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##  <br> 

THE REV. W, W. FABEL $\operatorname{sN}$ LIMERICK. charisy sermon on behaly of the brothers (Abridged from the Limerick Reporter.) At half-past two o'clock on Sunday, pursuant to whic announcement, tie eninenily distinguished concort to the Eellow of the University College, Oxford and Rector of Ethon, Muntingdonslire, now a priest of the Ontory, London, came lorward in Saint Nichael's Catholic churchl. to preach a charity sermon on belalf of the Broticers 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 reudered necessary by the considerable increase in the number
of the valuble community. Tllee ligh fame of the Hev. Mr. Fiber as a preacher, and the peculiar esimation in whicly he is held as a convert, hat their natural effiet in rendering the atemuance much nor mas not merely numerous, but cespectable in a ligis magree. The Right Rer. Dr. Ryan, Catholic Bi-
 parishes of the city, as well as some from Trpperary, Phare, and Limerick, were present. Among the aymen of distinguished position in attendance werc lhe Earl of Dunraven, Win. Monsell, Esq., MI.P.; ir Vere De Vere, Bart., Lady De Vere, Aubrey De Vere, Esin., Mr. Mardiman, the eminent Catho lic arclitect ; bie Mayor; Mr. Lyons, D.L.; Mr Howley, D.I.., \&ec.
Before the commencement of the sermon some ful organ accoupauiment.
The Rev. Mr. Faber then, after the sacred iarocation, in the name of the Gather, Son, and Fioly om lie concluding portion of the 10th chanper of St. Paut's Epistle to the Hebrews:-"Do not therefore, lose your confidence, which hath a great
revard. For patience is nceessary for you; that, remard. For patience is atcessary for you; that,
donus the will of God, you may receive the promuse. doins the wilt of Gout, you may receive the promise.
For ret a litte while, ond he that is to come, will For yet a ittle while, and he that is to come, will
come, and will not delay. But my just one liveth come, and will not delay. But my just one haveth
hr faill; but if he witturaw liunself, he shall not hy faill ; but if he withurawr lithselh, he shat en of
please ny soul. But we are not the clithren of weituravewng into, perdition, but of faith to the salvaion of the soul." It is iuppossible, he then observed, or read the listory of Goil's chosen people, as given iog how far it exceeds in interest, and transcends in beauty, the listory of any other neople. Erea withnat consildering its character of inspiration, and riewing it merelg as an authentic record of fatects, the histury of tha childen of Isract, as given in the ord lestanent, must be regainsuatire than the listory if all the nations that attained to more earthly great ness since the beginning. In the history of the peolie of God, we lind more of heroism, , unore of grandeur, more of sublimity, in the true selnse of the
terms, than can be found in the history of the nations lerms, than can be found in the history of ehe ta mere human wision appeared the highest and most estinpages of that history, on those which bear the record of humiliation and suffering, we meet the evidence of rirtues exceeding thase of other nations, of fidelity, patience, constancy, fortitude, heroism, unconquered and unconquerable, beyond all example, commanding aduiration in the highest degrec. And then any one ho has read the history of this country, he anmals chosen people of God given in the Old Testament soust feet it impossible to avoid observing the close resemblance they bear to each other. In prosperity or in adversity, in weal or in woe, in peace or in war, under indulgence or under persecution, in the bright hour or in the hour of gloom, the people of Ireland
through a lone series of ages have erinced the same through a long series of ages have evinced the same Wdelity, the sane patience, the same constancy, the able spirititude, the same unconquered and anconquerLike the history of this people, the chosen people of God, has been the history of the people of Ireland the eycs and hearts, the hopes and affections, the srael were ever surected to the ark of the Leriden the sanctuary in which He had promised to dwel among them for their comfort and protection. In like manner the eyes and hearts, the hopes and affections, the thankseriving aud supplications of the peo ple of Ireland were directed to the Church of Christ liring the many ages since they'received her faith. Whrough all changes, through all trials, through all persecutions, through all sufferings, they placed thei trust, their reliance; their confidence in that faith, in
the Church from which they had received it, and in
heir Divine Redeemer, by whom the Charels and the would be esteriul in the case of any people. Jut it was particularly wonderful in the casc of the rislr people. The reception of the Christian faith by any people is a wonder, a miracle, as viewed by the dim eye of nature, under the weak light of hu-
inan reason. It is wonderful, miraculous, that any inan reason. It is wonderful, miraculous, that any
people slould receive as articles of belief a body of people stould receive as articles of belief a body of
supernatural doctines transcending their reason, or even appearing contrary to it. It is still more wonderful, nimere miraculous, that their belief in such doc ages, and become strengthened rather than weakened by time. But the establishment and perpetuation of by time. But the establishment and perpetuation of
the Cliristian faith lave been altogether minaculous. 'to the eye of faith the hand of God appears to hare been visible throughout. Supernatural ellects must always be referved to supernatural catuses. Thie 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 mature, but is contrary to nature in its state of corruption. Without violence to nature, and to our natural propensities, we cannot observe the rule of
life prescribed by the Christian laith. Jt is the inore life prescribed by the Christian laith. Tt is the more
wonderful, the more miraculous, that whole nations wonderliul, the more miraculous, that whole nations
shoud embrace that faith, and adopt the rule of life shoudd embrace that faith, and adopt the rule of life
prescribed by it; and it is peculiarly wonderful, miresculous in the inost striking degree, that hrought all
racul langes, through all trials, through all persecutions, through all sufierings and sacrifices, even 10 the loss
of all things eartily, and the loss of life itself, any nation should adhere, as the people of Ireland have nation should adhere, as the people of Ireland have
so tenaciously adhered, 0 that faith, and to the severe rule of life prescribed by it. The hand of God alone could have cffected anything so wonderfut. The hand of God alone could hare imparted the strength necessary to the exhibition of so much constancy, so much fortitude, so much heroism, exceeding all that has been desiguated 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 attachunent to the Catholic Church. During those ages she contributed, by sending forth
her zealous and enlightened sons as apostles and her zealous and enlightened sons as apostles and
teachers, more than any oller nation in the world to teachers, more than any olher nation in the world to
the extension of the true faith amonr different nations. Such was her glory, and such her triumph
tinsion of the true faith among differnt during her ages of freedoms and prosperity. And darkness and of sorrow succeeded, a still highel glory, a still more signal triminph awaited her. Ireland became at length cut off, separated from the other nations of Jurope, standing frm in their attacliment to the Catholic faith, the faith of Peter received from Rome. When Eiglanl committed her awful crine and cruciffed Christ anew, by expelling the Catholic and crucifed Christ anew, by expelling the Catholic
Church from its ancient setilement within her limits, Ireland became isolated, cut off, severed from the other nations that remained steadfast in adhering to that Church. Everything was done to weaken, to destroy, to deaden the faith she cherisied. But she did not follow the foul example of Eagland in abandoning the true Church. On the contrary, her peopie,
through all classes, became stili more than ever through all classes, became stil more than ever
fondy attached to the faith of their fathers, and to fondly attached to the faith of their fathers, and to
the Clurch from which they had received that faith. the Clurch from which they had received that faith.
The princes and nobles of this people gave up their The princes and nobles of this people gave up their
inheritance, shed their blood, and lost their lives, rather than turn away from their Church, or abandon their faith. The humbler classes fonsed the ex ample of the more elevated. All classes of the mag-
nanimous Irish neople incurred all sncrifices, bore all nafferings, in the true spirit of heroism, sooner than sufferings, in the true spirit of heroism, sooner than
yield the sacred treasure of faith which they prized above all earthly treasures. And their sacrifices abore all earthly treasures. And their sacrifees
and sufferings were not to be brief in duration, or
linited in estent. linited in estent. War, slaughter, and confiscation did their own work. But this was not considered a fearful system of perseculion brought into operation. The. priests of the Catholic Church were proscribed, and hunted for their lives. They were obliged to hide thenselves 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 anointed ministers. And the example of those heroic priests was followed by the heroic people, whom no eartlly danger, no earthly suffering, wo 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 not yet wearied. They attempted to effect their purpose by other means. As in the persecution of the apostate ulan, they attempted to effect by cor-
ruption what they wre unable to effect by riolence.
hey first sought 10 make the people powertess and pliant by tiental abasement, degrading ignorance.They proscribed education, made it penal, soight to banish it from the land, and reduce the neople, as nendy as possible, to the level of hrutes. When this project falued, the all the preceding, whe convored to tempt the people by dueir love of education. They oftered them io mixed education, a false educaCon, inteaded to poison their minds, or the minds of their children, and prepare them for the growth of pestilential error. This scheme failed, as all the penil laws, disabilities, the hunting wa! slanghter of ink the the proscription of education, the attempt them as nowertess as brutes, ignornice and leave ing ; and the attempt to seduce them by a corrupting education proved unavailing in like manner. Insteai of beiag either tervified or allared to abmodon their fiith, they clung to it with unconquerable tenacity Still more, as soon as the first relasation of the penal laws was obtained, and the Catholic poople of Treland came again to enjoy liherty in the slightest degree, they began to afford renewed proofs of thei ancient fervor the exercise of their religion ; and
these proofs bave multiplied to an extent that is no less wonderful than it is gratifing. The renewed arenion of refigious orders orer the hand has, alonc aliorded sucl proofs in abundance. Not only have been established it aid. First, there is the order of the Sisters of Mercy, which las been productive o such immense good, in imparting velief to the suffer ing, and in affording the blessings of a somad religi and this is an Trish order, which had its origin poor fair city of Dullin. Nest, there is the order of the Sisters of Charity, which is also an Jrish order and lias, like the kiadred order of the Sisters of Then, been productive of a vast amount of good to make his appeal this day. This is the order of the Brothers of the Cluristian Schools, which, like
the others he had mentioned, Had its orivin in Ire and, and las beene productive of incalculable goo indifiusing an edecation rendered safe and perfect by the inculcation of the sacred truths of religion.Leverting to the orders of nuns, he should mention
the order of the Presentation, which is another Frista order, and is specially devoted to the purpose of promoting the growth of virtue and religion by a suitable education. In addition to all, he might mention the Jrisi province of the Jesuits, which dates onl ion, that that fair city of Palermo, the beautiful capital of Sicily, that once sent her soms to Ireland to learn wisdom and piety in the schools of Gienda lough, should, as she did, repay the debt by sending to this country, in the present age, not pupils but in strines in earthly sciences and in the sublime doc pre-eminently, and these instructors of an orde rendered to religion with the aid of human learming And nothing could be more nippropriate, nothing bet glorious destiny which yet avaits her. In entlier ages her glory, her triumph, appeared in the diftusio mentadity of her sons sent forth for the enlightenment and conversion of nations. At this day the glory, the trimmph of those carlier ages is renewe riumplis are eart.fly. The slory of Ireland, now of old, is hearenly; and now, as of old, lier triman empire cenceny. The wice extemsion of of that empire weie Pagans and persecutors of their Christia subjects, to the wide and speedy extension of the wide exn faith from Rome. In like manner, the con'ributes to the wimpere of Lenglan the Catholia rith, even though the rulers of England and of the cmpire subject to her be the bitter and unrelentios enemies of that faith. And who are they by whom principally, the knowledse of the Catholic faith borne to the utmost limits of the nations subject to zealous, fearless, devoted sois of Ireland. Thus is the ancient glory of Ireland renewed. Thus is slie enabled to acquire fresh triumphs of the same pure an cxalted character as her ancient triumphs. The the ends of the earth. He has his triumphs, his earthly triumph. But who enjoys the lighber and purer triumph, which is not earthly but heavenly? One who sits by the side of the earthly conquerer mission more glorious as it is more sanctified than his. The false and eranescent glory arises to the Sason. The true and enduring glory acerues to the
acompanying Celt. The car of conquet ne the Saxon conqueror is the trimphal einatiot of the Che missonary. Wherever the one pasere. the a trimmph that shall pass away, the other acheres trimph that shatl last for ever. 'The tri migh ', reater. IThe glory of the Celtic missionary, ha glory of Jrefand is the greater. And to the greath riumph, the triumph, in extension of the retigiou. hom sons of Ireland are bome by those who, on hir Hom favoring the extension of the Catholic :eligion comld. The will of God prevails arer the will if man. Those who hate the Cathotic religion wanterem destroy it, not merely in Treland bit all in it in wotld, become the unsilling instrumeats in preparing very division of the oxion from Ireland to untions ia he better part assigned to her? Is not he: glory he greater glory, and her triumph the greater thi of England that became Frotestant, and look. the other hand, to the misery and suftering of hrland that has remained Catholic, will maturally iaquire ha not prevented such misery and suffering in this ountry, and the change in Fingland from the gion to a new has been followed by increased weald and power, why should not the Trish pepple hate
ollowed the example of the Engish? This in the collowed the example of the Eng lish? This in the porary and not to eternal advantages. But erace given for the correction of nature, will supply dir roper answer, which is, that the Irisla people hare ver. The people of Treland have proved themselse faithful through trial, through persecution, throw, sutiering, throush calanity. Ciod knows how mue: they have suffered, how much of calanity they hav borne, and how much patience and fortitute they have evinced in bearing all. And surely they ars entitled to the higher regard, the highier admiration No man with proper feefing can withtiold his allmiration from the virtues of patience, resignation, coli lance, formhe, inspired by religion, and exhibhted pe. The sufterings of tro by a famine-strickeng pet reat. The sutlerings of the fish people has wing reat. But he glary they hare acquired by thei Durther than this, the andery they sufferings is srona urther han this gory hey have yet aehor Their destiny hitherto, even though it was urourl ufierinss ho been a porions one. 'fbair futur lestioy shall be more glorious. The congests ruade by England lave been but material congiests. Thos made by Ireland have been spiritual confucsts, com quests of souls. Her future conquests shall be © the same kind with the past, and they shall be mon xtensive. Ireland has sent forth her missiomate opreach in every division of the world the true tait Clist, the laith received from home. Bit sli of difierent divisions of the wortd her people to bea with them the Catholic fith, to form ille foumbatio of new churches, and alford support to the bishop nut priests appointed to take charge of those clinrchit: he oreat southorn contiont of Aistralin so rish. For whon the rime India? For the Irish. Above all, for whom at rchbishops, and bishops, and priests appointed in For the In in the United States of alraly mally, he only spoke from bis own expericnce, whel e said that it wras principally for the lrish, as the are scattered through the cities, towns, and rillage of England, the new Catholic hicrarchy for that Such is the pestiny of relond It by sendin orth her missionaries and her people to the cast, th rest, and the south, and hereatter, perhaps, to the north, as of ond, to spread the knowlenge of the tru fith througinall countries, eren to the arthest par
 God would still inanifest His power by making us subduc the strong Any one whio saw Peter mend ing his fisting barque or mending lis nets in bi coarse clot ong ivith his mending lins nets, in bis weather, and his bands lardened by his toil on th blue waters of the Lake of Genasereth, would little magine that humble, illiterate fisherman should become the Prince of the Apostles sent forth to estab lish a new covenant between God and mankind his see from in the imperial-hilled city of Rome fith of Com which the apostles and preacbiss the His wueceeding ages. Yet such was the will of God all succeeding ages. Yet such was the will of Gou.
His will was accomplished. In like manner the poor,
despised, down-tradden, Trish ration is at tlis day made the instrumentin, bearing the doctrines and practice of the true faith of Christ into all parts of the worlid.
I'lis is the hisigl destiny of the Irist people. They deserve if, They, have done much to deserve it.-
Jiut they should to still more. What they lare done is. wonderful. But it is still more wonderful that, having done sa,much, they haye not already done more. Now, howerer, as their. diestiny is apparent, and the way, of that destiny is ciear before then, they should o ercerything necessany hear of the
themselves for fuldiling if. They had herd themselves for fultaling in. Mey had hearad of the
eflorls made to lead away from the rrue faith, which had been their only source of consolation and bape, had been their only source of consolation and perll, what could they do for the poor people exposed to the secould ting do tor in Conncmara? They could pray
yerest temptation
for them. They could lumble themselves beforc God on belialf of these poor people. 'They could subbint to mortification on their belalf. They could perforiun acts of clarity for their sake. Above all, they could attend the holy sacrifice of the Mass as often as possible-cvery day if possible; and as
often as they altended it raise their carmest prayers in Gqul for the protection and salration 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. Accordnoly, if we approach. cod in the hioly sacrine or tons to Hiim, we may tope that Ite will yield whiat we desire. For their own salke they should addict Themselves to those practiecs preseribed by their re-
ligion for the attainmeat of perfection in a Clristian life. For the sake of their poor brethren exposed to the most awful of tenptations, they slouid do so.
To propiare hemselves for performing their part in fulifing the great destiny which appeared to be althain thaliness of tif wh wis bings the power light, and loye, necessary, to thic fufiliment off.an7 Ireat desting allotted to Clristians in this worid.man empire was, even during the time of the perse-
 dence conducive to the wide and sperdy extension. lat, in liw manner, the present wide exlension the British empire, thouyh under the sisay of rulers oo the commensurate extension of that failh, principally through the instrumentality of Irish missionaries, and risish laymen by whose presence and aid the misEnglistịlen go forth to the dififerent countries within the extended limils of tlie British, empire, Irishnnen go with. liem, or follow diem. And outside the
present linits of lie British empire, there is a countiy, a great country, to which at this day Iristumen go forth not only in equat mumbers will Englishmen, but in greater nuimbers. England sends forilh to the nited States of America a portion of her sous, 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 cheerful-
ness, and the bencrolence of the affectionate Celt.mess, and the bencrolence of the aficctionate Celt.--
The necessary result may be anticipated, the progresine growth and lhat great country. In the Britsh provinces of America, similar resuits may be anticipated. But to ensure such resulls the Irish people, whellher they go own, should form themselves to the holiness of life which gains favor from Codd, power from the promotion of good, and light and love for the purposes of wars, quays, theier rivers, their streams, their lakes, and ralless, their hills anc iellds, the voice to be raised
hould be. the voice of thankssiving to God for. His great goodness towards.them, and supplication for the continuance of tuat goodness. From the now humble temples of their worsilip-irom the thins of graves of their forgotten kings, their yoice of thanksgiving should be raised to their God, who has pre-
served theun from turniug into the dark pallis of error nod assigned to them thic glorious destiny of serring as guides to bring the people of many nations into the bright way of truth. After a moving appeal in of distress, and promotion to piety and sound education, the reverend gentleman concluded his magnificent discourse by ofieriug obserrations to the elfect O! Ireland las cause to rejoice, with exceeding joy,
in looking forward to the destiny which God in His in looking forward to the destiny which God in His
great mercy and goodness las prepared for her. She may nors take dorrn the harp that has solong hung sitent amid the ruined lialls of Tara, and a wacke. ins sees her favored sins sass avay from her sheres and fiud their way across the waters of the toll-wayed Allantic, 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 leireafter raise to.hearen their prayers for the eternal rest and glory of those from ing. In the great countries beyond the Atlantic, and in countries through every other division of the
world, a bright, a glorious destiny is prepared fort the world, a bright, a glorious desting is prepared forthe
cliildren of Ireland. May God, who has preserved chindren of fermand. May for thifiment of that desting, bestow on them the , grace necessany to prepers chemselves by personal holiness of aine, from "rich alone can arise
the poover, light, and love requiste to the fulfiment of a desting so pure and exalted.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Ordination at Loughea- On Salurday last, the Lord Bishop of Cloufert held an ordination in the parish clapel at Lougirea; when the Rer. Messrs
Ryan and Phew, the former for the diocese of Clonfert, and the latter for the diocese of Galivay, re ceived the holy order of priestiood from his lord hip.-Galway Mercury.
Lord Fieding's Church.-In contradiction to the rumor in. the London papiers that an obstacie has been piaced in the way of the dedication of the ne charch crected by Lord anshat, to the Calliolic worship, wave to announce that it will be solennly opened on St. Edward's Day, when the Rev. H. E. E .
Tife Newman Indeannity Fund in France.The Univers of the 20th ult., pubbishes its fiftieth lis total reecived at tlint ofice of $30,174 f$. 21 c . o C1,10.4 Ss. Gd. Amongst the subsceribers during Lie past weelk appears the names of the Duke Descars,
1001 . the Count de. Maistre, 20f.; Mgr. de Luca, Bishop of Aversa, (Ttaly), 100f; ; the ladies of the
 Bretagne of St. Brieuc.
haniscorthy-The Newans Fund.-Tle good and benerolent people of linnisorthy, sub-
scribed; on Sunday last, the sum , of $\mathcal{L}+1 \mathrm{Bs} 6 \mathrm{~d}$ to
 the Nevman Indemnity Fund.-Wexford Indemen-
dent.
Messrs. Wynn and Coleridge, the recent conyerts,
Messrs. Wyun and Coleridge, , the recent conyerts,
have lefi Englaud for Rome to pursue their studies for the Eicclesiastical slate.
The Shephcrid of the Valley mentions the death ult. He was a native of Austria, and in the 4.5 J . The folloging "Resolutions" were agreed to at meeting of the Bishons and Archaisiops who assisted at the hate consecration of the Cathedral of Lounis ville. There were present the Archibishops of Cincin-
nati and of St. Louis-Mishons of Mobile, of Nashnati and of St. Lousis-Bishops of Mobile, of NashAlbany, and of Louissille. The Archbishop of Cincinnati was called to the claair, and it was unani
mously resolved:mounsly resolved:-
"1st.-That w
Very Rever. Joln we all deeply sympathise with the Very Rev. John H. Nowman, in the perseution
which ne has been the victim, and in the manifest
 Judge and Juty"." "Edy.-That we will cheerfully recommend in ou espective cioceses that collections be taken up for his may the made for an objeet so laustable;"
"3dly.-That the contributions so made be transmittel. to the Most Rev. Archbishop of Baltimore, by lum to be forwarded with the present resolutions to
Dr. Nuwman.")
" 4 Ithly.
 quested to copy them.

hnother martyr in China. The news from Tong-King brings us intelligence of a netv martyr. Foreign Missions, lad confessed the Faith, and bee beheaded for Jesus Clirist, 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 Missionar sof kane congegais have emarke assigned to the:n.-ETUnivers.

## IRISH-INTELIIGENCE:

THE MURDER OF THE SOLDIER IN FERMOY-
Mr. Coroner Barry held an inguest
the court-louse, at Fermoy, on Friday.
 he 21st instant ; lef siny barrack pta quagter-past tw o'elock that day in company with ileceased, , my com-
rade; we got liberty from our officer to go, and we rade ; we got libery from our offcer to go, and we
boh went io Bally hool sficer leaving he town of Fermoy; we reached Ballyhooly belween three and for-
o'ellock the same day; 1.1 dare say we were aboul three hours in $13 a l y$ hooly $y$; jt was about seven o'clock when
we lect, wedined with the sergeant of police at Balbet ween biallyh hooly and Fermoy; deceased went in to light a pipe, and hie asked me to to acoconpany him to
aller we weat in some men followed us intothe house
 erf ballyhooly, until we cane to this house (Mra
$M$ Grath's); about a minute affer we went in 1 saw the men that followed us; there were between eight
and eleven men, as far as, I could. juldge; when wo went in I say an old man siting by the, frite and a
middte-aged woman ; the men that came in began
 hess men began op push deceased, Ithink that de ceansed went to push them; cannot, say whehere the
woman of the house prevailed on the men to leave the woman of the house prevailed on the men to leave the
house ; when the men left the house. .he woman closed the door afier them, and stood at it ; she wantedt us to remain in the house, and not go sut; ;he kept us 12 and between a minule or half a minutute some went sones were thrown at usi, we were then six or seven yards
from the house ; titwas dark when the stones were thrown; I carnot say positively that it was some of he eligh or eleven men that were in the houge were
those affervards savi.on the road; I was lit on the shoulder with a stone, and I think deceased was
struck; the men came forward to us on the road, and
 son shoutd strike deceased; heard deceased say to the
man who had spocen to him- S
are se batias any of the rest; ;' one of the three on four
meen on the roadd strack at deceased then ; don't lhink men on the road strpeck at deceased then; don't think
that deceased struck at the man whot bad benn spaak-
ing to him whene he had bean struck by the man on
 kanited oo get him away, as well as 1 could; don't
know whether deceased had anything in his hand at the time $;$ he, might ; I did not see a ssord 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
afier the men had lelt the house; ; hink it was. beut by after the men,had left the house ; think it was. bent by
striking it against a talle ; if not hat way, I know of strikither; it was then drawn ; cunut . say , why it was drawn; deceased gave me lisis bell ; got the belt for side the house ; think deceased had the sword-cane drawn before he. gave me his belt; when lleceased
was knocked downiltok him up and returned, for the purpose of gening in at the rear; deceased called any person was with him ; he said there was, went to
him, and fourd him in a hole on the side of the road elped him out of it, and as I was doing so $I$ heard he sould of persons going away rom he phace wes of Ballyhooly; got him out of the hioc, and we went
lowards the woman's house; it was anter that we met and spoke to the men on the road, at 1 have already
detailed ; dieceasedi, afier we,got lim out of the hole,
 to the lionse to try and get in ; the door was slaut ; 1
rapped and licked al the doot ; heard lo person speaking inside, out a sound of persons waking; the door
not being opened we tried to get up on the roode again, hey were throwing stones at us ; we then went to the
bailk in front of the house ; cannot say whether deceased, as soon as he caune to the bank, was norocked
down, or had laid down under it ; he, howe her, was lown; I lay dowa myself, bat deceased was hearer hilo steps ot he yard hian I was; the people were siy-"Murder them as they"re down ;" the stones
were not coming very thick; slould say each was bout 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 leard them Walk away, and I got up, but could see no person; the bank; went over to him, felt him, and asked him
was lie able to walk along; he made no answer; left
 ceks inquirived in the barrack-room if ceceased had
 Was afraid the men would again come back ; when I
left deceased I was not aware lie was deadd
and D. Drew, handed in Lle ressult of their post mortem examination of the deceased, which went to show that nstrument which husd entered the spinal canal, and
mist have caused instant death. Constable John Rice was then syon- Kinew the
deceased ; hat is, le inl rollced himself an James Deegan, son of Michael Deegan, of Kilkeny, whom
witress knew ; deceased and Thompson took a glass of spiritt each; in the the povice barracks at . Ballyhooly,
asked for the sword-cane from withess as a keepsake,
and on leaving he was quite sober; Thompson had a
litile taken, but he was not drunk ; they left the barracks accompanied by two policemen, one of who
was a teelotaller, at about twenty minutes past siz
 sent of the swork-cane.
After the examination of some other witnesses,
The coroner charged thie jury, and said he though his duty to state tharget trom the the evidencac it wha proved tones, but fiom the stab of a sharp cutting instrument onetrating the spinal canal.
The jury relited, and, fier a short deliberation, reThe police have arrested
-Cork Constitution.
meeting of the inhabitants of fermoy In pursuance of the requisition of the magistrates met on Saturday in order to express, in the most public and emphatic manner, their horrur at the murder, and to originate a subscription for the apprehension of the
perpetrators. There was a very furge gathering of he magistrates and gentry, and other inhabin and the large sum of two hundred and fifty pounds opened.
Captai
Captain Conk Collins was mored to the chair.
The Chairman briefly addressed the meeling.
said they lad mel there to denounce the perperatators of the atrocious murder of a soldier of the 31st Regi-
ment in their locality, and to adont such steps for their ment in their locality, and to adopt such steps for their
appreliension as the meeting might deem most judici-
Charles C. Mansergi, J. P., proposed the first reso-
Clin:- Resolved-That the meeting views with horror he foul andlatrocions murder com mitted in this hitherto peacengle district, whereby the life of John Deey sacrificen,", J. P., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adoped. Augusus, MM Mahon, J .P.,
osed the second r
"Resolved-That whilst we condemn this cowardy and unprovoked act in the most unmeasured erms,
we feel called upon to protest, in the strongest manar, ayainst cerrain false and unfonnded reports that the appeared in some of the public, prints altributing rary, the best feelings have subsisted betwe connhabbitantsof this locality and the soldiersis of the 31st Resiment.?
J. Morrogh, Essq., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted:
"Resolved-That determined to
horrence. of this diabolicial. deed. we pledge ourselves to use our ut most exertions to bring tho perpetratara of
ito speedy justioe, and we hereby oper 4 sabscrip-
tion ta raise a

Rev. Wm. Q. Montromery se
hich was unanimously adopted
The Chairman then y read the following letter fiom
the Eari of Listowell. He also said that 68 teral of the respectable shopkeepers of the town had aent him word that it was impossible for them to attend in consequence of it being market day, but had directed him
to piat their names down to any subecription that might be raised. (Hean-)

Convamor, September 24th, 1852,
"Genlemen-I regret oxtremely that 1 shall not be abe to attend your meeting to-morrow on the sub-
eet of the atrocions murderof a soldier of the 31 st Reb as I am under the necessity of leaving home this dy I share with you the greatest anxiety 10 discover tho perpotraiors of his horrible crime, and 1 beg to stato
ihatit ofler twenty-five pounds reward for information hat I ofler twenty-five pounds revard for information
that will lead to conviction opened you will be good enourn 1 a subsciption be for that sum ; if not, it can stiand solely as a ored by me. I have he he honor to remail, gentlo-
offered
men your ofedient servant.
Mr. Boarke, on the part of Sir R. "Lbistowercromby,", de Lieut--Col. Staunton stated that lie for $£ 50$. (Hear.) of the 31st Regiment were determined to offer ward also of $£ 55$. (Hear Hear.)
On the sugestion
On the suggestion of Sub-Inspector Sonmerville, Te commitiee were empowered to apply the furdd to
the procuring of either private or public information.
 which states that :s the cenral committee of the $T y$ tut aggregat ineansociation having resolved to hold
 dy the committee to solicit your atentance, together
with a number of other disinguished idvivocates ol thin principles vilich alone can sive security to the tenaut at the late contest, partly by the terror of the laudlorte and partly by lie craven spirit evinced by a larye
proportion of the independent electors, yet we feel that ihere are materials in this country which, if properly
worked, will 1 titanately rescue if frum "he disgrace oi
ank
Deatir of the Rev. Dr. Stewart, of Broushane.
-The public enerally aud the Presbyterian community in parlicular, will learn, with extirme regret, that
the Rev. Robb. Slewart, y . D ,, the distiuguishled min-
isier ister of the Prasbyteriau Chureh, Broughshane, died at
bis reside bis residence, Bushytied, near ihat town, at halt-rast
seven oclock; on the evening of Surday Jast.
William hem Padgin, of Rose Vale, Last week the remains of Mr pasited in the ethurchyarit of than town. The decensed was born in 1756, and was, perhaps, the oldest of the
yery few remaining members of the Irish Volunterers, having joined that Bodiy soon after its formation in 1779 with his wonted mumificence, has added the sum of
$£ 6,000$ to his princely endowment of $£: 20,000$, for parpnse of insalling the Great Industrial Exhibtion of

This distingoished Brigr, Esa, M. P., to Galway.
 aucompanied by James Perry, Esq, , direclor of the
Midand and Great Western Railway, and is engaged just now in inspecting our harbor, and the worksee in - Galway Pachet.

Railiway Comisumication to Wexford.-The High Sherifif of the county of Wexford has, pursuant to ${ }^{2}$,
requisition most numierously and influentially signed, requisition most numieronsly and influentally signed,
convered a public meting to be held on the 2inh inst., for the purpore of adopling the best means to secure
the advannages of railway communication 10 the tuwn of Wexford.- WY treterford M1ail.
A steamboat from the Grand Canal Company now traverses Lough Allen on the Upper Shannon, whers
such a craft tiever before floated. She is to bring down such a cratt never before floated. She is to bring down
he produce of the iron and coal mines of that district for exportationat Limerich. The lake is twelve miles long and seven wide.
The Ballystein sil
The Ballystien silver Jead mires near Pallaskenry are being re-opened for immediate working, and the
mineral frelds upon the esiate of Geil. Cuufield, of
Copsew Copsew
opened.
mon) are usion of the "Anglo-Ceit."-We (Free mon) are giad to perceive that Mr. Wallace, the pro-
prielor and edito of the $A$ nglo-Cell, has adoped the manly and honorable course of retracting the charge mant the 3 st Regiment had lost tis facings for cowart-
the dice, and of apologisising for having given circulation
in his paper to such an erroneous statement. This is in his paper to such an erroneous statement. This is.
alilise creditable to Mr. Wallace, and due to the gallan: officers, whose military repuatation he had unwititingl racter of the regiment in a courrt of justice is no longer
necessary, we hope that colonel Stannten and lis necessary, we hope that colonel Staunten and his bro-
ther officers will have the good feeling and generosity to abandon the prosecution,
Emioration to Austrania.--The Limerich Chroncle says:-"The Mayor, acompanied by Cappain ELlis
R. N., atended at the Town Hall on Thursday to se lect from the mumerans lists (containing the names of
1,000 applicants) 100 e eligible candidates, cspecially demales, whom they would recomment in the com passage to Anstranalia. The scrutiny occunvied a fre tire day, and resulted in one hundred and fifteen persons being told off for selection, all fremales, with the of the fortuanate members are from the county Clare, The remainder frant this ciry and county, The Rev.
Surp Bisurrpoon.-The passengers landed from the wreck of this unfortunate vessel, and so onobly provided
for by the inhavitants of this town, wwer forwadded to for by the inhabitants of this town, were. .orvarded to
Liverpool in a steamer specially sent by the chartererz, Liverpool in a steamer specially sent by the charterers,
and in the trading sieamer Emeralc, on Thursday, and yesterday. Caplain Charles.Schombestry, R. N., who Emigration Commissioners, to investigate the loss of this ship, has expressed himself in the highest terms, as, 10 the humanaity and inberaity of the people of Wex
ford in their treatment of the destitule emi grants on. theiri, bounty.-Wexford. Independent.
In some paristhes of the . county of Cork the land wners have latety held, meetings with the object. o reducing the tithe rent-charges in accordance with
the septennial.average prices of grain

TMPORTANT DOCUMEN: THE TEMPOKA
The Evening Mail of Monday publighed the followThe evering halsuid for privat
narked "sprivateand confidential?
prepiration commitiee or the priends of relighous 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 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 commiltee shall determine, we respec consisnbmit to on which we request your opinion, suggestions, and advice.
"It has been dee
mportant crisis of public affairs, the whole scope ant operation of the religious laws which separate the people of this empire into hostile castes, aud which neath 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 appers of the same system, and that, as they are alt parts of the same systen, and
have an equal tendency to reproduce themselves, and anisation, it is indispensable, ior a right conception o gheir great capabilities of evil, that they should be brought under review at the same time, and
regard totheir mutual relations to each other.
regard to their mutual relations the each, other. under four heads
"1. The appropriation of the Ecclesiastinal revegious instruction and consolation of the people-t furposes quite foreign to the spirit of that sacred trus "2. The penalties or prohibitions which still attach
o the performance of certain spiritual functions, or the to the performance of Ectaniastical rights of order or
jurisdiction-
"3. The laws which still disqualify certain classes
ot her Majesty's subjects, on accomnt of their reljgion, of her Majesty's subjects, on acconnt of their religion,
from holding various honorable and important offices in the state.
"4. Those more hidden operations of government
chich, by a certain connivance between the legislaive and the executive, between the wording and the working of the law, pervert the best and most bene-
volent institutions into insiruments of persecution; volent institutions into instruments of persecution;
drain the bitter cup of poverty of its one blessed drop and die in the service of thei
"The first, though perhaps not essentially the most icious, 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 importaut of them all
The iniquitous anomaly of the Church Establisthment of Ireland may be truly snid to be the cause of every
evil, and to stand in the way of every good in that avil, and to stand in the way of every good in that demnation of a syetem which has been already deounced by the voice of the whole civilised world.
"But aithough all friends of religious equality feel he nccessity of immediate legislation upon that sub-
ject, the mode and scope of legislation are by no
means evident or simple; and perhaps there is no means evident or simple; and perhaps there is no
sulject upon which there exists so wide a variety of opinion annong the friends of religious liberty them-
delves. "The time has come, however, when we must look the legislature not onty with a just cause of complaint,
but with a well-considered proposition for redress. Our complaint is that large revenues, designed for the zeligious uses of the great bulk of the people, have
been diverted from the original purpuses of heir trast, and applied to a purpose which is not, on the whole, a question, therefore, whether before we can hope to
ottain the consent of the legislature to another appropriation of those revenues, we must not be prepared to point out to what extent we think that appropriation may be most lueneficially applied.
"Although no scheme of legislation which may be proposed during the next session of pariament roukd be although, even were such unanimity possible, it might
not be discret to place any proposition before the world not be discret to place any proposition before the world in any more aceredited 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 shond not be one that, in its
ossential leatures, might iucur the decided reprobation
of those whose opposition would be fatal to its favorof those whose
"Some gentlemen are for the withdrawal of all pub-
ic funds from all religious bodies, for the a propriaJic 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 establishinent of religious equality, by the complete removal of religious endowment. while it is liable to the charge of being almost equality, plete an alienation of the Church revenues from the original purposes of their trust as the mode in whieh
they are now applied, leaves still opea the whole question of the application of the funds proposed to be appropriated.
these revenues should be applied to the relief of the poor; and this proposition is supported by the wellpnown fact, that proch application was one of the purposes of their original trust. It is objected, on the
other hand, that this allocation would be a virtual ransier of the funds to the owners of property now part of the revenues in question were originally applied to the poor, it was a very different mode of re-
fief, and worked by a very different machinery from hat of the poor lav
"Others have urged their application to the relie has been objected on one side, and denied on the other, that this proposition is liable to the same obection as the last.
"The edication of the people is another purpose
which has beea pery geneally advocated as more

Rame objections as the foregoing; but, atter the expe rience ment education may be perverted, the disposition of
$£ 800,000$ a year in thie hands of the government of the day for general ediucation, might be regarded by
many as a more dangerous engine of religious warfare than any thei present Church Establishment supplies. "Another suggestion to be considered is the very obvious alternauve of restoring the Ecclisiastica re-
venues 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 sug-
gested that the whole revenues of the Jrish Church gested that the whole revenues of the Srish Church turned to account, shomld be divided among the three preople are divided, according to their respective numhers, wants, and circumstances; and that these sum and withont condition, the state should inenceforith leave each denomination, as far is their lurther wants
are concerned, to the operation of the voluntary princiare concerned, to the operation of the voluntary princi-
ple, and to their own internal arrangements. To this pear, formidable difficulties and equitable it may apEven if such a general arrangement were linally assented to, the good faith of the government in carrying
it out might reasonably be questioned. It is not probable might reasonably be questioned. It is not proof a portion of jts rappings, would be allowed to slip her out of the harness of the state; and there other denominations of Christians with a portion of ins spoils, an attempt might be made in fasten upon them
a part of its subjection. It is clear, at all events, that a preat caution is necessary in this matter; and that
every step talis ered A final suggestion is, that as each benefice or bistiop.
ric becomes vacant, the tithe rent-charge, Episcopal palace, and that purpose, the fund to be afterwards appropriated as may be agreed upon. It has been argued in support venues 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 proof discord, a greater amount of support would be pro-
cured for this first and most important part of the process.
"O

. proposition is blinking the whole question of the pur-
poses Sn which this property is held in trust ; that it
deprives our case of the greater part of its strength, deprives our case of the greater part of its strength,
and leaves it open to the charge, on the pat of its opponents, of being a mere naked me
tion for no diefinite purpose assigned.

We respectituly request, therefore, that you wil earnest consideration, and that yon will pout us and your opinion, not only out the modes of dealing with
this question suggested by us, but cipon any others that may have occurred to yourself. have divided the matter befere us, it has so recently
and so painfully engaged the attention of the legisla and so painuly engaged the attention of the legisla
ture and he country, that any comment upon unr pan
would be allugether superfloous; but we think it risht would be alugether superfluous; but we think it right sue during the ensuing session.
"The third topic that we have adverted to appear he others; it is a palpable grievanionly than athy of imply seek to be relieved; but on this subject, also sou miny neer
to which we have vene fourth element of persecution conceive it to be ventured of to call your attention, we
anc on which statistical informance, and Seeret and wide-spread in its operation; stealthy and cot daring in its mode of schoothouse and in the poornouse ; from the orphan pauper to the strong but friendless soldier and sailor Huence ; and jt is therefure earnestly requested that this committee may be furinished with every informaitijustice.
subject into certain heads, and to sured to divide the tain points of consideration, it is not intended to con fine your attention to these points exc!usively, On the tion oul all topics, facts, or circumstances which you think will tend to fortify and assist us in br
subject before the legisature and the world
siderable labor and responsibility; and as no progres san be made in the performance of those duties umti hope we are not tme osonable in requesting that any instructions with which you may favor us may be
communicated, a: farthest, within a fortnight trom this commı
date.
"Ac
mittee

Altee has in obedience to its instructions, this comconference of the friends of religions equality; and co-operation in our efforts to make the proceedings of saured principle, to the assertion of which the genius, the piety, and the sacrifice of agres have been devoted peace and prosperity in this country. G. H. Mooms, Chairman.'

Hopes are entertained of the ultimate recovery of Michael Glyan (one of the Six-mile-bridge victims,
who is now much better than he had been. Great cre Who is now mueh better han ise had been. Great ce-
dit is due the Mayor of Limerick, and the other phyGrestowed upon him.
Great inconvenience contindes to exist in the manutacturing districts in Ulster from the difficulty of procurng an adequate supply on the present high wares wil by the manufacturers that the present high wages wil he harvest. Emigration has greatly reduced the number of the handloom weavers in Ulster.
The relieving officers throughout several districts of
the weat of Ireland have been greatly reduced in num-
ber, owing to the improvement condition of the country

Elonement in the County Galway. A cores a. m., on Monday morning, the inhabitants of the
village of Athenry were disturbel by the sound of carriage wheels driving rapidly over the shingled road and halting at the hotel door. Presently a loud knock the waiter instandy obeyed the summons, and the occupants of the carriage were ushered in. Fifteen
minutes scarcely elapsed when a car drove up in ho pursuit, and it becarne known that Mr.-Capain-, of the commy 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, Fisq, $S$. 1. , and a party of police, the who is only eightieen years of age, and has a large of her flight, however, slie at hast consented, and so the matter rests for the present. The yourd cavalier having
lost his fair one, and being the worse for having taken lost his fair one, and being the worse for having taken
too mueh of the 6 native ${ }^{2}$ to drown his sorrow, got
into a row with a severe castigation.
Carriciffreus Salit Mines. The advantages which agriculural and tommercial point of view, ate beginning to alliach a good deal of publicy altontion. $\Lambda$ Ye-
ry considerable sum is annually expended in treight of refined salt from England, for the purnose of
manufacturiber soda-ash, \&ce, ilerefiom, for our blead greens; and from experiments made recently by Mr.
Boyd, of the chemical works, Ballymacarett, it was foun that sodit-ash athi sulphate of soda ean be proctu-
ced in as great perfection from the salt rock of the
Duncrue mine as from the best the rock yielling atoont fifty per cent. of each substance. - Northern Whig.
A man numed Jolu Smith pleaded guilty to incenfree passace the Aupe of getting, by transportation, and thence make his way of the gold diggings. Baron Martin disappuinted him Galway Pisurams.- In the year 1849 there were beployed in our fisheries 1,659 fishing vessels, mannel and vessels, hats been sadly reduced sinco then. Under Bay, and nearly offered whow as herelofore. Galway
Bot of Comemara (comprising 217 miles of Mamame boundaries), reman
now, as ever, excellent fislings gronds, producing
most of the kinds of the lest fish that are known on the cousts of Ireland. We reget, however, that the
dilapilation of our ancient fishing villages of the
Cladugh, and the paucity of new bonats now constructed, give indications of the decline of fishing operations four tons eand) lefi the cladkage of pier yesterday to the Claddagh boats that were ont last nighurt secured : take lurger than any captured his season; some
single boats took nearly 3,000 herrings."-Gulway

The Drogheda Argus sives the following instance of pery: - Th This week a woman of the name of Mul-
doon, who holds 24 aces under Lord Mase doon, who holds 24 acres under Lord Massereene, at
Glasson, at 27 c . $6 \mathrm{~d} .$, withont any lease set up her tenant right, and obrained $£ 145$ for it ; and notwithstand ing that, his lordship's generosity forgave all arrears Evere they arise on his Galway.-The Galuay Mercury of Saturday contains une dolowing:-"Aneviction on an property of Lord Fitzgerald and Vesei. Fearing resis
tance, 100 rank and tile of the 9 la Regiment, and beS.I., accompanied the Sherifl. No opposition, however
on the part of the pour people was oflered. Possessio
was taken of fouteen honses, the victed being thitteen families, consistingers of fifty in
dividuals. They were all aulmilled back as week Denahs:", ing, between six and seven $0^{\circ}$ chock, an alarming and
destructive fire broke cont in the warehouses and stores York-street and York-lane, belonriug to Messss
Richardsen, Brothers \& Co., and, Lefore it was exinguished, we regret to say properiy to a considerable
extent was destroyed. The first indication of the fir the premises ; and imncodiately the William street fire ife brigade, under Mr arrived on the spot and commenced operations. B
this time the flames had burst out from the stores, in which were a large quantity of fax, flaxseed, cotton
yans, and muslins, zud cxertions werc made to $0 x$ tinguish the fire, but it had then gol so far a-head
 fire brigade unfortunately failed, and, in a shott time the whole building was cnveloped in flames. The
operations of the brigate rrere then directed to the salety of the adjoining dwelling-liouses, and in pre-
venting the fire from communicating with them they were completely successful. It did not transpire how the fire orighated. In the premises belongung to the
Messrs. Major, when the fira broke out, the slock of manufactured and unmaunfactured goods amoumed to
the value of $£ 7,000$. We anderstand that the cutire property destroyed will be something under $£ 10,000$, the whole of which we are happy to kilo
covered by insurance.-Belfast inercury
Anotuer Death from Guanders.- During the past
week a respectable farmer named James M'Carren, of Tivnymarra, near Castlejlaynay, lost his life through nose, which was thought little of by the owner who had a sore on hus thumb, through which his system became inoculated with the virus, and alter a week's
illness he die:l, in excruciating agony, from glanders At fairs heartless. ruffians traffic with impunity in the sale of horses affected with glanders, and easily impose
on ignorant farmers. A veterinary inspection of the on isnorant farmers. A veterinary inspection of the much towards the protection of h
ful distemper.- Ulsicr Gazetie.
It is expected that the ridings of Tipperary are to be formed into two distinct counties, having sherifis
north and south, with distinst grand jary officers:

- Atrempted Sunday last Mre my tire Wife of a Ciergyman clergyman residing in the county of Cavan, a few husband was discharging his clerical duties to his conlemporary aberration of mint, inflicted $\frac{1}{}$ under wound with it on her throat, severing the windpipe with a gash. The servant girl was attracted to the pariment in which the unfortinate lady commited the act, by hearing a heavy fall on the floor, and on
entering it she found her ill-faled mistress quite insenbesmeared with it a pool of blood, and an open razo wound on the neek. Although much frightened, she ghasty retained sufficient piresence of mind to dispateh a mes-
senger to Dailieborough for medical aid. Jut althongh senger to Bailicborough for medical aid. Bat althongh
an eminent medical practitioner was promptly in at an eminent medical practitioner was promplly it at
tendance, linte or no hopes are entertained of her re occurrence has created it great seusation in the locality, as buth Mrs. C-and leer husband were much
beloved and esteemed in hat ncighborhood.-Dundulk Democrat.
(Fridacina a merocious diog, belonging to a pensioner namNotan, residing at Grairue, broke loose from a field numad Brophy, whose ages are six, eigh, and seven-
teen respectively. The youngest was frighfully manThe head, legs, and arms of the ofler 'wo were shockingly lateraled, and a woman named Donoghue who
atiempted to rescue them was seriously injured. The timely arrival of the constabulary provented their be-
ing torn to pieces. The poor suflerers werc removed the coanty infirmary, where they roman in at pre
Deatit from Starvation.-On Sunday evening a man named Michael Lynch, a mendicant was brought - Limerich Reporter.
The 31 st Reriment, at Fermoy, have been strictly onfined to barriacks since the late melancholy alfray. The Venther-The Crops-Shico-The cereal
crops hera are almost completely gathered in, and ery old farmers are of epiniont that they never hat
thein better. The potato crop, in suitable or old bro Fen ground, is good, but in fresh leis it is deficient: supply may be expected. Turnips are not gnod.-Galiway.-The reaping aud harvesting of the grain
crops are rapidy progressing. The potato crup is hoding to ground. The disease is not proyressing for the season.-Tuam ITeruld.
cuabling the farmer to secure the harvest at very little expense. The oat crop has been more than au
averare yield this season. The wheat has been buit pathaly is very good. Barley, is a good average crop and promises to pay the tiller for his traberage cropl, ex-
pense. The turnip, carrot, and mangold, crops are
not so good as in the past season. The putate, I renot so good as in the past season. The putate, I re-
gret to sayy, is a bad crop. There is not the one-fourth
sonnd.-Limcrick Examiner. Thperari--Never within the momory of man has the weather becn more favorable for harvest operations very instance in safe in the stack yari, but oats, on former occasions, is rather bate. Wown this year than ing in all pis of the contry. - Nengeh Guvelion MAvo.-The cercal crops in this neighborhood have but we fear that ill the wet wouther which now pre ails shall coutinue much longer some serious injury
will be sustuined by farmers. From recent inghiries
we leirm that ho potato disease is not progressiug we learn that the
Tyrewly Herald.


## UNITCED STATES.

Connterfaters.-A combterfeiting establishment on a prodigious seate, has been broken up by the ph-
ice at Philudelphia. Plates of dozens of different
banks were discoverel ate People's Bank of Uppor Canada, and one of an he parties arrested are James Hewith, ind Charles of Sing Sing. of the Protestant Episcopal Clureh met at Camden.
N. J., on Thursday, for the trial or Bishop Doane of
 Witnetses. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, presides,
and Dr. Wainwright is Secretary. The sessions art secret. The $N$. Trimes this states the points in-
volved:-The present Bishops in this case are lishops
Meade of Virginia, Burgess of Maine and Mcllo Meade of Virginia, Burgess of Maine, and Mcllvane, toxicated on board the steamer from Trenton-and that being nnable to iduce ons of his Deacons io re-
new the endorsement of his notes, he dined with him induced him to doink freely of cieler-brandy, and
when in a state of intoxication senred he renal When in a state of imtoxication secured the renewa
of his note. This is the substance of the charges the statement in the most explicit and emphatic man-
Rev. E. G. Wood, in the opening prayer of ser ves at Fairfield, Indianna, ifter praying for the ge-
neral goverument, prayed for the Governor of the thas for the Ledislature: And the Lord until they may be returued to their homes, and then pat in return men of temperate habits and sentiments who will do some good.
among the old worde
vention- at Syracuse, on "Womau's Righis," the venton- at Syracuse, on "Womau's Rights, the
Rev. Mrs. Palmita appiears to be the wag of he ring.
As a siecimen of her logical with take the following As a specimen of her logical wit, take the following Viour fifteen yyars. A preacher had the risen ha-
woman was the wickedest. She referred to it in he: 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 mass of vickedness the whole must be? (Convul sions of laughter
 ONE POUND URTVARDS,

## Negnciable al any T

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE At the Ofice, No 3 mecril Street.

To Town Subseribers. . . . $\$ 3$ per ann
To Cumitry
Patable Hatf-Yearly in Adivance.
1 cummunications to be addressed to the Editor of Tres Anonymous communications can never be taken

THE TRUE WITNESS CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.
MONTREAL, FRHDAY, OCI' 22, 1852.
NEWS OF THE WEEK.
Thic Quecn and Royal Family still remain at Balmozal: The body of the Duke lies in solitary gran-
deur at Walmer Caiste, in the little room in which :he great man breallied lis last, guarjed by a deracturent of his own reginent, thee Rilie Brigate;
mothing deffinte as to ile arrangements for the funcral hats as yet been promulgated. Parianent is to
incet, it is rumored, on the 1 st November, and the
 That the Derby Ministry wil. not fail to make poititboth by the immense parronage which it places at their Misposal, and by the opportunity which the arrange-
:nents for the funeral will atrord them to postpone the dectaration of their financial policy until after the Christmans orecss. Though a soorree of mourring to Sighond, the Duke's
sudl to the Derigites.
Thle policy adopted by the Irish Brigade, and their Gatiation against the monster nuisance of the State Murch in. Ireland are beginning 10 arouse the eerions
attention of Goverument. Jt is said that one object Mis ir ienry bulver's mission to Rome was to ar-
range, if possible, the terms of a Concordat for lre-
 na Fincyelical letter condemning the conduct of the Cathonic Bishops and clergy of treland during the ilomalic relations wilh Rone very slortly," says the
TFcecky Neus, a Protestant naper, "or ask ourselves the question-What are we to do with these
wild Irisit Liouluan Catholics, aud their forty or fifty mad representatives ?". The difficully of answering This question satisfactorily is greatly increased by the otheial connunnication betwixt the Bishops of Ireland and he Sovereign Pontifif is deciuedyy illegal, and
surery Lord Derby cannot expect that the Prelates wy hinding any correspondence with the Pope. A soldicr of the 3 Ist regiment- the same which s.- has been tilled in a drunkien squabble near liermoy. Hereupon the Times, the Slandarl, and the
wultar portion of tle London Non-Catholic press, take vecasion to indulge in wholesale abuse of the Jrish clergy aud hity, and to represent the death of the
unforumate man as a pronf of the existence of a widely spread conspiracy agzinst the lires of the military employed during the elections in conveging
 and the eridence upon which the verdict was founded,
are before the public, and clearly slow that, howerer brutat and savage the nurder of the unfortunate man many have been, it was. the result of a druuken squab-
ble in a low pot house, and had no connection whatewer with the Sixmilebridge massacre.
Twin soldiers of the 31 st had been absent on leave; Felturnigg to barracks, both a little gone in liquor,
thres stopped at a road-side tayern, and. commenced drinking again. Some drunken countrymen cane in,
and a quarrel between them and the soldiers, in which the country people were the aggressors, ensued; the decensed was armed with a sword-cane. which it
neems he drew from its scabbard and used pretty freely in self-defence. The coumtrymen then left the Jouse, and shortly atiersards, the soldiers, in spite of ture lizewise, the deccased carrying his naked sword
 with their former antagongists; stones were thrown,
the soltiers were knocked down, and the owner of the smord was stabled with a binite. Such were the particulars of this thooly business as given in evi-
densec by the corrade of
the murdered saal, and dencice by ite comrade of the murdered manl, and
thongh in them here is nothing to give rise to a shadow of suspicion that the fatal termination was a
premeditated act, although crery thing goes to show premeditated act, athongh every thing goos to show
the contrary, the Times howls and yells about the the contrary, the Times howls and yells about the
brutality of the Trish - their bood-thirsty. propensities, their sarage cruelty, and concludes by assering
that ai we go to Scolland for a madener, so we must
 is. soing on around them, and at their own doors; if
they did, ther would see that to find murderers and murderesses in pienty there would be no need for
them to cross the Clamel-ior instance, in one papar
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 woman in Scotland confessing to "throwing her in 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 not seek to palliate, or offer an excuse for the Irish murderer, we do contend that there is a dif-
ference betwixt the crime of the peasant, who shoots he 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 mo-
thers of Great Britain who coolly and deliberately thers of Great Britain, who coolly and deliberately milrder their own children, and throw the bodies un
the swine in order to destroy all restiges of the un the swine in order to destroy all vestiges of the un-
natural offence. It is very right and proper to condemn the unchristian conduct of the Irish peasant to his oppressor, hat it is hardyy consistent to pass over in
silence the still more brutal conduct of the Protestant mothers of England and Scotland to their clidildren We commend to the attention of ourProtestant friend santry, the following extract from the London MIorning Chronicle in which the writer leplores the rapid testant England-"crind " which the writer adds "must be indigenous, for they are peculiar, or nearly
so, to this countre"" He wrongs his coumry; these crimes are not the fault of the national character but of the national Irotestantism, or Non-Catholicity. Chid murder is as common anongst Protestant wo-
men in the United States, as.it is in England ; inded, in New York it is carried on as a Jucrative profession It is a very grave consideration for religious persons
and for muralisis, han such crimes as infanticide, bratal violation by several persons in succession, and the poisoning of reatives who belong to insurance and
benefit clubs, have of late years grown with frightul rapidity. We shall at presemt confine our attontion to
the notorions increase of infanticide, which has latterly atained a fearful development. Its immediate cause may be traced to a deplorable change which has come Which has ilself to be accounted forange, It is beyond
guestion that, in villages. $f$ cow young people of the pre quest clay hat, in villages. few young people of the pre-
sent
necesary necessary. It is the rural praclice to keep compaly,' as nevessary as the ring. Not, urihappily, is hisis con-
sidered a disgrace-it is, the new moral code. The
clergy will tell us, and with sarowing hearts in how 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 anseemly proximity to the marreinge office. It it an a
disgraceful fact-and one which edtucation, and espedially religrous education, has to account for-that a tate of rustic morats has grown up in which it can no
onger be said that our madens are given in marriage. Marriage is certain!y very oftea the cud of this keepng compans-as of old-
but very often it is not. And here arises cha tempia-
ion to infanticide. The history of one case of clild murder is the bistory of nine out. of ten-a single instance exhausts the clasi. After ' beeping company,'
he man forgets, or declines, or is unable to marry. The girl goes out to service-evil takes its matural course-the birth of a child is concealed-the infant is
murdered- the mother is detected, tried, and noi conJoln Morning Chronicle.
John Bull would do well to set about a little reorm in his." new moral. code," and leave poor Pady.
Louis Napoleon is still coquetting with the Frencl people, but there is no longer any doubts as to how
the coquetting will end ; the "Imperial ITigheness" he coquetting will end ; the "Imperial Ifighness"
with which his cars are already greeted, will soon be dianged into "Four Imperial Mrojesty." The discovery. of the plot against the President's life has immensely angmented lis populatity, as indeed it was
expected and intended to do, for-tis a sad thing, but it is no less true-chat many people are so naughty got up by the Police, with the express purnose of getting up a litte enthitiasm, similar to purpose of was got up when "non ondle", was meditating dignity. Pecple 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 Frauce. 'The
" Imperial IFightess". makes some queer speeches now and then in answer to the addresses presented to lim. He is reported as thanking the mentuers of the consistory of the Reformed Clurch of Grenoble, for I am a mad Callotic Iolowing terms: "Although mam a rood Callholic, I shall alrays know. how to hiberty." From this litte speech we are inctined to think, either that "Imperial Highaess" is not a rery
good Catholic, or that he has strangely confused ideas 1 am a good Catholic, I will alsars said-" Because ciple of religious liberty"-we should have liked hinn 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 be already enrolled in New York. In the meantime,
the government is doing nothing to prevent a collision with the Spanisht authorities, but have dispatcled two vessels of war to Ha vanna, to protect their subjects in their dishonest practices against the peace aud independence of the Island of Cuba. The leniencs of the Spanish government, in liberating so many of the placed; it ouglt to bare luyg every mothar's. son of Them.
The quantity of gold from. Australia is almost in million, and the import is constantls brought. half The state of society in the colony is very bad. ang. goes unpnnished; the government is helpless, and

## POPERY AND INFIDELITY

Haring quoted an article from the Riscord; a London Non-Catholic journal, to show the aminity be-
tween "Popery and Infidelity," the Montreal tween "Popery an
Witness.continues:-
"The arguments therein adverted to, as being used
Newman and others, are quite familiar to the by Newman and others, are quite familiar to the
readers of the Trun Wrmess, which delights in readers of more than the miserable infidel cant hat wis have no evidence for any point of belief except the
authority of the. Church, and that if we accept that 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 absurchum, and concludes from the absurdity of Infidelity, to the falsity of Protestantism. Jhus, assuming that Infishows that Non-Catholity which is but he negatio of Catholicity, is only bare negation, the negation therefore pre-minenily absurd, or false and that Catholicity, which is the contradictory of Protestantism or Non-Catholicity, must necessarily be true; nusin or Non-Cathonacity, must necessarily be true ;
of contradictories, if one be proved false, the other is proved true. It is thereforc perfertly allowable to the Catholic controversialist to slow thal Protest against the authority of the Catholic Church lead to the denial, of. Christianity, of Reselation, 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. Pro-
testant ministers, of the Orthodox or Evangelical testant ministers, of the Orthodox or Evangelical schoo, disike it amazingly, for firstly-they cannot,
they dare not though olten challenged; attempt a reply to it;-secondly-they dread lest its use should avaken amongst their people a spirit of free enquiry, spirit bodes them no gond-lending sometimes, to pome 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" anmongst lis people, for its
results are sure to be, according as the spirit, of God or of the Devil, predominates-either Popery Free-thinking.
To those who
the convorice unacquainted with the working for there is nothing upon which our Non-Catholic brethren so much pique themselves as their mental grosser dolusion; and thened faith. Never was there a grosser demsion; never was here 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 lhuman credulity, more timid shrinking from all free enquiry, than there are to be found in the history of the Orthodox or Erangelical sects; slaves to the most abject superstition, they boast of their mental liberty
-blindly credulous, they congratulate themselvesupon their enlightened faith.
To be convinced of the truth of this we hare but
to examine a Protestant as to the reason of tire fait to examine a Protestant as to the reason of the faith
that is in him. "The authorised version of the Bible," lie will tell you, "is the foundation of my religious belief, because it is the word of God." Asti
tim how he knows that it is the word of God, and he will call you an infudel for asking such an impertinent question, or mutter something about its sublimity, a ragute expression by which he means to denote it
unintelligibility. There is always a strange confusio of ileas about the Protestant on this point ; he eri dently confounds historical credibiliy, with inspiration: and because the greater part of the writings of historically true, he argues as if human reason would
lo suffice to prore their inspiration, and as if the Bible must be the word of Cod, because it is historically true;
here is a great difference betwixt these two. For instance, we believe tha biograplical two. For inof Wellington, as given in the Times, to be historically true, but we do not for one moment beliere tha it is therefore to be esteemed the word of God; and
so, with the Protestant we admit that the greater part of the authorised version of the Bible consist of historical documents, and hograplical nolice "hich by luman reason, and human testimony, can 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 auitiorised version of the Bible to be a tolerably true
history, but until we liave sufficient testimony, we ca notarecept it as the word of God.
There are but two ways by which any written or God, in a manner suflicient to satisfy an intelligen being-one immediately, by a direct and special're-
velation from Cod-1he other mediately, through the testimony of a competent, that is a divinely ap pointect, and supernaturaly assisted, witness. Pro-
testants do not pretend to have been favored with any special revelation from God-they reject the testimony of a divinely coramissioned, and supernaevidence, sufficient to satisfy an intelligent being, tha their authorised version of the Bible is the word of Giod, and their belief, being a belief withont sufficient evidence, is not faith, Lut simply, credulity. The ar guments they adduce for believing their authorised rery sam Bible lo.be. .he word of. God, are the fres his faith in the Kioran--or lie Latter Day Saint his belief in the Book of Mormon-as the word of cespectable than the reasons of the other
respectable than the ransons of the other.
It is not for the sake of shaking the Christian's
Gaith that the Catholic controversialist employs this faith that the Catholic controversialist employs this mhall notice in our next. $_{\text {Mas }}$
live of argument, but becanse he knows, from per-
sonal experience erhans, that of all arguments sonal experience perhaps, that of all arguments in effeacious than that which shows, that, betwixt Ca holicity and Infidelity there is no middle ground lo gically tenable, and that. Protestantism, if carried out ead to the denial of all religion. It is the convic tion of this truth-a confiction attained to, not with out much regret, much labor, much deep, earnest and prayerful sturly-that has led, is leading, so many Catholic Clurch in it more, into the bosom of the driving so many, it is lire same connost the highl 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 Westminstcr Reviezter says, "in the dull innocence of an unsuspected creed -are harassed by they are capable of solving doubts, but solely because they are capable of solving doubts, but soley becanse
toloddish and heary, 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 willed ter Revien. This point is well put by the WestminProtestant periodicals of the day - in an article headed "The Restoration of Relief," in which the writer shows how completely Protestant Christianity has lost its infuence over the masses in England, at bothends of the social scale-over the discontented artisan, no less than over the highiny accomplished scholar, and rules at best but with a feeble, and con-
stantly diminishing, sway over the intermediate, unenliglitened, and uninguisitise class. "It is the ranest of hopes," says the Reviezecr, "that a boty of clergy brought up in the culture of the mineteentla century can abide by the Christianity of the sixteenth or stcevery. College capable of tronining rich intellecte, of candidates for the ministry forced by their doubts inta lay professions, and carrying thither the powerful inChence, in the same direction, of learning add acest assured that better and abler men than any of the lights of his conventicle hare sought, long and earnestCa, but in vain, for that firm middle ground betwixt Callolicity and Infidelity which he ilatters himself that he has found ; and it is because they could not find what they sought, that they have found somethin?
better than they, ever dared to hope for. They have better than they, ever dared to hope for. They have ound at last that God is Just, as well as Wie,
and Powerful; that He does not hold-His creature respensible for their faith and conduct without giring to hem an infallible guide, to which none who listens can go astray, and that Ite has abundantly provide found that Failh and Reason are not in eternal, irreconcilable antaronism ; hat to believe is not to rebe gainst, but to act in accordance with, the dictates of the highest wisdon: and they lave found in the Caholic 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 ulhey hare found a solution to all those nysterious problems, the contemplation of which so of had driven them to the verge of desperation, an answer to alt their anxions questionings-besause in
the Catholic Church, and in lier alone, all contradicthe Catholic Chureh, and in Ler alone, all contradic-
tions are reconciled, all doubts absorbed in Faith.And it is with the view of induciug others to search as they have scarched, that they may find eren as hey have found, that, heedless of the reproach of Infidehty, which every stolid; beef-witted evangelical
scribbler hurls against them, Catholics so often, and so earnestly, insist upon the logical consequences of the first act of lrotest against the aulhority of Che Church; it is for this.that they repeat that there is but one reason, for belief in Cliristianity, sufficient hority of an infallible Church, or teacher-and tiat it there be not such an infallible Church, or teacher, it is because God has been deficient, either in Jus-
tice, or in Wisdom, -which is absurd.

MONTREAL RELIEF FUND.
In accordance with the requisition, on. Monday las: handed in their Second Report: from this it appears. endered homuless, by the great fire on the Sil July. Honses. Assessed Rental. Families. No. of Persons.
1,112.
$\pm 20,474$

 he purchase of cloches and tools. for the principally in the Committee regard this. class of disbursements as
brought to a close. Thare are at present about 56 . persons belonging to 203 families, who receive regular rations of soup, oatmeal, and brad: the expenae hi-
therto incurred. under this head amounts to $\mathrm{fi}, 400$ therto incurred. under this head amounts to $x 1,400$
16s. Gdi. The tolal amount expended by tho Relief
Commitlee is stated Commitlee is stated at $£ 1 \dot{\bar{z}, 530} 6$.is. 1d. Fire woond he larger portion is on hand.
There remain in the shecis at Poine St. Charles,
and Logan's Farm, 1,198 persons, belonging to $32: 1$, Erench Canadians O Sollows:The Report, which 596 . $1,034{ }_{14}$ ment, is signed by Ben. Holmes, Esq., as Chairman, and reflects great credit upon the Committee, whose anremining extialities, merit tho thank of trom atl see munty.

We. hare received a number of new books from
Messra, Dunigan \& Brothers, Nem York, which wo
shall notice in our next

CATHOLIC INSTITUTES．
The Catholic Instituee of Toronto has pubbished its first Anvual Report，from which it appears that tweir he appeal of the mother society and organised Branch
 plain of the injustice inflictect on the Cathenction Upper Province hy bee taken to procure redress． We see by an advertisement．in the Jourrnal a Qucbec treat meeting on the evening of Thursday Wect，will preside．We hope these sacieties may mul tec wexceedingly，For Catholics need such an organi－ sation，in order to make themselves of some weight shall learn to work together，no government will dare Scloolism．

## ECCLESIASTICAL

On Monday last the Rev．Mons．G．Huberdault， from the Providence Convent，left Montreal Sor New York，there to take shipping round Cane Horl for the
Oregon teritory，where it is intented to furl an
隹 Montreal．The names of these buave Missionainies of

 name of the Diocese where they will be stationed it
Nesgualy，and is under the charge of Mrr．Blanchet
voyyge
We have received，
，too late for insertion this week， a Fastoral fetter fiom his Lordslip the Bishop of
 snd the nomination of Mgr．Priace，Bistop of Mar－
Marty fopolis，to he newly crated Eppiscopal See，by the aunllority of the Sovereign Pontiff Pias IX．The issuing of this Partoral is the last act of jurisdiction
 nent next week．
On Thursday the 14 th inst．a solemn Requiem Mass was sung in the Parish Church for the spiritual
epose of the Rev．Mons．Quiblier，Jate Superior of th Sepinimary of St．Sulpice in this citit，and who departed
his life on the 17th September，at Issy，near Paris．－
The Rev．gentleman was born at Lyons，on the 24th
May 7996 ，and was ordained Priest at Grenoble the May 1796，and was ortained Priest at Crenoble the
 Pointel Professor of Philasonhy in place of the learned
Mon．Houdet．In April 1831 ，he succeeded the Rev． M．Roux，as Superio of the Seminary of St．Sulpice，
vhich situation he occinied until the 21 It A pril 1846 ， Which situation he occipied until the 2 Ite April 1846 ，
when lie was succeeded by the $H$ Her：M．Billaudel，he

The deceased was honored with the estem of all the Ginveriars who lave ruled Canda，from 1830 to 1846 ；
retinected by our separated breltren，to the Catholics of Canda，of all oipinins，his memory must be always iear．To him we are indebteal for the exceellent schools
of the Christian 1 Brothers，and the numerous school of the Christian Brothers，and the numerons sithoo－ ufy to the zeal with which the Churoh ever watches uver the education of her children；by his efforts
ecclesinstical retreals were organised，and lis Lordhip the Bishop of Nancy，to whuse A Apostolic labors so
muveh good is owing，was uduture4t to visit Canada：to much good is owng，was rudured to visit．Canada ：：to
Lim the trish Catholics are indebted for their splendiut church，dedicaced to St．Patrich，and for the numererus langluage preach to thein the everlasising gospel on
peace：he is justly regarded，by the Nuns of the Con－ Ereation，as the restorer of their order，and by the whole Catiolic population of Canada as their friencl and bee
nefactor，the monuments of whose zeal are to be found netactor，the monurnents of whose zeal are to be found
suol in Montreal，not in Canala alone－but in．Englauml －in London－and amonst the poor Catholic popula－
tions of Spitalfields and Norwood．Courleous in lis mildress，gentle，alvays dignified in Lis deportment，
like he great Master whose servant he was－＂Dilexul ccclesiam et tradilit senetifssum pro eat，＂Loved and reward in Heaven，and to hear from the lipso of that Marser whim hene served so long and so failitholly．the the
biessed wordse＂s Well done thou good and faithrul servaut；because thoul lase been faithful over a fey
titigys，I will set theo
tuto the joy or many things－enter thou

## Since Tuesday ATRTCKS BAZAAR．

 Since Tuesday this good work has been going onnoviperously．We believe the Bazaar closes to－mor－ naw evening，and we recommend ourf friends who may
hilue a half－bour or a liaff－dollar to spare 10 antend． Neilher their time nor their money will bee throw

## an amusing squabble

The authoress of＂．Uncle Tom＇s Cabin，＂and he No－Popery zeal－lity yo got themselves into a very dis－
agreable＂fix，＂as
 UUrieved by certain passages in the popular novel of Ior a public retraction of the oflensive paragraphs．－
Hereupon enstued a correspondence between the Rev． 3．Hereupon ensued a correspondence between the Rev Reecher，and Mr．Parker，which was fullowed by
Let publication in the public jourrals of a series of Petlers，prporting to have passed betreen the two
rueveruld gentlemen，in which very scanty gatisfiction is given to the injured party，but which the later－
The Mev，Juel Parker －dencounces in．the columns of

 tabin sides with，and throughout the country，are
guardithe one another or the party，and black
 of their champions is in jaid awaiting his trial for mur－ $4 s$, mother stould pe thus publicty accused of forgery

## To the Editor of the True TVitiess．

Drar SIr，－The Truth Teller gives an extract fron
has been opened at Cinciunati under＇the auspicess of
 Mis Lordship left his Episcopal
The building inte ided for the College onder the the Miryor，is finished，and will soon be ready fo the reception of pupils．The jitile seminary，unde he care of the Rer．Mr．Soulerin，and his colleagues of the seminary of Annonay，（Ardéche in France）has commenced under elicouraging auspices；already
many boarders and externs aitend it，ihere 10 imbibe the strengthening iufluences of a suumd Catholic edu－ cation，which alone can enabie them to pass unharmed hrough the stormy
are testined to tread
Admirable is the devotion of our Sisters of Charity from heaven．Their indefatigable charily is daily ex－ posed to fresh trials．You will see ey the last number of the Mirror what an unexpectect burden has been
cast upon them in the shape of a linst of friendless， ast upon them in the shape oi a hast of friendless， destitute Irish female emigrants and chilildren，whom
he Irish Poor Law Cormmissioners have sent to enrich Upper Canarda．Hows shatl our Sisters provide a re－
medy for all these miseries？
Go．l alone tian tell． medy for all these miseries？（Gol alone can tell．－
The Sisters themselves live but by the gifis and aim of the chariable，which tlow in from all quarters．－
I affords me much pleasure here to aclenowedqe the iberality of our separated brethren ；daily impressed with the great good perfurmed by the sisterhood，it it
impossible that they shoukli remain insensible to its merits．In vain do the fanatics．of cerry denomina ion ulter their howls and denunciations；they bellow
their clamors．
Yesterday i had the pleasure of assisting na a 1010 ch －
Five youns postularits decked out in ing ceremony．Five young postulants decked out in
bridal array were tedmitted as novices．The Rev bridal array were atminted as novices．The hev
Mr．Malony presided，and pronounced an appopriane
iscourse，which produced he happiest efe he auditory，amongst whom there were several pro Thants．
The Sisters of Loretto，charged with the task of gir－ ing instruction to youth，are not back ward；；heir las Year＇s success has siven them fresh eneray．On Tues
dap next heir numbers will be increased by five youn pasinlants．The Rev．Mr．Musard，whlose zeat anc ieir reception at Niagara
Before concluding this shelela of our Catholic estab－ lishments in Toroulo，I must spenk 10 you of ou
Christian
Brothers and their schools．Upwards or 500 octiddren are therein received，aud tayght gramuit onsly，every day this number will soon be increased
for a new school－liouse iulached to the Church of St． or a new school－house iltached to the charch her．M1． FitzHenry，has just been completed．The whole are oachim
Who animates，gives life and energy 10 all these
nstitutions which have sprung up arotrid us as if by magic？Our worthy Bishop，who is seconded by his even our poverty will prove a source of strength and no of weakness to us．St．Vinceut de Phaul used．to he luanded perishing，so long as they were poor，bu llat he trombled lor their fate when their weallh in Hoping that these details will cot prove uninteresting I remain，Dear Sir，your failhful servant，
D．$L$.

To the Editor of the True Winess．
Str，－On Sunday，the 3rd．iust，hook place the ce Gloucester，in presence of a large aud respectable Gonceser，ion presence of a large and respectabl presicled on the oecasion．Immediately a aiter the High
Mass，which was suns by the Rev．F．MPDonagh，of Mass，which was sung by the Rev．F．M＇Donagh，of
St．Patrick＇s Caihedral，Bytown，assisted by the Rev． Mestrs．Pallier and Collins，as Deacon aud Subdeacon he sume gentse，in which he explaitued the leading objectis of the ceremony of the day．He also took ocasion to bestow upon the rish Catholics in senerat
weil merited tribute of praise，for the zeil with thich they corresponcled with the labors and wisties canse of religion which distinguishes them whereve heir lo：may compel them to seek sheltter or assistance the Rev．preachior also made a feeing allusion to the ad endured，and the blessing they might promise tit an High．The ceremony was assisted by the choirs of Gloucester and Oszoult，under the superintendence of Mr．．Devlin，whose Ciabor have
realisect，in those parishes，what the inhlabitants here． ofure．would
ccomplishing
We noticed but few strangers present，not withstand ing the bandsome amount of \＄$\$ 46$ was trised．on the occasion，which is no doult encouraging to the neigh
boring congregations，and creditable to hose of Giou sering cong and 0 Smaod．

REMTTTANCES RECEIVED
Quebec，MM．Enright，$x^{5}$ ；Compton，P．King，12

 Ss 3d；St．John＇s．E．Kent，105；St．Vincent，Rev Sherrington，J．Aughes， 10 s ；Cookssville，J．Holland 6s gd ；St．Bridget，Maior D．Murray
in，Rev．Mr．Champeau，12s 6d．

PROVINClAL Parlfament
The Resolutions of the Arive Mr Macil，Oct． 18. he that jody elective，were withdrawn．without
House or Assembit，Oct． 12. Mr．Young moved the second reading，of the Bill
incorporate the College of St．Marie，of Montraal． Mr．Brown opposed the Biill，on the ground hat $i$
 tion had been passed，and on tha ground hat the enti－
gious corporations．

Mr．Drummond begged the Hon．member to post－
pone his Bill，tuntil the general act had been disposed
Messre．Cartier and Cauchon，on the contrary，desired
m 10 pesevere，ana
Mr．Papineau spot
round that the cotholic in favor of the Bill，on the and this in pnrticular，was likely to to to muct goan and youth of the Country，and that though the poover
 and other countries，to a dreadful condition of misery
and servility，the social spirit of Cinnatian soeiefy
 and
andits syengraphical position towards the United Siates， would always prevent any danger to the country from
this cause．He contended that the roli itious culleges this cause．Ho contended that the roligious colleges
of Lower Canada had instructed all clases at very
 gained tolthing but privition for therselves；finally
while he he priselt $P$ rotesiantism for the freedom and happiness it had conguered，nut for isself onlys，but for humanity，in relensing tho mind from dictation，in preading enlightenment，in suppressing the inguisision ondy lose ground on this continent，by forgetling it own printiples，and larvigy proclaimed the tivht o
free discussion，becoming a revecutor of others． Ater a tew desultory remarks the Bill was postponed．
Ocr． 13.
Mr．Moin presentert the repor of the Commissione ies in l．ower Cnnada，whose property was destroyed turing the rebellion，and the reppor exclusive of awards
Mr．Morin gave notice of a bill to rexder effectuas cation to parties in Lower canada during the rebellion． The House was ther oucuapied iulleaninis evidence elating to the election fo Montmorenci－Mr．Catechon he reurning officer
Mr．Hincks，in reply to Mr．Flartman，said the propose any amendment to the assessement law of $U_{p}$－ er Cauada，with a view to make all kinds of property ing the presentut，session，to tr waposese an an amendment to to horten the time now required dy law，tlial the schoo Shall be kepp open to entille it to any share in the
The house agreed to a set of resolutions to the follow－ 15 ．
That the Imperial Act for the repeal of the Cori eir agriculural produch provinees of a preference thit containell no provisions to enable Her Majesty to That by the Im Tiven to the Imperial Navigaty to protect British Act authority is imposing the same duties on the ressels and caryoes
of any toreign nations which are exacted from Brilish vessets by such foreign pover．
That in the oninion
That in the opinion of mis House，the priuciple Reciprorify allopted by the Navigation Act ought it
be extenced to Agricultural producis of Great Britai nd her Colonies．
That thus House is apprelensive，that unless He Majesty is enabled to act authoriatively in the matter
reciprucity will never be granterl by he United States That the prediction contained in the address of this House to Her Majesty in 1846，what this change in the commercial politisy of the empire would lead to a re
luction of prices on Canadian producls，below those duction of prices on Caundian products，belc
of the United States，has been fully realized．
That the Learistative Assembly of this Prowince have no occasion since the Imperial Clt of 1846 adidress－ ed the Home Government for any exclusive faver
the markets of Britain，neiher do they now ask for any measure which wil inorease the price of bread to
he British consumer．
That it is accordiugly desirable diess be prosented to Her Majesty，praying that Elia nent，to eunact that slie mas，if she thinks fit，impose like daties on the productions of those foreign nations ho unjose duties on the national productions of trea
Britain，or lritish North Amerian，when imported di－ ect from any sea－ports within those countres；and 10 epeal so much of the first clause of the 12 th and 131 h ic．as revives the fifth clause of sth and 9．th Vic．， vhiching advam willald fres on vessels of Caluada．

Oct． 15.
the House in
Mi．Merritt moved the concurrence of the House $n$ dee report of the Committee of the whole．on the Re－
iprocity Address to Greal Britain．A debale ensuled， tut without producing anylhing which had not been Mid on．a previous nccasion．
certain lands illegally set apart as The House heard evidetce in the case of Mr．Cau－ chon asainst Mr．Lefrangois．The furliher heariug．of Mie case was postponed，until the eth of November． Mr．Morrin initroduced ar Bill to render eftectual
certain proceedinga．under the Act intituled，＂AAn Act to provide for the ilemnification of parties in Lower Canada，whose properry was destroyed during
the rebellion in the years 1837 and 1838 ．＂ To－day the Honse went into a Conmittee of the Chool on the resolutions for making the Legislativa
Last night the House continued in Commitue of the whole until its adjournment on the Legistative Coun－ Mossri．Street and Brown fpoke against the Elec－ ve principle．
Mr．Hincks supported the resolutions．
Messsis．Laurii，Merritt，Rose and McKenzie，sup－
por：ed the principle of H ：ection，bui opposed tue de poried the principle of E：ection，but opposed the de－ cation for membership

解
To．day Mr．Ridout mnved an addrass to his．Exceel－
lency for copies of all correspondence belween the orernmeut of Canada and that of the United States the subject of reciprocity
Mr．Hincks said there was no corresponstence of the
Wilhout detriment to the．public service．Sicote，that
Mr．Hincks stared，in answer to Mr．Sicotte，that
the intoution of the Government to more for the cor－
arrence of the Leqisialurure，to the Bill relating to the

Thist being placed on the fist of alory neev incum－ bents being placed on the list of clerymmen who re－
eive anuual allowancess from the Clergy ．Ruserve eive anual allowances from the Clergy heserve
Fund，whilie the quuestion of its final disposition is wu－
＂Tiat a．Committee of five members be appoiller Tinquire and report grrame ihh as to the best means of preventing any urther alutions lish from have power to send for perons and papers，and that born，Mrir．Alomey－General Kichards，Mr．San－
 right．Affer a discussion，the motion was lost．
Nays－ 57 ．
canada news．
We are happy to learn that Doctor Achiball Mall，

 On Tuesday moning，abour four o＇clock，${ }^{2}$ fire broke ngines were early in atuendange，and arrangenneuns
 ngy element was allowed to rage uncliecked．So ssext as the water was le：on，and the stream properly rectet，the effeet was visible in a diminimion of the ner
dior of the conflagration ；and the fire was lappitit ept within the limins of the building where it origh－
 wide the fire might have spread，had it boen allowed fiee scope．We learn that the Fire Department wat， ate informed that from orders recenty given，the wa－ zuncise，so that in the event of a fire breaking out be－
tween those times，it is only after much delay that rater can be procula－Pilot Mary Ann Turner，in Anherst Street，which has we－
apied the allention of the Court for threr days past，
ras cuncluded costerdny．It resulted in a verditu of Was cunctuded $\zeta$ esterdny．It resulted in a verdict of
assault only：the evidence of Doctors Deanbien and
Holmes，who made the post mortem exanimutiun， proving that the immediate canse of death was a com－ proving hal he immediate canse of death was a com－
bination of three diseases－erysipctis，typhod fever，
and congestion of the braill－neither of which wat and congestion of the brain－neither of which wat
educed from．the injuries received in the quarrel with he prisoner．She was ably defended by Mr．Devlin， We learn that Drs．Nelson and Macdomell，of this ity，and Mr．Perrault，Advocate，of Kamouraska，are appointed a Coinmission of Inquiry into the manage－
ment of the Quebec Marine Hospital．The Commis－ ioners will open their proceedings，we believe，on the GOLD－and＂no mpstake＂－in Canada－－We leart 14 lbs ，was founct，one day last week，on the properiy of the Chaudicre Mining Company，near Quebee．It is
worth about f 9000 At the same place，a very rich
vein of sold has been diseovered－so，genlemen，order our crades！－Herald， 19 th．
Minitars on
Mhirfary on Dir．－We believe it to be now a per－
ect matter of certainty that the Commander of the Forces will herenfler take up his residence in Quebec解 ported that the 7lat Regiment which is to return he Ennland，will not be replaced，but that one oin ；and another current ruman， Beware of Couvtrarert Notes－－Some well exe－ culed ten－dollhr notes of the Bank of Montreal are in circulation in this city．Very ciose observation is te－ ank of British North America are also in circulation ions traced with a pen．The public are recommend－ On Fon their guard．－Qucber Cazello
On Friday list a man by the name of Patrick Haw－ ielding of this town，attempled to drown limself，but as prevented．－Ottuwa Citizen，Oct． 16 ．

## Births．

In this city，on the 17 th instant，the wife of Mr． In this city，on the $19 \mathrm{~g}_{\mathrm{h}}$ instant，Mre．W．McMa

34：arried
In this cily，on the 1Ith iust，by the Ker．Mr．
Comolly，Mr．Daniel Carey，to Miss Maria Murphs． In this city，on the 18th instant，by the Rev．Mr．St． Bierre，Mr．William
Lamothe，of this city．

## NOTICE

THE MEMBERS of the CATHOLIC INSTITUTE be hold THiS EVENING at Mr．SADLIER＇s STorre， corner of Notre Darne and St．Francois Xivier Streets， to take into consideralion an important com
tion from the Catholic Institute of Hamilon．
Friday，October 22， 1552
YOUNG MEN＇S S＇T．PATRICK＇S ASSOCIATION．


## THE TRUE WITAESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENGE.

## FRANCE.

Plot cianist thie Life of the President. -On the 24 th of Seprember an infiernal machine larye barrels, and two hondred and fifty ordinary authors of the plot lave been arrested, and all the ramifications of lle plot are known.

## The Mlionitecur gives the following adiditional par-

ticulars:- "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 attemp on the life of the Prince the execution of the plot. M. Silvain Blot, In-
spector General of the Ministry of Police, foillowed spector General of the Ministry of Police, followed
with care the development and march of tie affair. with care the development and march of hie affair. resolved upon, several of the conspirators set about the affair, and the machine was rery speedily finished. It was composed of 250 musket barrels and four blunderbusses of a large bore, the whiole divided into
28 groups, which, for greater security, were depozited iroups, waich, fisfer mreater securitit, were deposhould lave been found to put them together, ready
for use. The conspirators then occupied themselres for usc. The conspirators then occupied themselres
with choosing a place which naturally wns to be in the line of the passage of the Prince President. They first fixed on a first floor in the house in the Rure d'Ait, where the machine was to be fitter up in
the night preceding the arrival of the Prince at Marseilles. Sone suspicions which arose in the mind of
the conspirators made them, however, relinquish their first clioice.
"A second place was chosen. Like the first it was on the passige of the Prinee in the great road
from Aix. The whole of a smill house was taken composed of a ground floor and a first floor, divided into two rooms with three "windous in the front. The infernal machine was to liave been placed on the first foor, 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 o in difierent phaces where the
lap tleir lands upon them."
lay lixeir hands upon thera."
Tlice Minister of Police bas
The Minister of Police has ordered the transporta tion to Cayenue of eleven fiberated convicts who had roken their ban.
The Presmest's Tour in the SoutioLouis Napoleon continuts his triumphant progress
througti the South, from Lyons to Valence, from Valence to Arignon, from Avignon to Marseilles and Soulon. His reception has been everywhere most presented to him demanding the immediate restorapresented to him demanding the immediate restora-

## Ther.

The Enpires.-The correspondent of the Timics proacling proclamation of the empire las now become general; indeed, ever since the coup d'ctat that question of time. The first official act tovarist 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 pected on the 15th of next month, a decree will be published in the Mfonitenr- for the extraodinary conocation of the Senate, vith the object of examining the addresses emanating from the deparimental coun-
cils, and of either framing a report thercon, or passing senatus-consultc inviting the President to assume portant resolution will be founded will not differ mucl portant resolition win be founced wil not thifer much or stability being among the principal. That any dignitaries who have to deciuc on so momentous a question no one supposes. A new :Hebiscite will be promulgated, and the nation appealed to, in perhaps a execute the determination of the Senate. The re-
turn of the President from his recent journey to Strasburg was, as you may remember, accompanied with a more than regal ceremonial. Fis return from
bis present tour will, we are assured, be of a still Emperor, and imposing character. not yet ofliciailly not crowned such, yet nothing will be wanting that could be dispayed had tie inperial crown been actually placed on his brows before the high allar of Notre Dame,
and the pomp and ceremony that await his secon and the ponp and ceremony that awair tis second
entry into the capital will, probably surpass any Lhing that lhas been withessed for many years in Paris. Siation at tlis moment by the ruling powers."
It appears that Paris is to be called upon to give its sanction to the estabisishment of the ennpire. An
announcement is made by some of the government and the Minister of the Interior are malking prea rations to give Louis Napoleon, on his return to the
capital, a recention worthy of the enthusiasm exlibited by the departments. It is also said that the Senate is preparing a demonstration for the return of
the President. The plan proposed is that all the senators now in Paris and its neighborhood should go in a body to Tours to meet ihe 1President, and should accompany hin to Paris $;$ 'and most of them lave
already expressed their willingness to do so.-Chronicle
The Archbishop of Tuam, the Bishop of Down and Coonor, and the Bishop of Clonfert, arrived in
Paris on Friday evening. The object of their risit
is connected with the Irish College in Paris. The
French soivernment, it appears, exercises only French goverpment, it appears, exerchises oolly,
protectorate over the funds of this establistment, and protectorate over the
the Trish Bishops regulate the discipline and the per sonnem the Globe. There is no truth in the statement that the Arclisis
Paris.)-Table
The Droit Commmiun eites the following inciuent, parish priest of Heve Hresident at Bourges:-" The the clergy of Bourges, nots in lhis lundredth year but whoo has preserved the use of nearly all his facilcies, had caused himself to be carried to the Arch-
bistopric, where seated in an arm-chair, he attracted bistopric, ivhere seated in an arth-chair, he attracted munch kindness. The venerable clergyman said to im :- Monseigneur,-Three of my parishioners are at Lambessa, in Algeria. Three families claim them
with tears and supplications. Althouggil deluded, they are my children, for it was I who initialed them to the relizion of Jesus Clirist by holy baptism. They re my children, for I presided at the most inportan pardon from your Hightness, too lappy if, at the close of my existence, I can render that service to men whose protector and father 1 still consider mpy
self, notwillistanding their faut.'
He then landed a etition to the Price who accepted it, - Monsieur le Curé, you may be certain that your
demand demand shall be taken into serious consideration, ant other families of political offienders also implored an obtained their pardon. Amonsst them is a lady, mother of a family, well known for her excellent sen
iments, at whose reguest the President granted he liments, at whose request the Presid
Monseigncur Jean-Antoine-Doumer, Bishop of In dianopolis,
States.
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 distinguishled has been for some time engaged in a course of relijous instruction.

## SPAIN.

The Madrid Gazette of the 18th ult. published an article on the death of the Duke of Wellington in which it is saiu that Spain shoutld participate in the
sorrow of England; and that in the duke the English army has lost its greatest glory, and the Spanish army distinguished general.
Some rery disagreeable proceedings have take nost outrageously infringed British rights have bee costas, who in two instances lare seized and carried of British vessels from Quarantine at the time.These doings, it must be obserred, are within the port of Gibraltar, one of the tivo, moreorer, being
the natural consequences of Senor Bravo Murillo's wite decree, by which the whole value of the propert taken from snugglers becomes the prize of the cap-
turer, and under ulis additional stimulus the Spanish preventive service have gone to lengths which amoun
o downright piracy. The vessels taken were carri o downighlt piracy. The vessels taken werc carri-
ed over to Algesiras, plundered of all their eflcets nd the sailors on board them unmercifully beaten into the bargain. Sir R. Gardiner, of courss, deGeneral Lavina, the Spanish autiority at the Canpo diair alfair as one that olvght to be decided by a Spanish
tribunal, which Sir $\overline{\mathrm{K}}$. Gartiner, however, would by no means admit, and liaving sent an account of the proceedings to Madrid, the matter was immediately aken up in the most active manner by our clarge
danalaires (Mr. Otway,) who is now in comuuncation with the Spanish government on the subject.-Times A Man-WorvF.- The Clamor Publico of MadThas the following from Corunna, dated the 5th:this city a man-wolf, who, upon his owna confession,
lias been in the labuit of coing into the forest and has been in the lhabit of going into the forest and lilling and eating men, women, and children. He was
captured in Castille. He has declared to the exanining magistrate that he hall two accomplices belonging to Valencia, and that they carried on a traffic
with Portugal for the fat of their victims. This vith Portugal lor the fat of their victims. This
orrible monster added, that he had killed and caten his mother and his sister.

## ITALY

The Moniteur publishes the following from Roone The Holy Father las convoked the members of the ccomplishing the last promises of the moun promrz or the 15th of September, 1849. Conformably with nave been chosen out of a triple list, supplied by the origin from the municipalities. The Consulta is comosed of the most honorable names, and its member will be able to give wise and enlightened adrice rela-
tive to the affairs of the country. The Holy Sce has, moreover publisheel the estimates of the present ear, the receipts of which amount to nearly 60,000 , ing the reserve fund of 50,000 ., the deficit will be eipts divided by the number of inhabitants give 19 65c. per head. The capitation in France is far higher. The Romann population it will be seen ar among the least taxied in Europe. The direct cononly one-fourth of the revenue. The indirect taxe are improving. $\Lambda$ for the expenditures, they are
circumscribed within the most equitable limits. 'Thus he civil list of the Holy father, the keening up his palaces and of the muscumsis, the pay of his Nobl
Guards, and of the Swiss Guards, the costs of the

Pontifical court, the salaries of the members of the
Sacred College, of the Nuncios and Roman corps $3,300,000 \mathrm{f}$. The exceed annually. the sum of $21,000,000 \mathrm{f}$.-that is nearly' one-third of the ex renses. The army costs $10,000,000$., and 2,800 , Ooof. are appropriated to public works. The budget
of public instruction is only 50,000 . The latter, it true is nearly everywhere gratuitous, and the cost attending it are defrayed by old foundations.
only chapter of the budget which may seem exces
jive is that of pensions; it amounts to $5,000,000 \mathrm{f}$ sive is that of pensions; it amounts to $5,000,000$ h an the whooe it appears rom this sketch of the financhan situation of the Roman cominionse hat there is a aalanced, notwithstanding the disorder and embarnassinents with which it haul to contend during the evolutionary crisis. The system of publicity and will, no doubt, contribute to produce thar fortunate
result."
The
The Journal of the Two Sicilies states that he galleys, and individuals sentenced to death, to ne galleys, and imprisonment for political and com-
non offences, had either been pardoned, or had their enalties commuted by the King of Naples.

## GERMANY

Prussin. -The Bislops of the Ecclesiastical pro inces of Cologne liave presented to the King of russia a collective address, in which they protest
gainst the anti-Catholic measures of late months and specify the following points:-

The obligation to submit the Ecclesiastica budgets to the Minister of Public Worship for the 2. The probibition to hava
mixed populations.
3. The prolibitit
College in Rome. 4. Mhe prohit
5. The prolibition of giving places to Priests who ve studied in Jesuit places of education.
The Bishops of the eastern part of Prussia are bout to take the same step.
There is talk also of a meetiog of all the profesgainst a circular of the Ecclesiastical Council of Berlin, by which it was attempted to stimulate the eal of the Protestant Clergy, and in roke the aid of
he government agaiust the Cathotic missions and the Sesuits.-Univers.

## ionian isles.

Mutiny in the 30 thi and 4ist Regiments, mid Military Exection--Corfu, Sept. 16.The 30th Reginent, stationed at Cephalonia, and the 1st, stationed at Zante, have been infected by the oid tever, and a sort of plot has been iormed among ie men to strike their oficers with the express purpose of being transported for a term of years, and ee passage to Australia. No less than eight o hese cases occurred in one month, and the men were brought here to be tried by a garrison court-martial. All the men were lound guity, and, of course, acwever, were let of with transportation, but the ceneral in command, General Conyers, thinking that example must be nade in order to check a crime Whick wouda be encouraged rather than cliecked it
all were transported, ordered the sentence of death to be executed in one casc. It was passed on Fri day, and on Monday morning the prisoner was shot in he fort of Vido. A company from each regimen lowing lis colin, and the Chaplain reading the burial service. Twelve men were told off from the 4.9 th Regiment, and they hau to select a musket each riom all, so that no man could be certain if lie were the executioner. The sentence of the court-martial was read over to the man. He then kneit down only lirer fre," were given, and he fell dead, with one bail through his head and others in his chest. Much interest bad been exerted for him, as, altuougd only a
private, lis father is a captain in the army.-Daily News.

## AUSTRALTA.

The Gold Regrons.-The following very re markable statement is taken from the City, or Com eercial Article of the 7 imes, a suurce
The statement with regard to the production of gold at the Mount Alexander mines in the colony of of vessels from that quarter. When it nonpars that the amounts brought in to be sent ly escort to Mel Sourne for the weeks ending respectively the 11 th 105,h, and 25th of June were 80,000, 91,000 and 105,000 ounces, making an average of 92,000 ounces
per week, or about $£ 370,000$ sterling, it may be supposed that the attraction must be such as almost to preclude the possibility of creves being retained by to preduue he preasiontions, liowerer stringent. $A$ striking fact
any prest in connection with the present intormation is, that the field appears to have increased with enormous rapidity week by week, so that it is impossible to conecture, unless some sudden and unlooked for check supls be experienced, what wid be the limis of the swollen, as it will be in the course of a slort time by the emigrants diaily arriving not onity from Europe,
but also from the adion nada and the United States. Indeed the tofals nom Ca gin ven appear so astounding, showing as they do, from the
Mount Alexander minesalone, a rate of production lit tle shart of $£ 20,000,000$ per annum, that they sugges
the possibility of some mistake in the figures; and a they rest upon an extract from a single letter, they the collateral information at hàdd, however, tends confirm the probability of their correctness. The communications from Sydney mentions the increase of excitement which had been caused there by the last arrivals from Victoria, and the fresh impulse Which had been given to the general population of
New South Wales to desert their own mines, in or New South Wales to desert their own mines, in or der to share the siore extraordinary wealth of theiz eighbors. It will also be seen, by a reference to 31st of August last, that the gold intrusted to tho scort for the week ending the 28th of May was arger than had ever belore been known, the total consequently strenthened that with the adwance he rainy season ind the aurmentation in the suppl of rater, the ther deited ratio. Under these circumstances, the nes dvices will be loiked for with the greatest interest and if they should establish the circiumstances mentioned, they will produce amonost merchants and shipowners a stronger impression than anything tha has yet been communicated.?

## infanticide in england.

(From the London Morning Chronicle.)
In our recent remarks on the frequency of infanHecide, we lave thougbt it supentiuous to eniarge on he left to cyery ones me hal hima sense mell ne left to cyery one's natiral haman sense of its
enormity. Put there is one consequence of dangerous impunity at present accorded to cliild mur der which has not been taken notice of, excent $b_{y}$ ne of our cities, by whom both alite disterted ith misapplied. We hare been reminded that our own catalogue proves that the commission of infanticide is not confined to single women, and thence it is in-
 mplation conmon both to married and touv for th rime. But it is all, he most usual mother caus for its prevalence. Infanticide may become a social habit; and what is commenced before wedlock may be continued afterwards. When a wife sees that
her unmarried neighbors can destroy their clitdren with impunity, sla is apt to imitate a practice which ceeives a irtual hicense from the law ; and until nfanuicide is stopped in the case of illegitimat non, mant for corl. Ir, then, we are the ount parative safety with which the crime is perpetrated by the uninarried.
Some explicit arowal, thercfore, is needed on the art of the law, that infanticide must and shall bo ple of a serious and intelligible character. It is said that, in one of the recent Dorsetshire cases, common cause was made by the ginds of the country. The ormed that, on the arge numbers; and we a al expression of delight vas perceptible in court and that they leit the assize town boasting "that they might now do what they liked." We are, then, i seems, with all our boasted cirilisation, relapsing into a barbarous state of society. Infantimarried life. Erene the sand has passed from un relation is no effec tual check to a crime which is alik easy of commission and difficult of detection; and unless we are prepared to sec clitd murder graduall creep on from class to class in socicty, we must mak
up our minds to strong and uncompromising assertion of our minds to slr
For there can be no question that the crime will dvance. Infanticide in married life, among the risan and tradesman class will be the next. For after all, poverty and the difficulty of providing for habits of diferelative to the respective wants and brance to a noor unmarried woman, and so, instead of working to support it, slie murders it,-and, as ex perience shows, with safety. The class above take the hint; for the fact is, every child is, in some seuse adds to the struggle of life. When, therefore Tanny the lace girl murders her infant, and is omnizum plause acquitted, the poor hedger's wife in the ext cottace ponders over the fact; and-hemaernal instinct being just as strons, or as weak, in the weduled as in the unwedded mother-it is not the mere fact of her being a wife that will prevent her from following her neighbor's example. This is the Fanny, the lace girl, had been of the crime. hild would lace girl, had been hung, the hedger evil to stop? Who will say that a large family not relatively as great a burden to the poor shop the day laborer? In other words, from what clas of day laborer? In other words, from what clas of society can we exclude the moral possibility of
infanticlde, so long as juries affect to consider it no in, or a very venial one, in an unmarried female public morals by the impunity at. present accorded to nfanticide, we do not wish to speak further. W will only bint at its connection with a kindred crime of the increase of which we lappen to possess the most horrifying proofs-we mean the multiplication of attempts, too often successful ones, to procure abortion. And these, we fear, are by no means

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

a sense of public duty forbids us to leare them unnoticed. The very pain iwhich accompanies their discussion tends to preyent society, from forming a right and manly judgment upon uns and met aver it as lightly ${ }_{\text {as }}$ peopley can; glad to;ber rid of the distressing task of fairly thinking the question out; and it mant, there fore, be forced upon them. And the oblo subjects is strengthened by a special consideration connected with their own profession. We owe a double duty societp. We own that the cases wich werecord in our police and assize reports are too frequently calculated to shock the feehngs of every well-ordered mind, if not to inilict an mpury on public morals The eril, it is true, is inevitable, being necessarily incidental to hat pubicity which is the geat ho
 the less onf day to neare hound therefore to malie the sme pes which contain the record of crime the hicte for earnest practical discussion of its tendenand its remedies. Nor can we forget how diffialt it is to bring moral teaching to bear, through ay other medium than that of the public press, on he antecedents and results of such a crime as infanacide. It is a very rare thing for the clergy to make such sins a matter of publie instruction. And, prospective cliitd murderers are littte likely to be frenent church-roors. Moreoser, very few clergymen re capable of histing upen tae riglit time or place or making infanticiue a subject of anticipatory warning lo young femacs. Whist, howerer, it is alinost alone, something may be done by treating the matter in a broad popular way. Jo we cannot aduress the country girts we can speak to jurymen. We have
tried to dispel that mawkish and most misplaced senried to dispel that mawhish andiost misplaced sensibility which so ofen bluns their perceplinns to the the heinousness of the crime, and the obvious practi cal truth, that the first bonds of society are imperilled hen we tamper with or disparage the sanctity of delations; and the first parental duty is the preserva ion of the life of one's offspring - a duty so fundanental and universal that even animal instunct imposes, 3ut las it come to this, that, in Christian and civilise :ngland, we hare to learn the most rudimental of moral lessons from the beasts of the field.
dHE IRISH ANGLICAN ESTABLISHMENT. To the Eailor of the Catholic Stondard.
Dear $\operatorname{Sir}-A s$ that lorrid abomination-that "Un
antiral wen," as the Times once forcibly designate antural wen," as the Times once forcibly designated
t-tine Irish Church, is about to undergo the ordeal o mblic opinion, preparatory, let us hope, to its fina
lestruction, 1 lhink you cannot occupy the columns of vur excellent paper to a greater advantage than i placing before the eyes of your readers the patent ini
quiries of that fons et origo of alf the evils of Ireland hich have existed all along as a scourge on he which have existed all along as a scourge on he in consenting to a union with her, did so on the under
standing of perfect equality. standing of perfect equality.
Trent
Henty-seven years ago the voice of the English plapere-spot ; and their will and intention was only set aside by the obstructive conduct of the irresponsible lurds. All the great statesmen of the clay have adi-
nitued the folly and danger of allowing the existence of that branch of the Anglican Church to stand as it whsurd and indefcnsible instilution existing in the cive ised worthe" Sydney Smith says of it: "These is no
aduse $l i k e ~ i t ~ i n ~ a l l ~ d i u r o p e . ~ i n ~ a l l ~ A s i a, ~ i n ~ a l l ~ t h e ~ d i s-~$ sovered ports of Africa, and in all we huve heard of Pimbuctoo. It is an error that requires 20,000 armed men tor its protection in time of peace; which cost French war, in spite of puffing and panting steamers,
will and mus! break out inte desperate rebellion ;" and will and must break out into desperale rebellion ;" and
further, "The monstrous state of the Catholic Church further, "The monstrous state of the Catholic Church in lreland will probably remain, till some monstrons I,ambeth and Fulharn are cursed by the affighted people."
Although this Moloch has had more victims sacri ficed to it than the wildest Munchansen Protestan ceived, yet it seems of hopeless 10 expect justice for Ireland from England; and the only way to interest
Jolin Du! in the matter is appeal to his most sensitive Joln Du!! 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 10 occupy Ireland with troups as if it were a hostile ior many yeats devoled to that service-I see the the first Monday of his return to a Sermon in favor o the Bishop why Hissions.' Now let John Bull just ask the
i 800,000
a converled a decent Irishman, anda button up his pocke at the mention of this palpable eheal. Either the
Establishment has been or the lrish Church Missions are, a humbug. To help him to a just conclusion, I
will favor hig "Bishops and Clerry" "The Property and Revenue" is valued at $£ 1,075,865$; the members of the Churel fices is to 852,064 ; and the distribution of the Bene nees is as. Tollows.: 41 with no members; 99 with less
than $20 ; 124$ with liss than $50 ; 160$ withtess than 100 204 with less thian $200 \cdot 286$ with less than 500.209 wihh less than. 1,$000 ; 139$ with less than 2,$000 ; 91$ with less than 5,$000 ; 12$ with more than 5,000 . Liet John further bear in mind that all the Propertyand Revenu nud if he has lyecome Protestant, and applied the 'Ca holic propeity of Engind for his ancion it is all magine good; but surely he cannot for one moment to remain ; and Irish nation will suffer such injustice Fould thoroughly despise certain that on re
Eliet us hope that, the. Committee for Religious und: complete with the: greatest and most cartefu
accuracy what they have promised-"A Statistical
Return from' every 'Parish in Ireland of the State of the Charch Property therein," and its maladministration or Protestant purposes, and then John Bull will
not dare refuse to listen to their appeal when he sees not dare refuse to listen to their appeal when he secs
the naked enormity of the abuse and the just and reasonable demand for its extinction. He must also be fally made to understand that this is not a question of Proteatantism, as there are more members of various ecis in reland who have no sympalhy with the Es Yours faithfully, members of that same.
J. D. D.

## lapham, Sept. 29, 1850

GREAT BRITAIN
We (Guardian) have been inforned that her Majesty has been gracionsly pleased to confer a pension of architect.
The Prince of Wales is ordered by the state physi-
cians to Nicc, for the benefit of his health, which incians to Nice, for the
dicates consumpion.
On the assembling of Parliament, it is the intention of Buron Rollischild to take his seat in the House of der that the house may adopt some measure with a jew of finally
An inquiry took place last weck before the Bishop of Exter relative to the opininns which the lev. Mr. Pryune, the incumbent of St. Flured, is charred
with holding on confession and absolution. The proeedings were very yoluminous. At the conclusion without blame.
The Alorning Iferald announces that Dr. Sumner the Protestant Arehbishop of Canterbury has issued his precejn to the members of convocation to assemble on
Frida, the 12 th of November, and tads that " 1 he eremions are been made by the High ress-au event which has not laken place since 1717, thich time, the Upper Honse being engraged about he writings of Bishop Hoadley, the crown interposed, close." The convocation will assemble at two $0^{\circ}$ clock in the Chapter-luouse of St. Paul's, whenl, after hearing the writ convoking the assembly, amd the returns
of the Lower Holise read, they will pruceed to the ca-
 which both houses will iuljourn to the Jernsalem Chamber, Westminster, when petitions will be pre-
ented. What further proceedings may take place it rmains to be scen.
The Army, Nave, and Police Foncrs.-A parliamentary paper has just appeared, counining an abstract of a return of ail ranks of the regular army on
home or foreigu service, from $1 \$ 35$ to 1852 inclusive. Similar returns are also, included of the royal nary, the coast grata, the enrol'ed police bothe of Bugliand and
Ireland. The regular forces for $1851-2$ imount to os, ild (exelusive of troops in the service of the Eas hatia company), being 59,598 for home service, ind
39,116 for the colonies. Tolal of the orduanc curps, 14,200 , of which 8,588 are at home, 5,612
in the colonies. Militia stalf, 715 . Volunteer not yet returned. Enwolled pensioners 1 S , 504 , wh which vy (men and boys) 28,000 . Marines, 11,000 . Police every kind, 160, , 754 . Thtal navy, 39,000 . Grand to 1847 shows the highest amount, its grand total being $19,639$.
Fontif
contifications.-The Master-General of the ort it a proper state of defence, and stronryly fortified herefore, a large number of guns of heavy calibre wif be sent from here for that purpose. This undertaking
will cost the country at least $x 60,000$.-Kentish Mercury. st conaias a renti.-The Yorkshareman of saturday delivered in that city, from which we take the follow ng sertences verbatim et chicration:-"My follownsulted by the Priestion he day is coming when taly shall rise and repay the rige of the people they will have the blood of the, Romis Priesthood to efface the enormaties of the Church of Rom in my Country
Cerin Murder.-Our Turiff correspondent, writin ie, is now in custody of the Turif police lafia Mr Ken nother's honse at Hollymill, in the parish of King Ed ward (not being in a fit state to be removed to jail), on charge of child murder and concen ment of pregnany. She was servant to Mr. Barclay, farmer, Yonder-oth- It is said she has confessed she hrew the infan mother went the following morning to see if any pari of it remained, but, horrible to relate, she found the Greedy animals had eaten up the child, bones and all ter is under investigation by the authorities.' The crime of child murder seems to be greatly. on the ceiving adequate punishment. - Banff Journal.
Jane Johnson, a married woman of Galashiels, has been tried al Jedburgh Circuit court of Justiciary for prosence of another child
At an inquest just held in Leeds, the following fearassented to as probable by the surmeon, "That ther were, as near as could be calculated, about three hundred childrcn put to dealth, 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 Al H said, are never,
At Hull, last week, a married woman was marrie a religious England, too! The AntiePagal kingdom
In ar excellence
THE: Crolera.-Communications on the subject o cholera have passed between the Board of Health an
Coliege of Physicians and the Secretary of State for th Home Department. It is now arranged that all medi cal questions relating to cholera and other epidemic 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 poit was presented for approval ; it.js intend.

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Monirenl, Oct, 1852.
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 anee of the sane. He wishes to statc that he has now purchased his present place, where he hass built a harge Dye Honse,
and us he has fitted it up by Stean on the best Annericant


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whele munthis, and no longer.

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