the rainy season and the augmentation in the supply of water, the gatherings would increase in an unprecedented ratio. Under these circumstances, the next advices will be looked for with the greatest interest; and if they should establish the circumstances now mentioned, they will produce amongst merchants and has yet been communicated."

INFANTICIDE IN ENGLAND.

(From the London Morning Chronicle.)

In our recent remarks on the frequency of infan. ticide, we have thought it superfluous to enlarge on the heinousness of the crime itself, which may well be left to every one's natural human sense of its enormity. But there is one consequence of the dangerous impunity at present accorded to child murder which has not been taken notice of, except by one of our cities, by whom both the fact itself and its practical significance have been alike distorted and misapplied. We have been reminded that our own catalogue proves that the commission of infanticide is not confined to single women, and thence it is inferred that extreme poverty-the only source of temptation common both to married and to unmarried mothers-is, after all, the most usual motive for the crime. But it is not difficult to detect another cause for its prevalence. Infanticide may become a social habit; and what is commenced before wedlock may be continued afterwards. When a wife sees that receives a virtual license from the law; and until infanticide is stopped in the case of illegitimata children, we may expect it to increase in the families of married couples. If, then, we are asked to account for the commission of child murder by married women, we unhesitatingly attribute it to the comparative safety with which the crime is perpetrated by the unmarried.

Some explicit avowal, therefore, is needed on the part of the law, that infanticide must and shall be checked. An example must be made-and an example of a serious and intelligible character. It is said that, in one of the recent Dorsetshire cases, common cause was made by the girls of the country. They attended the trial in large numbers; and we are informed that, on the acquittal of the prisoner, a general expression of delight was perceptible in court, and that they left the assize town boasting " that they might now do what they liked." We are, then, it seems, with all our boasted civilisation, relapsing into a barbarous state of society. Infanticide has crossed the line, and has passed from un married life. Even the sanctity of the matrimonial relation is no effectual check to a crime which is alike easy of commission and difficult of detection; and unless we are prepared to see child murder gradually creep on from class to class in society, we must make up our minds to strong and uncompromising assertion of law and justice. For there can be no question that the crime will advance. Infanticide in married life, among the wives of farm laborers, is one step-infanticide in artisan and tradesman class will be the next. For, after all, poverty and the difficulty of providing for a family are only relative to the respective wants and habits of different classes. A child is an incumbrance to a poor unmarried woman, and so, instead of working to support it, she murders it, -- and, as experience shows, with safety. The class above takes the hint; for the fact is, every child is, in some sense, an incumbrance to its parents-it costs money, and adds to the struggle of life. When, therefore, Fanny the lace girl murders her infant, and is omnium plause acquitted, the poor hedger's wife in the "The statement with regard to the production of next cottage ponders over the fact; and-the maternal instinct being just as strong, or as weak, in the wedded as in the unwedded mother-it is not the from following her neighbor's example. This is the terrible rationale of the increase of the crime. If Fanny, the lace girl, had been hung, the hedger's is not relatively as great a burden to the poor shopinfanticlde, so long as juries affect to consider it no sin, or a very venial one, in an unmarried female? public morals by the impunity at present accorded to infanticide, we do not wish to speak further. We will only hint at its connection with a kindred crime, of the increase of which we happen to possess the most horrifying proofs-we mean the multiplication of attempts, too often successful ones, to procure The Archbishop of Tuam, the Bishop of Down the civil list of the Holy father, the keeping up of ven appear so astounding, showing as they do, from the abortion. And these, we fear, are by no means

ITALY.

The Moniteur publishes the following from Rome : "The Holy Father has convoked the members of the Consulta of State for the 20th of October next, thus accomplishing the last promises of the motu proprio of the 15th of September, 1849. Conformably with the decree of institution the members of the Consulta have been chosen out of a triple list, supplied by the Provincial Councils, who themselves derived their origin from the municipalities. The Consulta is comceipts divided by the number of inhabitants give 19f.

AUSTRALIA.

THE GOLD REGIONS .- The following very remarkable statement is taken from the City, or Commercial Article of the Times, a source that will not readily be suspected of exaggeration :--

gold at the Mount Alexander mines in the colony of Victoria, is sufficient to account for the non-arrival of vessels from that quarter. When it appears that | mere fact of her being a wife that will prevent her the amounts brought in to be sent by escort to Melbourne for the weeks ending respectively the 11th, posed of the most honorable names, and its members 18th, and 25th of June were 80,000, 91,000 and will be able to give wise and enlightened advice rela-tive to the affairs of the country. The Holy See per week, or about £370,000 sterling, it may be the evil to stop? Who will say that a large family per week, or about £370,000 sterling, it may be the evil to stop? Who will say that a large family has, moreover published the estimates of the present supposed that the attraction must be such as almost year, the receipts of which amount to nearly 60,000,-1000 f., and the expenditure to 69,300,000 f. Includ-ing the reserve fund of 50,000 f., the deficit will be in connection with the present information is, that the of society can we exclude the moral possibility of 10,000,000f., or one-sixth of the revenue. The re- | yield appears to have increased with enormous rapidity week by week, so that it is impossible to conjecture, unless some sudden and unlooked for check Of the indirect, yet most fatal, effects produced upon the President. The plan proposed is that all the higher. The Roman population it will be seen are should be experienced, what will be the limit of the senators now in Paris and its neighborhood should go among the least taxed in Europe. The direct con- supply when the number of adventurers shall be tribution, which is the most burthensome, represents swollen, as it will be in the course of a short time, accompany him to Paris; and most of them have only one-fourth of the revenue. The indirect taxes by the emigrants daily arriving not only from Europe, already expressed their willingness to do so.-Chro-nicle. are improving. As for the expenditures, they are but also from the adjoining colonies, and even from Ca-circumscribed within the most equitable limits. Thus nada and the United States. Indeed the totals now gi-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

a sense of public duty forbids us to leave them unnoticed. The very pain which accompanies their discussion tends to prevent society from forming a right and manly judgment upon this class of crimes. Good people huddle up, the matter, and get over it as lightly as they can; glad to be rid of the distressing task of fairly thinking the question out; and it must, therefore, be forced upon them. And the obligation incumbent on journalists in reference to these subjects is strengthened by a special consideration connected with their own profession. We owe a double duty to society. We own that the cases which we record in our police and assize reports are too frequently calculated to shock the feelings of every well-ordered mind, if not to inflict an injury on public morals. The evil, it is true, is inevitable, being necessarily incidental to that publicity which is the great law of social and political life in England. But it is not the less our duty to neutralise it as far as possible, by correctives; and we are bound, therefore, to make the same pages which contain the record of crime the vehicle for earnest practical discussion of its tendencies and its remedies. Nor can we forget how difficult it is to bring moral teaching to bear, through any other medium than that of the public press, on the antecedents and results of such a crime as infanticide. It is a very rare thing for the clergy to make such sins a matter of public instruction. And, if they did, they would usually miss their work: for prospective child murderers are little likely to be frequent church-goers. Moreover, very few clergymen are capable of hitting upon the right time or place for making infanticide a subject of anticipatory warning to young females. Whilst, however, it is almost innossible to reach the evil by pastoral teaching alone, something may be done by treating the matter in a broad popular way. If we cannot address the country girls we can speak to jurymen. We have tried to dispel that mawkish and most misplaced sensibility which so often blunts their perceptions to the guilt of the mother; and we would urge upon them the heinousness of the crime, and the obvious practical truth, that the first bonds of society are imperilled when we tamper with or disparage the sanctity of infant life. All social duties flow from the parental relations; and the first parental duty is the preservation of the life of one's offspring -a duty so fundamental and universal that even animal instinct imposes, not on man alone, but on every creature of God. But has it come to this, that, in Christian and civilised England, we have to learn the most rudimental of moral lessons from the beasts of the field.

THE IRISH ANGLICAN ESTABLISHMENT. To the Editor of the Catholic Standard.

Dear Sir-As that horrid abomination-that "Unnatural wen," as the Times once forcibly designated it-the Irish Church, is about to undergo the ordeal of public opinion, preparatory, let us hope, to its final destruction, I think you cannot occupy the columns of your excellent paper to a greater advantage than in placing before the eyes of your readers the patent iniquities of that fons et origo of all the evils of Ireland, which have existed all along as a scourge on her people, and branded as slaves to England a nation that, in consenting to a union with her, did so on the understanding of perfect equality.

Twenty-seven years ago the voice of the English people, then inclined to justice, was raised against this plague-spot; and their will and intention was only set aside by the obstructive conduct of the irresponsible Lords. All the great statesmen of the day have admitted the folly and danger of allowing the existence of that branch of the Anglican Church to stand as it does. Macaulay has designated it, " the most utterly ubsurd and indefensible institution existing in the civi-lised world." Sydney Smith says of it: "There is no abuse like it in all Europe. in all Asia, in all the discovered parts of Africa, and in all we have heard of Timbuctoo. It is an error that requires 20,000 armed men for its protection in time of peace; which costs Priesthood. I hope that, when that day comes, in the more than $\pounds 1,000,000$ a year; and which in the first rage of the people they will have the blood of the Romish French war, in spite of puffing and panting steamers, will and must break out into desperate rebellion ;" and further, "The monstrous state of the Catholic Church in Ireland will probably remain, till some monstrous ruin threatens the very existence of the empire, and Lambeth and Fulham are cursed by the affrighted people." Although this Moloch has had more victims sacrificed to it than the wildest Munchansen Protestant tales of the "Horrors of the Inquisition" ever conceived, yet it seems hopeless to expect justice for Ireland from England; and the only way to interest John Bull in the matter is appeal to his most sensitive point, his pocket. Let him consider that consequent solely upon this cankering woe it has been necessary to occupy Ireland with troops as if it were a hostile country, and let him count the cost of the 25,000 men for many years devoted to that service .- I see the "Bishop" of London has been to Ireland, and devotes the first Monday of his return to a Sermon in favor of "Irish Church Missions." Now let John Bull just ask the Bishop why the Establishment, with an income of 1800,000 a year for nearly three centuries, has never converted a decent Irishman, and button up his pocket at the mention of this palpable cheat. Either the Establishment has been, or the Irish Church Missions are, a humbug. To help him to a just conclusion, I will favor him with a few statistics. There are 1,833 "Bishops and Clergy;" "The Property and Revenue" is valued at £1,075,865; the members of the Church amount to 852,064; and the distribution of the Benefices is as follows: 41 with no members ; 99 with less than 20; 124 with less than 50; 160 with less than 100; 224 with less than 200; 286 with less than 500; 209 with less than 1,000; 139 with less than 2,000; 91 with less than 5,000; 12 with more than 5,000. Let John further bear in mind that all the Properly: and Revenue once belonged to the people, who are a Catholic nation ; and if he has become Protestant, and applied the Catholic property of England for his own religion, it is all well and good ; but surely he cannot for one moment imagine that the Irish nation will suffer such injustice to remain; and I am quite certain that on reflection be would thoroughly despise them if they did.

accuracy what they have promised—" A Statistical Return from every Parish in Ireland of the State of the Church Property therein," and its maladministration for Protestant purposes, and then John Bull will not dare refuse to listen to their appeal when he sees the naked enormity of the abuse and the just and reasonable demand for its extinction. He must also be fully made to understand that this is not a question of Protestantism, as there are more members of various sects in Ireland who have no sympathy with the Establishment, than there are members of that same.

Yours faithfully, Clapham, Sept. 29, 1852. J. D. D.

GREAT BRITAIN.

We (Guardian) have been informed that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer a pension of £100 a year on the widow of the late Mr. Pugin, the architect.

The Prince of Wales is ordered by the state physicians to Nice, for the benefit of his health, which indicates consumption.

On the assembling of Parliament, it is the intention of Baron Rothschild to take his seat in the House of Commons, and vote in the election of Speaker, in order that the house may adopt some measure with a view of finally bringing the question of Jewish disabitities to a close.

An inquiry took place last week before the Bishop of Exeter relative to the opinions which the Rev. Mr. Pryune, the incumbent of St. Eldred, is charged with holding on confession and absolution. The proceedings were very voluminous. At the conclusion of the investigation the Bishop held Mr. Prynne to be " without blame."

The Morning Herald announces that Dr. Sumner the Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury has issued his precept to the members of convocation to assemble on Friday, the 12th of November, and adds that "the most strenuous exertions are been made by the High Church party to be allowed to sit for despatch of business-an event which has not taken place since 1717, at which time, the Upper House being engaged about the writings of Bishop Hoadley, the crown interposed, and the proceedings of convocation were brought to a close." The convocation will assemble at two o'clock in the Chapter-house of St. Paul's, when, after hearing the writ convoking the assembly, and the returns of the Lower House read, they will proceed to the cathedral for Latin prayers and a Latin sermon, after which both houses will adjourn to the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, when petitions will be pre-sented. What further proceedings may take place it remains to be seen.

THE ARMY, NAVY, AND POLICE FORCES .--- A parliamentary paper has just appeared, containing an abstract of a return of all ranks of the regular army on home or foreign service, from 1835 to 1852 inclusive. Similar returns are also included of the royal navy, the coast guard, the enrolled police both of England and Ireland. The regular forces for 1851-2 amount to 98,714 (exclusive of troops in the service of the East India Company), being 59,598 for home service, and 39,116 for the colonies. Total of the ordnance corps, 14,200, of which 8,588 are at home, 5,612 in the colonies. Militia staff, 715. Volunteers not yet returned. Enrolled pensioners 18,504, of which number only 1,950 are engaged in the colonies. Na-vy (men and boys) 28,000. Marines, 11,000. Police of the United Kingdoms, 28,621. Total land forces of every kind, 160,754. Total navy, 39,000. Grand to-tal, 199,754. Of all the years specified in the return 1847 shows the highest amount, its grand total being 219,639.

FORTIFICATIONS .- The Master-General of the ordnance has desired that the Isle of Wight shall be put in a proper state of defence, and strongly fortified; therefore, a large number of guns of heavy calibre will be sent from here for that purpose. This undertaking will cost the country at least £60,000.—Kentish Mercury

GAVAZZI IN YORK .- The Yorkshireman of Saturday last contains a report of one of Gavazzi's orations, just delivered in that city, from which we take the following sectences verbalim et literalim :-- " My fellowcountrymen know that, though the patriots of Italy are insulted by the Priesthood and excluded from freedom, the day is coming when Italy shall rise and repay the

DE LIGNEY'S CATHOLIC LIFE OF CHRIRT AND HIS APOSTLES.

D. & J. SADLIER & Co., have just published THE HIS-TORY OF THE LIFE OF OUR LOID AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST, from his Incarnation until his Ascension. To which is added—The HISTORY OF THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES. Translated from the French of Father DE LIGNEY by Mrs. J. SAULIER; with the approbation of the Most Rev. JOHN HUGHES, Archbishop of New York.

NOTICES OF THE FRESS.

"We have received the 6th, 7th, 5th and 9th numbers of this splendid edition of the Life of Christ. This book is translated from the French of Father Francis de Ligney, S. J., by Mrs. Sadlier, a lady well known to the readers of the *Priot*. The Sadier, a lady well known to the readers of the *Pilot*. The numbers are illustrated with engravings of the following subjects: Jenusalem, the Prodigal Son, the Wisemen's Ottering, and the incredulity of St. Thomas.
The life of Christ is concluded in the 9th number and the history of the Acts of the Apostles commences, being intended as a sequel to the Life of Christ, by the same author.
We cannot too strongly recommend this book to the Catholic community.³⁰—Boston Pilot.
We carbol the averaginate the Octobelian of the Unit.

"We cordially congratulate the Catholics of the United "We cordially congratulate the Catholics of the United States on the appearance of a work, at once so important and interesting, as Father de Ligney's Life of Christ. It is al-ready widely known and appreciated on the continent of Eu-rope, where it has long been prized as one of the most useful and devotional works. Mrs. Sadlier, to whom the Catholics of the United States are already much indebted for her valua-ble contributions to our Catholic literature, has rendered Father de Ligney's work into our tong ne with singular felicity, and a ble contributions to our Gatholie literature, has rendered Father de Ligney's work into our tongue with singular felicity, and a nice regard to the original text. The work is superbly printed, and appears in parts, at the very low price of twenty-live cents per number. The steel engravings are done in the best style of the art, and are after designs by Rubens, Vandyke, De Gaisne Scheffer, and other eminent masters of the old school. We know no Gatholie publication of more general utility, and really so cheap. It has already attained a wide circulation in Europe, and we doubt not but that it will be soon found in every Gatholie me in the new world $2^{-1}N$ V. Torut Police every Catholic home in the new world."-N. Y. Truth Teller.

"HISTORY OF THE LIFE OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST .-Szellier & Co., New York. This is a new edition of the life of our Divine Savionr from His Incarnation to His Ascension, our Davine Savione from His Incarnation to His Ascension, compiled in French from a coreful examination of the saccal Scriptures by the learned and pious De Ligney, and translated by Mrs. J. Sadlier. The merits of this work are universally recognised, and its reputation yet increasing. This edition is elegantly translated, beautifully printed on fine paper, and illustrated with splendid energyings. The congraving in this first issue is "The Descent from the Cross." and is worth the price of the number."—*Philadelphia Catholic Instructor*. "We have received the first number of De Ligney's Life of Christ, translated by Mrs. Sadlier, and unbished by U. & J.

Christ, translated by Mrs. Sadlier, and published by D. & J. Sudlier & Co., New York, with the approbation of Archbishop Hughes. The work is held in high esteem in Europe, and has already been translated into three languages from the original French. It is issued in quarte form, printed on clear type and on fine paper.—Each number contains 64 pages, and is illus-trated with a fine steel engraving. The price is twenty-five cents a number, and twelve or fourteen numbers will complete he work. We have no doubt that it will sell very readily."-Shepherd of the Valley.

The work is a small 4to of 736 pages, elegantly printed from new type, on fine paper, and is illustrated with *thirteen* highly finished steel engravings, executed expressly for the work.— It may be had in the following styles of binding :— s.

Muslin, gilt backs, .			20
Roan, marbled edges,	•		25
Mitalion Morocco, gilt edges,	•	•	30
Turkey, extra,	•	•	35

A liberal Discours and a state of the state A liberal Discount made to parties clubbing togother, and

Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets,

Montreal, Oct., 1852.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

THE DEAF and DUMB INSTITUTION, founded in Mon-treal in 1849, after having been closed since May, 1851, will be re-opened on the 5th of OCTOBER instant, at the village

of St. Charles de Pladustry. The Director having visited the principal Deaf and Dumb Institutions of Europe, and acquired a knowledge of how Pupils are there treated, will now employ the most effective means of performing the duties devolved upon him. As he will be stick in the work of instructions the Cluck active means of performing the duties devolved upon him. As he will be aided in the work of instructions by the Clerks of the Society of St. Viator, he will be able to give a greater deve-lopment to the Institution. Among other modifications, he will establish an Articulation Class for young Pupils; those altogether unable to articulate will be carefully excretised in the study of Labioligy. Adopting the ingenious methods now employed in several of the Institutions of Europe, he hopes to succeed in making many articulate distinctly, and others to set the up or the line will be a first upworthing to the store. catch the words on the lips, with a facility proportionate to their respective capacities. This Institution having no real endownents, nor, as yet, received the smallest aid from the Legislature, no Pupil will be admitted free. Instructions will be given during six months and a-balf in the year on the fol-

A WORK FOR EVERY CATHOLIC FAMILY. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, MATHEMATICAL, DAY, BOARD, AND EVENING ACADEMY,

45 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL

TIIIS ACADEMY being patronized by the Catholic School Commissioners enables the Principal to impart instruction in Commissioners enables the Principal to impart instruction in the above departments on extremely moderate terms, which he warrants to be equal (if not superior) to any reheal in Canada. He will resume his Evening Classes on the 1st of October next. Book-keeping, by Single or Double Entry, will be thoroughly taught by Lacture. Gentlemen desirous of studying Surveying or Engineering, will find this a good op-portunity. References-Rev. Messis. Piusonault, Prevost, and the Clergymen of St. Patrick's Church. W. DORAN, Principal. Scincenber 25th, 1852.

INFORMATION WANTED,

September 25th, 1852.

OF MARY BRADY, a native of the County Cavan, Parish of Lungan, Townland of Fartagh, Ireland, who landed in Quebee in June, 1849; came to Montreal in July after; since then there is no account of her. Any information respecting her would be thankfully received by her sister Catherine, by addressing GEORGE MULLEN, No. 3, 38th Street, be-tween First and Second Avenue, New York City; or to this Office.

OF MARY GINNETY, who remained after her parents, Patrick and Ellen Ginnety, in Quebec last summer. They came from the purish of Carrickmacross Co., Monaghan, Ire-land. The Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, would confer a favor on disconsolate parents by inquiring for the above montioned M. Ginnety. Any information of her where-abouts will be thankfully received by her parents, addressed to the Rev. Mr. Timlin, Cobourg, Canada West.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

BY M. P. RYAN & Co.

THIS NEW AND MAGNIFICENT HOUSE, is situated on King and William Streets, and from its close proximity to the Banks, the Post Office and the Wharves, and its neighborhood to the different Railroad Termini, make it a desirable Residence for Men of Business, as well as of pleasure.

THE FURNITURE

Is entirely new, and of superior quality.

THE TABLE

Will be at all times supplied with the Choicest Deliencies the markets can afford.

HORSES and CARRIAGES will be in readiness at the Steamboats and Railway, to carry Passengers to and from the same, free of charge.

THE HOUSE will be OPENED to the Public, on MONDAY, the 10th instant.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous Friends, for the patronage bestowed on bim during the past three years, and he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same Montreal, May 6, 1552. M. P. RYAN.

DR. HALSEY'S GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS.

SUPERFLUITY of Bile may always be known by some un-SUPERFLUITY of Bile may always be known by some un-favorable symptom which it produces, such as sick stomach, headache, loss of appetite, bitter taste in the mouth, yellow tint of the skin, languidness, costiveness, or other symptoms of a similar nature. Almost every person gets bilious, the neglect of which is sure to bring on some dangerous disorder, frequently terminating in death. A single 25 cent box of Dr. Halsoy's Gum-conted Forest Pills, is sufficient to keep a whole family from bilious attacks and sickness, from six months to a year. A single dose, from 1 to 3 of these mild and excellent Pills for a child; from 3 to 4 for an adult; and from 5 to 6, for a grown person, curry off all bilious and morbid matter, and rostore the stomach and bowels, curing and preventing all manner of bilious attacks, and many other disorders.

SALTS AND CASTOR OIL.

No reliance can be placed on Salts or Custor Oil. These, us well as all common purgatives, pass of Castor Oh. These, as well as all common purgatives, pass off without touching the bile, leaving the bowels costive, and the stomach in as bad con-dition as before. Dr. Halsey's Forest Pills act on the gand-ducts, and carry all morbid, bilions matter, from the stomach and bowels, leaving the system strong and buoyant—mind clear; producing permanent good health.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

In 1845, Dr. Halsey's Pills were first made known to the In 1855, Dr. Halsey's Phils were first made known to the public, under the denomination of "Halsey's Sugar-coated Pills." Their excellent qualities soon gained for them a high reputation, and the annual sale of many thousand boxes. This great success excited the avarice of designing men, who commenced the manufacture of common Pills, which they coated with Sugar, to give them the outward ap-pearance of Dr. Halsey's, in order to sell them under the good will Dr. Halsey's Pills had gamed, by curing thousands of disease.

Let us hope that the Committee for Religious Equality will carry out their agitation systematically, post was presented for approval; it is intende and complete, with the greatest and most careful derstand, for publication.-London Longet.

Priesthood to efface the enormities of the Church of Rome to Wing terms :-in my Country."

CHILD MURDER.-Our Turiff correspondent, writing on Monday says:- 'A woman named Isabella M'Kenzie, is now in custody of the Turiff police officer, at her mother's house at Hollymill, in the parish of King Edward (not being in a fit state to be removed to jail), on a charge of child murder and concealment of pregnancy. She was servant to Mr. Barclay, farmer, Yonderton. It is said she has confessed she threw the infant into the swine's trough at night, and the unnatural mother went the following morning to see if any part of it remained, but, horrible to relate, she found the greedy animals had eaten up the child, bones and all. We forbear writing farther on this subject as the matter is under investigation by the authorities.' The crime of child murder seems to be greatly, on the increase in the country, the unnatural parents not receiving adequate punishment. -Banff Journal.

Jane Johnson, a married woman of Galashiels. has been tried at Jedburgh Circuit court of Justiciary for the murder of her infant. She cut its throat in the presence of another child.

At an inquest just held in Leeds, the following fearful acknowledgment was made by the coroner, and assented to as probable by the surgeon, "That there were, as near as could be calculated, about three hun-. dred children put to death; yearly in Leeds alone, that were not registered by law. In other words, three hundred infants are murdered to avoid the consequences of their living; and these murders, as the coroners said, are never detected."

At Hull, last week, a married woman was married to a bachelor, the bride's husband giving her away. In religious England, too! The Anti-Papal kingdom, par excellence !

THE CHOLERA, -- Communications on the subject of cholera have passed between the Board of Health and College of Physicians and the Secretary of State for the Home Department. It is now arranged that all medi-cal questions relating to cholera and other epidemics are to be referred to the College of Physicians. The cholera committee is again holding its meetings, and was summoned for the second time yesterday. A re-themselves in Excavations. One year is sufficient for a Pupil post was presented for approval; it is intended, we un-derstand. for publication.-London Langet.

lowing terms: — For Board and Teaching, 5 Dollars per month, payable half-yearly in advance; when bedding, washing and mending are provided by the establishment, the charge will be 7 Dol-lars a month. Medical attendance and Stationery, when furnished by the Institution, will form extra charges. Pupils be-longing to poor families will be taught and boarded for the moderate sum of 3 Dollars and a-half per month, without any additional charge for Medical attendance, and school furniture. Externs, unable to pay, will be received gratis.

Pupils of apparent intelligence and quiet habits, will be received at the age of eight years; those advanced in years will receive religious instructions only by the language of signs and the most essential words Montreal, October 1, 1852.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS. JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

Cottage Conversations. By Mary Monica, . . . Cobbett's Legacies to Parsons and Laborers (being

n sequel to the History of the Reformation); ISmo. muslin, The Spirit of the Nation, and other select Political Songs. By the Writers of the Dublin Newspaper Songs. By the write; of the Datam rewspaper, Press; 18mo, muslin; price only Moore's Irish Melodies, with a sketch of his life, The Spawife. By Paul Peppergrass, Esq.; Part 2 The Works of Bishop England; 5 vols.

D. & J. SADLIER & Co.,

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Corner of Notre Dame & St. Francis Xavier Streets Montreal, July 21.

MR. MALONE,

PROFESSOR, ST. ANNE'S COLLEGE,

BEGS to intimate to Parents and Guardians, that he is pre-pared to receive two or three young Gentlemen as Pupils, to instruct in that department of Civil Engineering, which con-sists of Railway Surveying, Levelling, Laying out Curves, Determining the Gradients, the Radii and Tangets of all Cir-cles connected with Railways. Two-half days in each week will be deviced to fail of the surveying of the will be devoted to field operations, and the remainder of the week to inside work, such as Laying down Lines, Plotting, Plan Drawing, Making Sections, and Working Drawings, the Calculation of Areas, and the various Solids which present

The public are now most respectfully notified, that Dr. Hat-sey's genuine Pills will henceforth be coated with

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