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THE IDEAS OF A CATHOLIC Franslated from the French of Abee Martinet, for the ca.-adnetation necessaky to tue mefenders of
 to catho
RIGBts.
In explaining our viers on the part which God wishes men to play in the great events which are forthconing, we have addressed ourselves to al, for ail are called to lend a hand in these thangs, hose yes, aspire to
Teet us remenber that, when Giod will do great things, it is to the weakest, and the most lowly that he addresses himself, to the end that no plesh should
floyy in his siglit, (I. Cor., I., 29.) What then? slory in his sight (I. Cor., I., 29.) What then?
II warns us that He weill not give His glory to IIe rarns us that IFe will not give His giory to
enother (Issias slviii., 11.) enothicr (Isaia
che deeree.
He lores, it is true, to glorify them who glorify fiim, but He covers with ignominy those who des pise Hinh, so far as to require for their services the glory which comes from men. With such a master, We are sure of losing nothing; He promises, eve in his inge, an hundred-101d remuneration for whatso ever is given up for his sake, but above all rie would
thave us abandon ourselves. Whoever, not confid ing in this promise, seeks only in the divine cause ins in this promise, secks onl in the himself, will
the means of attaining distinction for himser rhie means of attaining distuaction for himselt, wili ewn destruction still more than that of religion.
The idolatry of names, so natural to human reliions whichl live only by the breath of man, is so con trary to true religion, that God cannot endure it.This is of the utmost inportance, and addresses itself to all, but especially to that nation which is the most sulbect to this sin, although the multitude of it STeat names sho

Not to speak of her archangels recently cast down for liaving too eagerly inhaled the incense whicl ought to ascend to God alone, had not the France of the last century contracted the habit of saying at erery turn: The religion, the Catholicity of our Bos-
suet? Now this mode of speaking, though being at suet? Now this mode of speaking, though sight, nothing more than a just tribute of homfirst sight, nothing more than a just tribute of hom-
age to one of the greatest names that France has siven to the Churcli, nerertheless involves a capita error. This tine enemy perceived; he sought in the
works of the Bishop of Meaux that which, at a moment of general excitement, the great man had had zhe misfortume to add to Universal Catholicism; he round it, and thenceforward France learned, to her icity, and the Carbolicity of Bossuet.
God will be paramount in religion; it follows, herefore, that men must vanish. All must assist a the inauguration of the great King; butino man is to take part therein untid such time as God calls him irom darkness into light. Each ought to bring wit inim whatever power be may bare. That powen, the word, omnipotent, based on faith and lore, omnipotent with
srace and truth.
srace and truth.
Let him whose word is limited to the domestic circle become the apostle of that circle; the world is made up of families. Let him whose roice may The opposing puess weighs down the world with The opposing press weighs down the world with taily increasing darkness; the religions pres
dispel the clouds by leting in foods of light.
dispel the clouds by leting in noovs of hight.
Let them not be discouraged by the magnitude of the evil, or the power of error. Error has no power but in the absence of truth, to whichall power has been given. Light moves more rapidly than shadows. The fiame of a taper triumphis over leagues of darkness.
Let us aldress to all the language suitable to all roportion of charity. When we come to speak of ulers, to charity let us add respect. God wills it and so do order, interest, and national honor. It is a sad way to raise ourselves belore Europe, to de-
grade those whom she regards as our head! Will grade thase whom she regards as our head! Will
tleey be stronger for good, when we have taken from them the little confidence which they enjoyed. They are oniy working for themselves, it is said. Well
they are only doing what any man who is surrounded they are only doing what any man who is surrounded
by enemies, ourht to do-they are thinking of de by enemies, ought
fending themselves.
Let us praise whatever is praiseworthy, and censure what is reprehensible, but all with moderation; perhaps we may then find less to censure. Let us tholic governments that it is indispensably necessary thonic governments that it is indispensably necessary
to do away with the fatal negation, and to Catholic governments that they must be more and more Ca tholic, and in the truest sense of the word.

We may, doubtless, be aisked: Where are the
Catholic governments? Catholic governments atholic
Except in a case of revolutionary outbreak,, -a species of jaundice wherein a vicious and extravasated lumor impresses its color on the whole social system the government is the expression-more or less ninistration which would declare itself hostile to the opinion of the great mass of the people, could only ustain itself by violence, and would soon die the death common to all violent governments.
Such being the case, there is but one way to give rolers a direction truly Catholic, and that is, to Ca tholicize that public opinion which they are to ex-
press in their acts. So long as the public opinion press not been prepared, it would be idle to expect from sas not been prepared, it would be ide to expect from
statesmen demonstrations of Catholicism which would condemn the majority of minds who think in public (and it is only they whom governments heed), and atholics cannot exercise
We shall not say, then, to the clergy and to the zealous defenders of Catholicity, what was said to them, fifteen years ago, by a voice of power, and what is still repeated by voices, happily not so powerful: Leave to itself a political society which is dissolving and dying, rejecting all religious influence, break down the barriers which an oppressive power opposes to the exercise of your rights; keep together, notsithstanding its prohibitions; choose your spiritual
chiefs, and invincibly refuse the nominees of the state.* chiefs, and invincibly refuse the nominees of the state.
If we hare but little love for dynastic devotion in If we hare but little love for dynastic devotion in
body which ought to be devoted but to God and to a body which ought to be devoted but to God and to bumanity, we liave still less inclination for revolu-
tionary tendencies. We know that the priesthood tonary tendencies. We know that the priesthood must survire all revolutions, but we also believe that
God would justly abandon to revolutionary torments, he clergy which rould invoie them to its aid. To eliver thenselves from-its slackles, the priestioo as received from God a weapon much more power ful and ininitely less perilous than the sword of re-
bellion, ever ready to rebound on those who have the imprudence to place it in the liands of the people. This weapon, we have said before, but cannot say too often, is the word.
If we had the right, which no ove has less than we, o offer an advice to Catholics, both elergy and laity, we would say to them: "Remember that you
re the distiples of Him who quencheth not the smoking flax, and who has promised the conquest of the
vorld to faith armed with meekness and patience. You have a safe and sure may which retard your motions and would even put you down, if that were possible, or urged on by some
powerful adversary,-it is to undermine the ideas powerful adversary,-it is to undermine the ideas
which are their sumport. Do what your Dirine Maswhich are their support. Do what your Dirine Mas-
ter told you:-" Go, teach; do it weith all patience ter told you:-" Go, teach; do
and doctrine" (2 Tim., iv., 2.)
and doctrine" ( 2 Tim., iv., 2.)
The positions which you would bave without, gai hem first in men's minds. It would be both impru dent and dangerous to resume publicly the esercis certain rigats wich opinon, still more han law pinion, and hrough it law Josus Christ has no piven you the power, which le did not eren use himself, of constraining unjust minds; but he has given you the far greater pover of bringing minds under you the far greater
the yoke of justice
Demonstrate to the public what you yourselves ee, that Catholic liberties, rights, and interests, are not, as may be supposed, the liberties, rights, and interests of a section, or of a party, but the liberties, the rights, the interests of all the friends of order, and can only displease the small number of wretches who desire no other freedom than that of destrofing society with themselres. When the public siall What you see, it will do as you would hare it. It is only within the last two or three years that
you have made use of the press, or acted on nublic you have made use of the press, or acted on public opinion; why should you be surprised that the latter
still ofiers some resistance? Leave the Catholic word to make its way. Instead of going up lond and angry to people in power, which was necessary, at he outset, in order to fix attention and establish oble independence, let it circulate familiarly throug prinlting of what gratifes the mind, it will soon ave either rined over or neitralized the indifierent and secured for the rood cause those who are only hostile to it througlh prejudice. You know it has already made many conquests, aided mainly by the already made many conquests, aided mainiy
violence and acrimony of the enemy's abuse.
Light is the universal agent; allthings wer mad iny it, and without it nothing was made. That still subsist if the light had not come to preside ore its unravelling.

De Lamennais, Des Progres de la Revolution, de. p. 280

Jt is the same in the social order. Minds will never cease to clash together in darkness, to do and
to undo, to demolish and construct, so lone as the sun shines not. To overcome the antipathy of heterogeneous elements, all means must be tried; ink gold, human blood, all slall be employed to bind up ruth and error, religion and impiety, virtue and vice, submission to authority and the right of insurrection. This work of fusion shall only cease when sociecty,
reduced to the state of atomic dust, shall Aly away reduced to the state of atomic dust, shall lly away See wing of the tempest.
See that this claos is penetrated by the evangelical light, which cannot without a crime, be hid under a bushel, and you shall see order spring up without
noise, without a shock, without riolence; God Himself, will act by the law of affinity, conducting minds from end to end, that is to say, from truth to goodess by the force of conviction, imposing on the will The majority of minds are still too weak.
nood of light of minds are stil too weak to bear a.flood of light descending from heaven; temper its
radiance by bringing it through human mediunns presenting it such asit is found in the books, and in the laws of men. There are truths every where; the champions of error only prevail by means of some rue principles which they pervert to suit their pur-
ose. Take hold of these principles, for every truth elongs to those who are in possession of the whole ruth.
They will, perchance, object to your speaking of he divine right. Well; speak, then, of the natura right, the public rigbt, the civil right, which are but he humnn form of the divinc right. The form is or
mall importance, provided we have the substance. mall iuportance, provided we have the substance. They are on their guard against the religious word,
which they call, priestcraft. Let us, then, speak Which they call, priestcraft. Let us, then, speak
eason-philosophy; it is we alone who have reason complete, and philosoply which is never short on the ost dificult questions of social order.
Wh, then, should not Catholics succeed, if to own soul. (St. Lule sxi., 19), they join the labor Which sous (Suke ski, 19), they join the labo which gives possession of the world, the labor of an appearance of slowness which discourages only the weak. Have they not, like others, freedon to write on all, except questions of a secondary order, from which it is good to abstain? It is necessary to lay the foundations of societry before we come to the cope-s
last.
Pat

Patience then ! we would say 10 those who are not disposed to wait. 'The ablest masters of the vord emploged three centuries in the restoration of the
 al city, Peter and Paul had chosen to erect a pulpi The Vatican, and plant the cross on the altar of Jupiter-Stator! Your task is infinitely less labo-
rious; you labor on a soil which is wholly Catholic. Work without ceasing! we would say to thos who expect all from tine which does but destroy. to them. Who can speak to the better best speak to whom. Wod tas can speak to them belter than you ou who has two coats sell one to procure limsel the sword which prevails over all others-a pen!

ASTORAL LETTER OF THE MOST REV DR. CULLEN, CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOL (Abridg
(Abnged from the Tablet.)
see, archmishop of gov and of the apostolic SEE, ARCHMISHOP OF DUDLLN, PRMMATE OF MELAND
DELEGATE OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE, AND ADMINSTL tor of armagh, to the clergy of the pioces of DUblin.
Never was there an eulogy pronounced on any human being so highly merited as that which the lips of Elizabeth pronounced on the faith of Mary-
Blessed art thou that hast believed, because those hings shall be accomplished that are spoken to thee by Lhord."-工uke i., 45 . Zacchary, the High Priest of the Lord, staggered and wavered at the
announcement of a miracle which had its precedent in the history of his race-in the family of the father of the faithful. But the most stupendous of all miracles, and the most transcendent of all mysteries, Mary's understanding as prompt and une aisent of the generous devotion of her will. "Behold as he generous devotion handmaid of the Lord, "Behold the cording to thy word."-Luke i., 38 . And surel were we to seek a living symbol or personification of Faith, it would be mary gazing on the babe a
Bethlehem, in the noiseless rapture of adoration, re cognising the traits of infinite power and majesty where the human eye can discover nought but the destitution, or pressing him with more tender emotion
to her breast as the treasure that was to rancum the vorld, as slie traverses the desert in her fight to
Egypt, or standing in the shadow of the cross, hes pale brow sprinkled with the blood of its victim, ex ressing in her look of agony the supernatural ntensity which Faith gives to the throes of ber mai ernal anguish.
And as this holy Faith was the source and fommain of all other virtues by which the character of Mary ras alorned, so it is in erery Christian the principh and root of all justice. It matters not how speciou and brilliant in the eyes of men other qualities may appear-they are not entitled to the name of Ciriss-
in virtues, unless they spring from Faith, without inn virtues, unless they spring from
which it is impossible to please God.
Specially favored as our people have been by merciful Providence with that primary and specia virtue, "rich in Failh," to use the language of St ames, though poor in all that regards the possession of this world, we have, Rev. brethren, but too many painful proofs of the organised conspiracy which ha he necessity of the closest this treasure, to question igilance to gilance to guard it from the insidious attacks of it
 characteristic zeal, firmness, and prudence, it will it: necessary rather to increase than to relax your exer ions against its future efforts. The name of tha ricked spirit is legion, its forms are as numerons a its malice is untiring; and the tenacity with which No sold unfortunate victims is persevering and fatal nfortunar has it been expelled fom the sond of er pirits more wicked than itself; substituting for the boly progeny of Faith every vice by which relieion an be desecrated and dishonored, and morality out raged. As it is against the rising generation that the efforts of proselytism are principally directed, and ducation is the instrument by which it secks to ac complish its unholy object, you will, Rev. brethre continue to watcls over that most important portion olicitule he Clarist, with your wonted charity an hat saluthey to gire to their educational trainit notion of direction which may combine the fre drancernent of the pupil For this purne it most desirable that puph nent to the poor schools that are under the carc of the Christian Brotlers, and the many evcelent con nemities of ladies with which this city ane come chools in which, whilst secular knowledre is aumi ably imparted, the strongest and most silutary rel lous impressions are made upon the tender mind The Brothers of St. Vincent and the sereral pious Confraternities of the Claristian Doctrine will, with out doubt, gire you invaluable assistance in proriditi or the wants of youth, and preserving them from danger; and I need scarcely add, that the service endered erery day in this respect by the Ladies Association of Charity of St. Vincent, are above al praise. Their pions solicitude, their zealous labors, and their unbounded charity, will bring down blessings upon themselves and their families, whilst at the sams ime they will be a source of edification to all, and a fromg proof of the advantages which society derive
freligion. Whilst availing your
Whist availing yourselves of these aids, you wil not omit to instruct the parents, that it is a duty on their part, whichadmits of no compromise whatsoves any schiools or institutions, where their Faith or inorals may be grierously entangered.
And if this obligation presses with indispensibl rigor on the destitute and famishing, assuredly it can and the prosperous, who have no such temptation to encounter-na such ples to offer, but temptition would be aggrarated by the additional circumstanc scandal.
The awful and heartrending consequences with mich Divine justice so frequently punishes the rests of hised parent for betraying the eternai int. tomporal adrata on account of some precarions require commentary or observation. To sa othing of our excellent existing schools and colleges, the establishment of a Catholic University, for whie we are now making all the necessary preparatory arrangements, an institution so strongly recommende o us by the Father of the Faithful-suggested by his wisdom, and consecrated by his benediction-a institution which has found in your enlightened zea o pathy of so large a portion of the Cliristian world, as it will continue to be sustained by its patrono and assistance, and which has for its Rector one of the most accomplished scholars and profound Dipines of the age in which we live, whose merits are only

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

brought forward more prominently by the persecu-
tions to which te is subjected, and under which he tions to which he is subjected, and under which he deserves our sympathy and support-nust soon de-
prive of every pretext those whiose conduct on this pive of every pretext those whese condions of expe-
point has been governed by the suggestion point has been governed by the suggestions of expe Crod, rather than by tie principles of duty and Faith. As works hostile to religion and morality, perverting the judgenent by the falsest, but not unfrequently the most specious sophistry, whilst pretending to enJighten it, or influencing the passions by the most a faidhful picture of life and nature, form one of the most fatal and widely-difused means employed by ahe demon for the destruction of souls, it will be the
iuperative duty both of parents and Pastors to preimperative duty both of parents and Pastors to pre$v e n t$, as far as their influence exlends, he reading
and circulation of all such pernicious books. On the and circulation of all such pernicions we greatly recommend the perusal of other hand, we greatly recommend the pal pious works, and the zealous patronage and support of these parochial libraries, throug whose agency such iucalculable good has been hither-
to etfected. Thus Faith, like all other virtues, to effected. Thus Faith, like all other virtues, requites our co-operation in defending it from the the means by which it may be rendered more operathe means by which it may be rendered more opera-
tive and lively; and thas we, too, according to the measure of grace given to us, shall imitate, though at cterishius and cultivatiug with assiduous care that

The virtue of hope was not less resplendent in Mary than the heroic Faith from which it sprung. Neither when she beard the terrific prophecy which caused her heart to ache, and her future life, nor when the tyrant's sword was suspended above the head of her Dirine Child, and she was obliged to become a fugitive and an ex-
ile, nor when overwheloned with sorrow for having ile, nor when overwhelned with sorrow for having
lost Him for the space of three days, nor when suflost Him for the space of three days, nor when sutfering the agony of her martyrdom on Cavalry, did it cease for a moment to burn with its wonted ardou: and energy in her confding soul, dissipating every
doubt, sustaining every shocl and pang, and braving very danger. As Chist was first to suffer and then to enter into His glory, so it was with Mary, so it
was with His Apostles and Saiuts, so it is at present was with His Aposiles and Saiuts, so it is at present
with ⿴is special farorites, and so it shall be to the onsimmaticn of the fer, then, in this world, so far from being a cause of
deepondency, furaishes one of the surest grounds of deepondency, furmishes one of the surest and consolation will respect to eternal life, for he Ciospel itself proclains it as one of the marks of election-"Dessed are they that moum,
siall be conforted."
This is a lesson which we cannot, Rev. Brethren, frequently repeat to a people, one of the most alicted on the face of the earth, but which in the dorable designs of our Hearenly Father, is destined he fernace into which it has been cast.
hs to the trials of the Church, they are but the petades of her triumphs. The storms of persecution will only serve to reveal her unconquerable
streagth and imjesty; the attacks of the scribes and learued of this world to display her wistom; the conf: of the licentious to demonstrate ber holiness; whitse the fiercest and most powerful of her adveraries will be seea changed into ber roluntary capanly, that they have known her too late, that they have loved her too late, as ready to pour forth their shod in testimony of her truth, as they will be found ealous and devoted in dedicating all their talents and energes, their labors and their hef to the pronnotion Iher ylory and the extension of her empire.
The charity of Mary, vieved with respect to as firs transeends that of all creatures, as lier sanctity and waternity raised her above them in dignity and rank. But it may be more practical and apropriate
to censider it at present in reference to its second ranch-the exercise of fraterual love. And surely, next to that of her Divine Son, never was there a aodel of fraternal charity so perfect, and at the same
dame so enninently practical as that of Mary. From is aweet and gente esercise in social hie, so gene yons, so condescending, so delicate in anticinating the
waints and wishes of others, as in the visit to Elizabetit aud the narriage feast of Cana; to ler uncomjaininy and unresenting meekness, when sharing, a hitions inticted on her Divine Son, and the las thapentous act of heroic sacrifice, when ofiering up Ilis the on the hill of Calvary for the salration of
ane: thit example of Mary is fraught with the most valuable instruction in the various incidents and scenes of buman life which may require the exereise of
this virtue. Let then that exalted, but at the same Lime most amiable and sweetly-attractive example
arre as a light to enkindle the flame of charity in our astasts, as well as to direct us in its exercise on sery accasion that may call for its practice, but par wetaly in compassionating and relieving the wants
mail miseries of the suffering members of Jesus Cirist. One of the most efficient means of accomphishag this great duty will be found in the perseverbastitutions, which shed such a lustre not ouly on thi diocese, but the entire Church of God, showing th
oreative power of Catholic charity in the midst of porerty and suffering, striking the stranger with sur prise and adniration, and filling the heart of your of churcy aud giver of all good gifts for raising up such beneficent and prot aflicted pential resources for his faithfal but afflicted people, at a period when they
were most required. The grace of our
all.-Amen.
Culien, Archbishop of Dublin,

Haring briefly referred in this Pastoral to educaion, I am bappy to be able to communicate to you lev. Brethren, on this occasion, a letter on that subject with which our distinguished countryman the tolic. See, honored me, in the name and with the approbation of the first National Syinod of the great Baltimore. The importance of this document canno be too highly appreciated, It carries with it the
sanction and authority of a most numerous council sanction and aulhority of a most numerous council deliberating on, and providing for, the destinies of the
Clurch under the inlluence of the Holy Glost: It expresses the sentiments of six Archbishops an twenty-six Bishops, Prelates of eminent piety and learning, whose A postolic labors, shedding lustre upon our holy religion, are preparing glorious triumphs fo
it in the vast regions of the West. These Prelates it in the vast regions of the West. . These. Prelates,
spealing from experience of the past, confirm to us speaking from experience of that what is called mixed education, or education wilhout religion, has been to thousands of Catho
ruin.

The arguments and facts that are set forth in this letter camot fail to impress on our minds the importtruly religious spirit. Snares are now laid on every side for those little ones, and the rilest arts are often employed to seduce them from the Faith of their fathers; and to entail upon thcir souls the guilt of apostacy. Catholics, who repudiate everything con
trary to charity and justice, cannot retaliate b interfering with children who do not belong to their Cliurch, or attenpting to gain them by bribes or proshould be whilst we respect the rights of othem per rert or lead to poisonous pastures the tender lambs of our fold. No sacrifice is to be spared to give those little ones of Jesus Christ a truly religious education based on the doctrines of the holy Catholic Church out of which there is no salvation. Such an education will make them useful meinbers of society, good and faithful subjects of tie realm, ardent lovers of their country, and, what is infinitely more important
it will be the means of preserving their Faich, an providing for the salvation of their inmortal souls.
The following is an accurate copy of the letter te To his Gruce the Mosl Rev. Paul Cullen, Arc
Armagh, Primaie of all Ireland.
My dear Lord-I have the honor of communicat ing to the Prelates of the National Council now assembled ia this eity, the letter of your Grace in date of 19th April, expressing your thanks and acknowledgments to them for haring encouraged by to collect contributions in the United States for the erection of a Catholic University in Ireland. The Fathers of the Council liare clarged me to expres to your Grace their deep sympatily with the Irish
Hierarchy in the great struggle in which they are engaged to reserve growing youth from religiou ndiference and from the percious emors whic videly prevall. Our own experience of the result rious influences, convinces us that it fosters a latituginarian spirit, aud leares youth exposed to the iolence of their passions, without moral restram The childsen of Catholic parents who frequent the revails, insensibly inbibe the errors of their teachers, who, in affecting to avoid distinctive doctrines, sap the foundations of Faith, and dispose their pupils to indulge religious indifference. Since this happened in schools in which all interfercuce with the religious forbidulen by lar, the danger is manifestly greater where there is no such prorision. Besitles this consideration, the restraints and influences which ar shesse ry to preserve the morals of youts enforce the prisciples of human action, and aid by ler institutions the fraity of our nature. To this system of proniscuous education we do not hesitate to ascribe the loss of Faith and morals on the part of thonsands in this the consolation of their parents and the ornaments of the consolat
the Church.
We rejoice, then, that the Irish Bishops, under the gudance of your Grace, and he encouraging patron-
age of the Holy See, are determined to guard the youth of their country against the dangers inherent ing the many diffeulties which must be encountered in the great undertaking, we trust in the good provi-
dence of God that they will succeed in establishing Catholic Unwersity. Uur prayers shall be oflered to the Father of Lights, that He may crown your
eflorts and those of your colleagues, and cnable you efforts and those of your colleagues, and canable you to preserve the youth and people of your charge ontanination of destructive errors. The Fait transmittcd fron the days of your great Apostle distinguishing characteristic. May it shine, with undiminished lustre, and continue to be a beacon lighlit to direct the wandering and tempest-tossed children of error to the haven of salvation !
It is a great consolation for us to know that the eader of the Trish people in this contest is alike dis inguished by moderation and firmness, and unites the nillness of a De Sales with the unbending zeal of an
Ambrose and a Basil. The chairs of Malachy and of aurence may well disuute the honor of heing occuied by so worthy a successor of these sainted Pre ates.
I deen it a bigh honor to be the organ of the Council in expressing these sentinents, to which I
shall barely add the renewed assurates of deroted

## fiend and brother in Clirist

$\dagger$ Francis Patrick Kenrici,
Archbishop of Baltimore, and
Delegate of the Apostolic
Read and ap
IRISH INTELIIGENCE.
THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY-THE BISHOP We (Tablef) have much pleasume in publishing the
following letter from his Lortship the Bishop of llefollowin:
verley:

Rev. dear Sir- York, 2sth July, 1852. umble subscription of presenting to you my poor Ireland, I am quite unable to express the feeling of delight with which I contemplate the completion o 2 work so glorious to the cause of Catholicity, so imperatively called for in this kinglom at the present day, and whose incaloulable blessillgs will be difused
ver, and pervade all the rauks of Cathutic society in over, and
this land.
"In the erection, and in the efficiently carrying out of this projected University, all the Cutholics of the Batholic Clergy, of every grade, in this empire, must,
Cowere, feel especially intered however, feel especially imterested in ure completion
of this great work; as it is evidenly, of all means, the ne best adapted o secure the soundness of the Faith, body.
"I cannot doubt of the correctness of the view I
"ake of this projected Catholic University, when I see take of this projected Catholic University, when I see he assembled Calkolic Hierarehy of Ireland; when is equally taken by the Cathone hrerarchy of Engversity has not only emanated from the Supsemo
Pontif of the Church of God, but has again aud agnin eceived his special encouraging sanction, and his sarmest Apostolical benedictions.
"Sincerely wishing, and fervently praying that your zealous untiring efforts in so great and good a
cause may be crowned with perfect success, 1 am , Rev. dear Sir, truly yours in Chrish

## Rev. Francis MrGinity

the sixmilebridge tragedy From the Tablet of Augu
The inquiry into the recent tragic occurreace at Six-
milebridge commenced on Tuestay last, before Mat. milebridge commenced on Tuestlay last, before Mat.
Canny, Esq., coroner for the district. The hour fixed Canny, Esq., coroner for the district. The hour fised or the opening of the proceedings was ten o clock,
but one of the unhappy victims, named Frawley, haring died since the jury were empanuelled, they, accompanied by the coroner, proceeded on Tuesday morning to the churchyard of Clonlohan, to have view
of the bods, where it was exhumed for the purpose, and it was noe velock before the examination of wit
uesses was entered upon. The Limerick Reporter
The Limerick Reporter says-"The inquiry comthat the government is determined to do what lies in its power to corer the atrocity of that unparalleled eed of blood, by making out a case against the peo-
ple. We found our belief on the fact that the crown solicitor for Limerick, Mr. Pat Murphy, is engaged on behalf of the soldiers-that the press in the inerest o
the government is doing all it can, by the basest means, to prejudge the case, by casting every imingin-
able odium on the people-that in order to makebelieve that the distriel is in a disaffected and rebellious condition, a quantity of soldiers have been ith five constables of
The town was very quiet. There was a total ance of a large police and; military force, the streets preseuted their ordinary aspect. Thee folice force dratied from the county Limerick; and of the military here were a troop of the 14th Eight Dragoons, two
companies of the 92 nd Higlanders, and three companies of the 47th, also the 8 th company of the 31st Regt. of Foot, under Captain Eager and Lieutenant
Hutton-the company charged with the murder. Col. Hutton-ihe company charged with the murder. Col
Barlow, of the 14 mh Regt. of Foot, has he command of Cappa Lodge, about 100 yards from the coutt-house. when the jury were re-called:-
On the bench with the cro
On the bencb with the crroner there were the fol-
owing magistrates:-Join O'Brien, R.M., Tulla; D. lowing magistrates:-Jomn O'Breen, R.M., Tulla;
B. Franks, M.M., Emis ; John L. Cronin, R.M., Kil
aloe ; Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart. ; Thos. Studdart, John Gabbet, Eyre Ievers, R. A. Studdat, Lsigrs.
Mr. C. B. Motony, of Einis, attended as cuober's
Mr. M. Manamara, Mr. J. Mrost, Mr. W. If. Mafrath, and Mr. J. O'Donnell, appeared as soticilors
for the prosecution, with Mr. I. Coffey, barrister:
Mr. M. Kenney, Mr. G. Walton, nad Mr. J. ElackM, appeared for Mr. Delmege, J. P. Murphy, solici-
Mr. Graydon, barister, and Mr. P. Mut Mr. John D. Fitzgerald

Id, M.P., was present, but toak The catholic Clergymen prosent were the Rev. Mr. Clune, P.P., Sixmilebridge; he Rev. Mr. Corbett,
P. P., Qain; the Rev. Mr. Furniss, P.P., Newmarlet ; Rev. Mr. Mnore, P.P., Thornund-gate; , He Rev. Dr.
O'Cunor, C.C., Mhomondbridge; the Rev. Mr. Magrith, C.C., Tulta; Rev. Mr. Cosprave, O.S.F.,
Limerick; and the Rev. Mr. Lynch, Pr.p., Rihnealy. The Coroner, nddressing the jury, sat that they
were met, in pursuance of an adjournment from the nind of last monll, to try how, when, and by what means Michael Connellan, Thonas Itan, James
Flabory, Michael Coleman, and James Casey, rame by thent deaths; and also in pursuance of an aldournand by what means Jeremiah Frays try cmand by his
death. He would request of the gemlemen on all sides 10 abstain from speech-makieg, and endeavor
coolf a and dispassionately to arrive at a just conclasion in this most important case.
the observations of the coroner, and ans order having
been macle to put all witnesses out of cout, the been macle to put all.
was proceeded with.
The Coroner then asked whether the professiona gentlemen present were willing that all the cases should be gone into together, as the evidence would be the same, he supposed, in each?
Mr. Coftey said, that if Mr. Delm

Mr. Blackall said he had no objection on the pat Mr. Delmage.
The Coroner then gave the six cases in charge.
Mr. J. C. Delmege, who, it was understood, was to be examined as a withess, was not leaving the court,
when he was called upon to do so. After some Mr. Delmege accordingly lefit the court.
Mr. Delmege, sen, who was sitting near his sot
A long discussion arose on the subject, Mr. Delmege expressing himself to the effect that it was a great hardship, as the professional gentlemen in the interest
of his son werc very patially instructed. Ile (Mr. of his son werc very paitially instructed. Me (Mr.
Delmege) knew all about it, and for that reason he thought he ought to be left where he was.
Mr. Coffey said that that was the ve
Mr. Delmege should leave the court.
Mit it a great hardship to ask once comply, but ho
Michael Canny sworn and examined by Mr. Cofley am a publican and broker; $I$ recollect therick; 22 ind of July last; about seven or eight o'elock on that morn-
ing I was watking up and down Mary-street in front iug I was walking up and down Mary-street in front
of my own house; when 1 reached Thonotd saw about half a score of men, women and childeen there were from five to six jaunting cars; the policeHouse; it was near this house the people were col lected; I spoke to two persons who wera looking out think, Larry Frost ; I saw a mane Jamed Goggin there him again; there was another person with him; ha him again; there was another person with him; ha
was "a lubberly" going fellow; ; heard his name was
Keane; Mr. Delmege next com ; has act Kene; Mr. Delmege uext came up; he was accura Mr. Gray on on submitted of sidie
ate had nothing to do with the aflair at Thomond Mr. Coffey considered the affair
beginning of a most sad transaction, which ; it was the duly to prode to the end. The soldiers were on th long car; they came off, and formed two deep on the
left hand side of the road; I heard directions given. Mr. Graydon objected to this exard directions given. Mr. Graydon objected to this examination. Witness-I heard Mr. Delnege give orders toload;
the directions were first given by him ; the soldier: the directions were first given by him; the soldier,
loaded when they got the word of command from the:s The Coroncr-May $[$ ask if you mean to charge
Mr. Delmeare, individualy, in this case? Mr. Delmege, individually, in this case?
Mr. Coffey-At present 1 camot say $w$ may be necessary to take in the transacion course have the facts elicited in evitence

## Examr. Delmege

Examinalion continued-This occurred within th Borough of Limerick; the officer also gave the wor
"fix bayonels;" after the bayonets were fixat "fix bayonels;" after the bayonets were fixed, the amm ready now, Sir;") I don't know the name of the
officer; Mr. Delmege hen said, "Go forward, get them out ;" the sergeant stepped forward and shool the door; a private stepped up, along with him an
gave the door three "punches" with the buit end his musket ; a woman came out and tolid him not break her door; she directed him to another place
where the door was opened for him without any force men that were inside came out ; the Frosts, to whon I had been peeviously speaking, were amongst tho
number; they went info the corered cals when the went out they wemt into the cored cars when they went out; Isaw arms in Mr. Delmege's hanla;
was pisol-like; whio at the Temperance Hall, man named Costello said somelhing to Mr . Delmer and Mr. Delmege presented the pistol to his breast give yon the contents of this."
Mr. Blackall sail ther
them allogether by surprisa; evidenco came upo: is to thesia matters, and it was absolutely nevecsary Mr. Kenny-I now pat it to my friends at the olle:
side if they mean to charge Mr. Deluege, for if so h has a clear right to be present.
Mr. Cofley-The ouly answer I can give is thas The I lave already griven.
The Coroner-Mr. Delmere is already charged by be present.
Mr. Delmege was then called into court.
Withess (in continuation)-Mr. Delmege also sii: to the mare, "You hat your election, my boys; w,
nust have ours now or blood for it",-(sensition)--1
saw arms also with the man whose name I leamed saw arms aiso with the man whose name I leamed ti
te Keane ; there was no riat or distubuace at Tho-mond-grete that day.
Cross-examined by Mr. Cragdon on the part of th
nilitary-I am a publican and broker ; 1 was a so dier previously, and was discharged from inl health;
weat to Thomond-gate that mornituy for my pleastre I am wot a voler; there were some small adlitions a slick in a man's havd; he hit it a gainst ding ; iromat It did not see siones hruwn that day, hor did Inear of the military feft.
 this is not the list time $I$ appeated as is witness agains
him ; there werc, I heard, sisteen or seventen voter int the huse; I cion't know that they were bronght
there by force, but I heard somelhing of it ; there wils rate; I have in Mary street belure l went il fellow" gpoke of was Mr. Henry Keane; when the military
were ordered to load there were a great many perpilo vere ordered to load there were a great many peompio
arond the Sociey House I I canot say how matry
handred ; on my solemn oalh, Mr. Delmeng did mior entrat the people to separate lest hama wida
doneff I was guite close to him to hear what he'd sal
did wow hat



Coliren, Arctbishop of
Primate of all Ireladial

To Mr. Coffey- I am a special isworn constable of
hhe borougho of Limerick, and a man whose character
 now on what character I am ; I can't say whethe there were one or two hundred persons present at
Thomondl-gate that morning; here is the certificate f my being a special constable (handing in the cer iffeate.)
The
together? Were there a hundred persons there Witness-There were, including soldiers and all.
Mr. Blackall-Were there two hundred? Mr. Blackall-Were there two hundred?
Witness-There might be two hundred. Witness-There might be two hundred.
The depositions were then read to, and acknowledged Ly, the witness, and he was bound over in the
usual lorm to prosecute at the next assizes at Enais. Jeremiah Tierney was next produced and examined by Mr. Cofley-I am a coach-driver; I recollect the
morning of the 22 nd July; I was engaged that mornto the Wellesley-bridge with a large car and four horses ; I had nineteen soldiers of the 31st Regiment with me; at the Wellesiey-bridge we were joned by
nore soldiers and people ; we went by the Ennis rond about two miles, when we met Mr. Keane ; I don' there was another gemleman wilh him on a car; Mr. Keane and Mr. Delmege had some conversation, and Mr. Delmege gave me orders to yeturn back; Mr.
Deimege was on a private car of his own, and he accompanied me back; we went to Thomond-gate : the the soldiers of no other resiment were with me; ionns; the men thell got on the car; the officer told hem to fall in ; after lalling in they rormed, and loaded, and fixed bajonels; the captain was the only
person I heard give the orders; Mr. Delmege was at the captain's side; the guns were capped there; 1 zext saw the soldiers go to a dour and endeavor to
break it in; they went to another door, where thete was no violence used as far as I saw, but one or two blows of a gun to the door; the door was opened imears; none of then got up on my car, as ji was oceu-
pied by the same farky of the military; 1 saw lwo officers there; they sal on the car with Mr. Delmege; conld not sny how many cars there were exclusive a large omnibus; there were soldiers besides those on here was no resistance made to the voters geting on the car; I did not see a blow struck; I did not see any stones thrown; there was $n \mathrm{n}$. rioting or tumult; there were some boys and woment there, but could not way; the police-barracks are only about two parclaes
from where we started ; he police sergeant was stand ing near the place, and if there had been any noise the police sergeant was there all the time; nolhing cecurred to occasion me fright or alaum; so far as inierrupting them in their duty, I saw nothing to ocra-
sion the soldiers to load; immediately after the nen yot up, on the cars we staried; Mr. Delmege gave mo
the orders to start; 1 was told leaving the office to inke his order ; the remaining miliary party stopped number of soldiers came wilth us all along; we con-
innued our journey milil we stopped at the end of this inved our journey until we stopped at the end of this
village near Mrs. Flannery's ; the soldiers on my car had their guns capped; after starting out of ThomondWight hand. Mr. Blackall objected, as Mr. Delmege was not Within hearmg the thme. Mr. Coftey-There are many concerned in this
nathe besides Mr. Delmege. told the man to take of the cap as the Whip might canse it to go off; the mazale of the mus-
set was it his time pointed towards me (laughter)-
ithe sergeant made him put down the hammer and the sergeant made him put down the hammer and
:am out the musket; I heard a soldier make an obsam out the musket; Thear
servation chuing the journey,
ro Mr. Gradon-
ween themselves they were speithing.
Mr. Graytun objected to the reception
of the observation used on the occasion.
Mr. Conley contended fur its lecality. The question was not only how six persotis came by their dealh,
tut whether there was malice propense ir, the case and this conld only be arrived at it
tence observations made previously.
dence.
Witness-l heard some one on the car sny he wish Whem to get some provecation to discharge thein fensation)-this occurred between Mr. ©harge- (great and the Cross of Cratioe; I don't know what part of
the car this was said from; I did not go beyond Flan:uery's; the military got of the cars there, and put on went io the front; the othe: portions of the troops fel in to the rear and sides of the cars; I lost sight of
them here; I saw no crowds or rioting there; I hear hhots fired after that ; somethiug between five and le minutes elapsed from the time they left me until I Cross I heard them
Cross-examined by Mr. Graydou-I am in the emsame position for twenty-two years; there were about 30 or 40 persons present at Thomond-gate; the num-
ber did not swell afterwards; I can't swear if the Shldicrs took the caps off the grons belore they lef cap on his musket leaving Thomond-gate; when
fejoined the party on the Ennis road weall went of rejoined the party on the Ennis road we all went of
together; my car was in front; I distinctly heard the
words used about provocation to discharge their pieces I am not sirre whether the word was "proction," them; I looked upun the observation as a joke at the time; when I spote to the soldier about the muzzle
of the musket being pointed to me, I am not sure Whether the eap was on the nipple; 1 l can swear that fifteen minutes did not elapse from the time the military got of my car until 1 heard the shots.
Cross-examined by Mr. Kenny-T did to Cross-examined by Mr. Kenny-T did not hear Mr.
Delmege give any orders; I heard him address the people andive any ordiers; inem to disperse quietiy; addranss the if Mr. Delmege asked the oforono get the charge drawn before leaving Thomond-gate; I know Canny,
the last winness; 1 did not see him on the occasion;
the could be there without my knowledge; if he were
standing near. Mr. Delmege all the time I think I
would have known him; ai the time the officer gave the orders to load he was in front; Mr. Delmege was
near him; Canny could not have been near them at hear him; Canyy could not have been near them al
the time or I would have seen him, but he might have
been convenient.
Re-examined by Mr. Coffey-The crowds might
have been within a perch of Mr. Delmege; Mr. Del-
mege had a pistol in his hand; Mr. Keane had one also. The Rev. Dr. O'Convor, of St. Munchin's, Limerick,
sworn and examined by Mr. Cofley-1 am a Roman Catholic Clergyman; I recollect Thursday, 22nd July,
I went to the Temperance Rooms; I happened to pass by about eight o'clock in the morning; the police barrack is opposite the house; before I went into the
Temperance Room I remarked the sergeant outside Temperance Room I remarked the sergeant outside
cleaning his boots and another policeman brushing cleaning his boots and another policeman brashing
his jacket ; I went up stairs; I saw some persons dows of the room commanded a view of the police barrack; they were tuot larricaded in any way; I beistance of the police barrack; 1 spoke to the people nside; if they seriously wished to go out there was
nobary to prevent them; when I weit here the door Was open; I asked them what they were about to do; they said they did not know; I asked them about vot-
ing for the Liberal candidates; they said they were entirely at the mercy of the landlords; they had no leases, and could be 1 urned out at a momen's notice.
Mr. Graydon-Surely, Mr. Coroner, we are not here to try the landlords. This has nothing whatever to do With the case. I beg gour pardon, it has. A requisi-
Mr. Coffuy
ion was issued for the military, and I call upon jou o produce it.
in inoutenan
lion upon the understanding of having it remented to
Cross-examined by Mr. Graydon-1 was asked 10 Oo to the Temperance Hall; they made no complain
one of being kept there; the purnose for which weut the the hall was to know whether they'd vote for
the liberal candidate; I intended if 1 could, by persuation, to get them to vole for the Liberal candidate 1 know how they would vote if left to themselves, voters could have called upon the police if they needMr protection.
ion for the military.
Some discussion
Some discussion arose as to the right of the parties
o take a copy of the document. No rule was made upon the
The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Watton-
The distance between Sixmilebridge and ThomondThe distance between Sixmilebridge and Thamond
gate is abotit eight miles; I ravelled it to-day ; it gate is about eight miles; I lravelled it
tonk me about an hour and a lafif to come.
Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas sworn-Produces the equisition presented to him as follows:-
«We, the nndersigned magistrates of the polling
districe, of Sixmilebiridge, mavistrates of the polling from information already received, that a large body
of freehoiders coming from the Limeriels side of the county are likely to be intercepted by a party organpoll, request purpose will be preventing the coming to the military for their protection on Thursday morning, the 2 nd iust, as the force quartered here is barely suffl-
ient 10 preserve order in the county of the town. Cars, if required, shall be provided for their convey-
ance. Given under our hands al Siximilebridge, this 20 th July, 1852.
"Jons C. Delmege, J. f.
"Jobn Gabetr, J. p.
"Jamer Butier, J. P. and D. L.
"James Creagh, J. P.
I am Assistant Adjutant-General of the Limerick distric1; 1 received this document from the general's
aide-de-camp; 1 communicated with General Fleming, showing him the document, and I received
instuctions to act upon it; the document was then instructions to act upon it; the document was then
sent to Dubin to the military sec.. where it was sent back to me again for the parpose of this inquiry:
clocument, I hink, was first handed to me on the $2 l$ s Mir. Delmege was with Captain Fleming when I firs got it I I cinnot say if I had any communication with
Mr. Delmege on the subject of his requisition; I gave the order for the mititary on the occasion [a copy of
the order prodnced]; there was no report made to me
on the sujuject, for it is not my department ; but there was a reproct made, a cot my of which I have.
Mr. Graydon-Well, if you polt it in as
dence we shall produce the report of the officer. Cross-examined by Mr. Graydon-A military force
under such circumslances must, at any cost, protect under such circumstances must, at any cost, protec
the parties they escort ; the escort is looked upon as a safeguardi, if officers or me mes permitited interference with parties committed to their care, I should feel it
my duty to prefer charges against, them, and they
might be tried br court-martial, that is, if they allowed might be tried by court-martial, that is, if they allowe
men under their safeguard to be injured; did they men under their safeguard to be injured ; did they
permit it, it would be a gross dereliction of duty; it is or a party commanding an escort to determine when it is necessary to resort to exiremes; here is no fixed
rule on libe subject: if the people were interfered with,
it is in the discretion of the commanding officers to is in the discretion of the commanding oficers
determine; but it here were a magisrate present it cases of energency soldiers possess the right of any olher sulject of the Queen 10 defend themselves;
overlnokiug instructions shows that in no case is a of hese is self-defence.
Cross-examined by Mr. Blackall- If the Cross-examined by Mr. Blackall-If the magistrate gave them whilst heir officer was present; if Mr.
Delmege gave orders to load it was obligatory on the fficer to give the order
Re-examined by Mr. Coffey-Circumstances might ing for the order of the oficer; it is clearly the daty it is the duty of the officer to gire orders to the soldiers what to do in the event of a threatened assault on the ranks, or in the apprehension of the ranks being bro-
ken: stones are of different sizes-one may be a pebble and another a paving stone; I should decidedy pick down the man who flung a paing-stone at me,
while I should not the man who flung the pebble; i while I should not the man who tlung the pebble; 1
certainly would not fire indiscriminately : after an
assiault made, and the ciowd flying, I would not think
a magistrate justified in firing on them; in all cases whagistrate jusuified in frimg on them; in all cases the orders of the offieer, and the officer should commanicate with the magistrate; it is usual, under or-
dinary circumstances to tell the men of by dimary circumstances, to tell the men of by sectuons,
and they fre by sections also; a soldier, alter firing, would, under ordinary circumstances, coromita a breach of military discipline if he re-loaded without orders it is the wore two sergeants with these forty-five men
of soldiers to take orders from the sergeant in the absence of commissioned officers.
To Mr. Blackall-It has been officially reported Major-General Fleming that Mr. Delmege gave no
orders to fire ; I have conversed with the officers ad some of the men, and they say they did not hear, nor do they believe Mr. Delmege gave any orders to fire.
To Mr. Graydon- Jt is a suldiers duty to resist to the last extremity being disarmed.
The examination of this withess having here confollowing morning.

## The proceertings were resumed this

The same magistrates and law agems as on the firs day were in attendance. The jury haviug answered - Heir names,
David Joln W,
duced. Before enterng., of Belvoir, was first I Mr. Coffey applied for the protection of the corn
for three witnesses, who had a reluctance to come or three witnesses, who had a reluctance to come for-
fard in consequence of threats unlered arainst them Mr. Delmege, sen. Mr. Delmege threatened to charg them with perjury.
Mr. Blackall
Delmege, denied and Mr. Kenny, on the part of Mr. the witnesses, and challenged proof of the assertion.
The suiject then dropped, Mre Wiject then dronpen, and
Mr. Wilson was examined by Mr. Cuftey-I was a magist tate of this county; I applied to be superseded
about he 130 l of Marcli hast, because I was about to oun act which I thought I onght not to do as a ma-
gistrate ; I remember the 22 nd of July last I I wa in the town on that morning, about cight o'clock
his was one of the polling disiricts of the conty, this was one of the polling districts of the connty; I
took an interest in the late election; I observed the demennor of the people that morning; I heard firing
that day; previous to the fring I, considering it to be a contested election, never saw people conduct thomselves more peaceably than they did; I have seen a great many contested elections; I recollect the con-
test in clare in 1823; my observation extends from 1813 up to the present; I Iheld the commission of the 1828; I was in the army for a short time; I was a commissioned officer for about four or five years; 1
did not observe with the people in the murning any sticks: there may have been, but 1 did not observe; previous to the firing I observed sticks; I. did not
think there was anything extruordinary jn the de-
meanor of the crovd and the meanor of the crowd and ine appearance of the sticks
from my own observation ; but from what I heard fiom a gentleman they did atiract my attention; we were on quiet; Mr. Gabbet1, a magistrate of the county, how matters were going on instine ; he said, "not very well; they're very much
nich use their oak sticks;" I immediately left the bench and went ont to the temporary police bar-
rack; this occurred, I should sny, about 12 o'clock somewhere, as far as my recollection serves, about three quarters of an hour before the firing, I got a car
drawn near the police batrack: I stepped up on it and addressed the people: I told them what I hat
heard from Mr. Gabbett-that they could not possibly do us a greater injury-that I looked upon the defeat of the Tory candidate as certain if they would only
preserve the peace, and $I$ declared that if they broke the peace 1 would leave the town, go to my home,
and not appear ngain during the electinn; they pro-
mised to preserve the peace, and $I$ called upon them mised to preserve the peace, and I called upos pro-
to give me a proof of it by giving up their sticks; they complied with my request, and handed me
sticks for a few minutes as fast as 1 cond seceive them; I handed them in to the police barrack; as
far as I could sce, mom man retained his stick, and onc man who attempted o teep it had it forcibly taken
from him by the crowd; after that I returied to the courthouse, and I was on the benchit while the polling
was going on; after my return the pollin was cov was going on; after my retum the polling was con-
dacted peaceably and quietly, there being merely cheer given when there was a vure for the Liberal
candidates, and a groan when for the others; I knew of no man being a prevented from voting, or attempted to be prevented, except one man; I saw that man
taken avay from three or four gentlenien coming into town; that man I followed into the house of a man named Halloran ; l brought him back and handed
him over to the custody of the gentlemen from whom he was taken; I saw that man polled aftervards; he
polled, Ithink, for Vandeleur and Firgerald; I Ieft he bench to see a man who voted for Colonel Vandeing the dock 1 heard at shot: before that shot was fred I did not see any voter struck; wpon my onih I
saw no man struck during the election: I saw blood upon a voter at the Liberal side, and he said he was
siruck by a man at the other; I considered it a moi peaceabiy conducted election, not only as compared with other elections but in itself; I was in the polling
place; 1 was in the village nad amongst the crowd fing 1 was not in the lower part of the honse ; I was

## where 0'Brien's house is

Mr. Wilson's examination was then suspended in
order to have a map of the locality proved, and put in
The map having been exhibited,
Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas, on
 elavation of the ground about the road through which the soldiers passed.
The Coroner-
and understand he jury have all seen the ground, slow it.
Mraydon also objected $: 0$ the reception of the man. Coffey-Why, it is an enlarged tracing from the Ordnance maps, and must be correct.
Mr. Joinn Ganley; C.E., was then produced-He nance survey, and afterwards checked by view and measurement of the ground; the map was a correct
representation of the town of Sixmilebridge; it was

To Mr. Graydon-1t is a mere plan, and is not is Mr. Graydon objected to the map as not showing Mr. Cofley contended for its reception.
A Juror-The jury are all familiar wilh the grnund.
Mr. Graydon-But do you Ahink, Mr. Coroner, that this man ought to be received?
everything, and if the jury, from their persomal
ledgrinow ledge, he satisfied witlit this tracing, it is in my minud
enton A Jaror-The better part of the jury are for almit-
ing the map. o position and distances on the map.
Examination of Mr. Wilson resumed-I see in this
 angle a litte in advarce of it; I frequently went near
the house in the course of the day; Idd not at any crowds in this lane through which the military and cars passed afterwards; there was a larse force nf
police in the village during the day; there was a stipendiary magistrate here, Mr. Cronin; there wete
miliary here, a company, of the 14 th, mader Captain
Dwyer; I know the police were not locked or prevented going through the streets ; 1 know there wern
police from O'Rrien's housc to Miss Wilson's: one party ras stationed under the windows, another ei time cout-house door, another at the temporary policer bar
rack, where I gave in the sticks, and a fourth at Thiss
Wilson's map) ; persons stationed at Miss Wilson's gate conld see ihe escort party pass by the permanent barack nt
Dr. Going's corner I presume there was a party of police stationed at the permanent barrack, but I tom: know it of my own knowledge; the military werr
drawn up in front of the courthouse; I believe there was a company there; there were police and military
at intervals between this and Miss Wilson's ; and in the morning I am aware there were police at the ?
manent barracks; I was in and out so frequenty I cannot say how long prevous oo the shots it was that of the time; I had a knowledge of what was going on from O'Brien's corner to Miss Wilson's ; the appeat
ince of the crowt between these two points was mos: ance of the crowd between these two points was mus
perfectly peaceable; I did not see a single breaeli the peace; upon my oath, 1 snw nothing like collearheard only one shot fireit, and another very quictily seen nothing to warrant any firing with loaded arms aner hearing the second shot fired 1 rushed dova the
steps, and 1 saw some soldiers coming ronnd the cor steps, and 1 saw some soldiers coming rond the
ner; in wiew of me at the time 1 save no tumul: tiot, no stones thrown; 1 hard a perfect wiew of village to O'Brien's hose ; 1 saw the military come
round the corner of the court-house; 1 saw some pegple fying, and 1 heard great shouting and cryithe some men ran towards the lordge up the Ennis roed
and some down towards Miss Wilson's, and some 10
 him charge.
A Juror-Do you mean you saw him load? Winess-ildo; the soldier had his musket tohis shoul
der, and fred towards the house opposite the lane there were peor, le belween that soldier and the houses, ppon my oath I did not see a stone thrown by the peopht
in that direction; I had my eye upon that spot \& place conceive must lave seen slone-throwing or riotimg one; after the soldier had fred I saw him lood again Is saw him put his hand to his panch and afterward, to the muzzlo of the gun, and is saw the men fire asain
I cannot say I saw him pat in a cartridge, lut I say him fire again in the same sirection; betreen the int
val of these two shots I did not see a sone throw appeared to me that a general panic had seized the perappeare they were ruming in and directions; I was in at
plery excited state; I called out to them for Gol's nak
very to stop firing: I saw another ant with remard to a man
at $0^{\prime}$ Brien's corner: 1 saw a young man ruming nit of the lane round
diers pursue him at the charner, and I saw haree was running when 1 saw the thrusts made at him
soldiers were running after him; 1 did not see ther these thrusts took effect
what became of that man; and some cars drew in opposite the colter that saw young Mr. Delmege get off, or stanct by the side Delmege, did you give orders to free $?=$ he said he did
not, that the soldiers fired without orders: 1 proceesten? round the conner of the conthonse, and there I ans
four bodies I ying jetween the dead and dying ( ponts
out the posion on the mother there were large slleams of blood flowing from the t",
dies; 1 knelt down by the first and endeavored' raise him; he appeared to be dead; 1 did not hacw
him; I hend his name was Caser ; the the ; l heard his hame was Casey: the man urow.
bad no signs of life; 1 returned very guichly in coinsequence of an observation made to me, and charget
 for what 1 say.
The exp!:-m
Sisamimalion continued-I went down the vilage Sfammation continued-1 went down the vilaqe
therwards; at he temporary barracks, where 1 putit: out to me by a policeman; there were twas thore; ;
think the name of tie party were Maher and Fay was told they woukd be here, but they are not. An application was here made to Mr. Cromin. Whes
resident magistrate in charge, for the production of
these men.
Mr. Cronin, R. M., was not aware, up to this mo-
ment, that Mr. Wilson lad any conversation with the police on the occasion.
Mi. O' Brien,, . M. Mulla, nuderionk that they
should be produced, and had the pnlice officers callee? into conrt to receive the necessary instructions. Mr. Wilson-I think it right to state that I mef, the
other day, the coumty inspector of constabularly for other day, the coumty inspector of constabularly for
Clare, and mentioned to him the circumstinces; he
assured me that all the men should be here, and l find assured me that all the me
that these two are not here.
The policemen referred to by Mr. Wijson wore then sent for to their respective stations, and
Mr. Wilson's.examination was proceeded with-i
saw the marls of the builet outside the jamb of the door: one of the policemen told me he was near being
shos; they also pointed out to me where a ball had Continued on sixthe page.)

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLLC CHRONICLE pubisished every fradiy. Aftrrnoon
At the Ofice, No. 3 McGuill Strect,

All communications to be addressed to the Edilor of The
We most earnestly request of our Subscribers to renit to
Office.
THE TROE WITNESS CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.
MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 27, 1852.
NEWS OF THE WEEK
The elections are orer. The Queen and family are gone a pleasuring, and the country is fast settling habits. Poltiticai news from England there is none even the politico-religious controversy which so long has bept the nation in lot water, has lost its charms and with the thermometer varying from $80^{\circ}$ to $90^{\circ}$ The opening of the Session is announced for the third The opening of
The sight of a real Synod of reat Catholic Bishops, meeting together to deliberate upon the afiairs of the Church, without asking the sanction of has roused to action the clergy of the government church, and elicited from the corpse of the state ostablishiment a series of convulsive spasins, bearing in the words of Dr . Wiberforce, "is to be awrakened Hussey, " can be no longer left dormant wibout se Hussey, " can be no longer left dormant without se clergy of the diocese of Eseter, " must be revired, and the chains which fetter the church must be stricken क) the fine words of the Protestant establishment to stach any importance to them. "Convocation shal not be revired" is the answer given by the people to the demands of the Anglican clergy, and the roice of the people is the louder, and will we obeye. Parla ment : some humble supplications to her MIajesty " to graut the roynh license, lhat Conrocation may pro-
eeed to business"-but the bluster will sink into silence; the humble supplication will be contemptu-
ousty refused-the long sufiering divines will quietly spparate, and the revial of Conrocation will be as far off as ever. The High Churchnen who are nov
clanouring for Convocation, Enowv this well; they know that there is uo danger of the crown granting their humble request, anu that the House of Com church, as by law established; and it is because they Howsed to cut their own threats, that they are solou in their demands for the knife. The re-assembly of Convocation would, as has been ably shown by Dr $\because$ It will cause great disappointment, or areat excite ment"-great disappointment, and much lauguter, it does nothing-great excitement, irreconcileable Low, Cburch party, if it does something. If Anglicans are wise, they will ponder well the reasons
siven by the Gorerament Prinate for refusing to use lis influence for the reviral of Conrocation and thank God that such a dangerous plaything is, by the wistom or
On our second page will be foumd a report of the
cuust on the bodies of the victims of the Sixmile ritge tragedy. We will refrain from any comment ipon the proceedings until such time as the whole vilence is before tie pubic. ivir. Demege, the devies haring given the orders to fire.
peared ivention of the Northern-powers, which pucrally pronounced an Morning Chronicle, is cenerally pronounced a forgery. The Univers treats Wing the existence of such a convention between the production of such a locument "would be the tapst ready means of bringing about the event which
it was inteulded to prevent"--the re-sstabtishment of the lereditary empire, in the person of Lovis Napoma woult, continues the Univers, "be increased Wy foreign oppasition, and many, who now hold aloof ay foreigners, and cry with the multitude-Let him ilhe conclusion of the same article, which bears the aspunture of M. Veuillot, the editor in chief of the vainst Estryand which it breathes-a splirit which it dieclares to be almost universal amongst Frenclimen, win iols upon Sugland, not only as their ancient
erevitary foc, as their most dangerous anilitary and minercial rival, but as the areht-enengy of Cathoiicity and as the great fomenter of heresy and revo-
intion on the continent:-



## 

The first session of the new Parliament was opened on Thursday the 19th, by lis Exicellency the Gover-
nor General. On Friday the Governor delivered the following speech O






The essimanded deficiency in the postal reverne has hot been
exceecle, ilthough reanly cxtendided accomodation has been
 hat beforo 1
axpenditure.
Anoher heary calamity has, however, I am grently con eern-

The importsnce of placing the currency of B. V. America




 In connexion wiih tiose works, and with the subject of



 has been repanedy pressel on the Gorericu
interested in the commerce of he Province.
Thie subject which has a material bearing on the prospecis
 deration.
I slatll






 sion, which is now commencing.














## 


 mhis mevil

 The Catholics of Upper Canada are going the
rightit way to work to obtain a redress of the griesantes under which they have long labored. A peti-
and tion, which has been approved of by his Lordslip the
Bistop of Troronto, pointing out tiie injustiec of the Bistop of Tcronto, pointing out the injustiee at tau
Scliool Laviv as it at present exists, has been adopted Scliool Lavr as it at present exists, has been adopted
by the Callolic Institute, napd is mow reeciving tie
signatures of the Catholice of the diocese. The
Toronto Mirror bas some very severe vemarks upon Toronto Mirror bas some very severe vemarks upon
Mr. Egerton Ryerson, the Superintendent of EdiMr. Egerton Ryerson, the superintendent of Edi-
cation for Upper Canada, and the great adrocate for cation Mixed or godess ssstem. Of Mr. Ryerson we know nothing, further that it is colmmony renother
that he beiongs to some Methodist sect or another but it does strike us a most monstrous anomaly, that a. Methodist should be allowed to have any influence directly or indirectly, over the education of Catholit children: an anomaly so monstrous that we hope that
the Catiolics of Unper Canada will not submit to it tie Catholics

We are glad to learn from our cotemporary that The indefatigable Bishop of Toronto las succeeded in founding, in his Episcopal city, two Catholic edu-
cational establishmients. "The one a Lesser Semi cational establishments. "The one a Lesser Seminary, corresponding to
and appropriated to the exclusire ellucation of boys not under twele years, who mauifest any marked aptitude for the holy ministry.
milar to the Pensionate, under the charge of the Christian Bro News York" $\eta$ phese establisquants will bo the reception of students in the month of Oen fob e terms are moderate
The news by the Atlantic is of little interest. The roubles springing from the disputes about the rights funds, but an amicabie settlement of the question is pretty generally expected. A great meeting for the
relief of the sufferers in Montreal by the late fire was to come of in London on the 11 th inst. The Propontis steamier has brought news from the Cape said to be looking well nighl desperate. The enemy was establishing himself in the strong ground near Uitenhage and Fort Elizabeth, and disorder, danmer, and actual war have become general for fifty
miles or more on both sides of a border line some 50 miles in length. We reall also of convoys in-
and tercepted, and ammunition waggons captured by the The
The account of another steam-boat accident, by hich 200 lives have been lost, wih be found in our Canadian ners. By the oflicers of the cillantic this calamity is attributed to the dense fog which preburgla $P^{\text {Propecller, whilst the mate of the latter de }}$ poses before the Coroner's jury tint stemm-boat lights ug us to draw the conelusion that this depphrable a cident ras the restud of a labberly look-out on the part of the crew of one of the ressels. At a meetstrongly condemning "the gross neglect and crimizal
misconduct of the owners of the steamboat dtlantic in not providing proper facilitios to afiord passenge not providing proper lacinties to afford passengen Amongst the names of those that perished we find It would be a great mistake to suppose that the controversy between Catlooticity and Prolestantism is, at the present day, simply a religious controversy
-that if takes cogovisance solely of doctrinal difierences, and articles of faith. It may have been so once, but it is so no longer; and the Catholic who
should hope to overtlirow the objections of lis Protestant adersary, by any purely logical process, by convincing him of the unreasonableness of his objeclions to any of the claracteristic dogmas of Catho
ticity, would find limseli grievously mistaken, It not against Catholicity as a religious-but against tion, that the altacks of the Non-Catholic world are ganisaly directed; it is as a political and social organism, claiming the right of regulating and controling as a member of the body politic, as father of a family, and as a private indiridual, that Catholicity is especially obnosious. Protestants could forgive us Papists our helief in the Real Presence, Purgatory, and ron asserting the supremacy of the spiritual over che civil, of the Church over the State, of God over man in every situation and condition of life.







## 

Victoria- so of old spoke and argued the Pagan Catholics to day, as Christians then, are represeated as the enemies of the hiunan race, as traitors to the
State, because they will not join in the ery-" We will lave no bing but Czesar")-because they do rebecause they do not admit the right of any State of any people "to govern and legislate as it thinks
fit;" but on the contrary, loudly assert, that it is the duty of every state, and of every people, to govern
and legisiate in accordance with the Will of God, which Will can be known only through the teaching
of His Church, and hat it is only whien so legishatiag and so governing, that legisiation or governainnt has any claim to our respect or obedience. Popery is to
be sesistel because it preaclies the duty of submission,
on the part. of all. men-kings and people-to the sing or people, is to be accepted as tlie lex suprema. We have quoted the Times, the great Jupiter Tonans of the Non-Catholic press, in support of our Catholic and Protestant controversy. It is but step from the Times to the Montreal Wilness; bat in the one, as in the other, do we find the same objections urged a cainst Catholicity, and spripging fromb the same motives; put forward by the one, boldly and powerfilly, by the other, covertly and feebly-but still in both, Catholicity is objected to, not so much as a false religion, as a powerful political and social organism; because of the influence which it exercises in the State and in the family, orer the educa-
tion of youth, the authority of husband and of fatber lion of yourth, the authority of husband and of father, the hustings and in the Senate.
We will not seek to clear the Church from the influach of possessing, and of exercising a powerful the State, and over the family. Influence, of itself, means nothing; indeed our cotemporary has no objection to inhuence in the abstract: be would desire only to substue one inhence for and Cence of the conveaticle for the inluence of the stands $i i_{\text {, for the influence of the Gospel, as the }}$ Catlolic Church expounds it-the influence of the emagogue, the infidel and tract-pedlar, for the influence of the Bisbop and Priest ; aud it is because he is good will against the influence of Popery. Infuence may be good ; and if legitimately acquired, and rightly exercisen-as, if acquired from God, and esercise under His drection, it must be-it is a blessing
the community which is subject to it, it is a cause of praise and honor, and not of reproach, to those who have so acquired, and so exercise it. To the reproachies therefore, of our cotemporary, against the naunce of the Cathotic Clergy in Canada, we than it sufficient to reply that, as influence is not malum which he complains is improp infuence-unduly acquired, and perniciously exercised. Until he shal! hare succeeded in so doing, he will excuse us for rat in lis ceclamations against clerical influence as hat, in the vernacular, is called "blather;" the which we hope our pious cotemporary will endearor o remember: it is short, but very expressise.

The Boston Traveller has the following rabii a mainst Popey, in which we kown whick a aumire no charity or the implaty Protes int notions of chanty, or he impudent mendacily gyman.? Why does not the rev. gentleman, if there be such a man in Montreal, and if he be not a mere myth, why does he not gire his name, and substantiate his charge against the Catholic Clergy?
"Mostreal Sifrereris.-Some fears have boen expressed
by our correspondents that the money sent from the Sntes, for
the relice of he sufferers by the late tire at Montreal, might be



 the basimess so as to pronole lie inlerests of hother Churct.
Ve are illowed to make the following curact from the leter
referred to:- The moncy fur the relief of the sufferers fove



The Montreal Herald has some rery pertinent and pleasure io copying into our columns. We feet thankful to our coternporary for his vindication of the: maligned Catholic Clergy, and trust that the operaconducted apon the same liberal basis as they lithert: have been; and that the spirit which would induce men to look narrowly into the religious opinions of a
suffering brother, instead of relieving his pressiug sufering brother, instead of relieving his pressung peasable quaitication for receivng charitable assis:ance in this ssason of wide-sipread calamity, may he
quickly frowned dowa by atl honest men of all de-






## 




Will the Herald join us in calling upon the "Proday, and make good, or else retract lis eharges against that one of the "Protestant Clergymen" of Montreal is a lying and malignant shanderer. We hope, that,
it the sianderer won't come lorward, in justice in hemselves, his brelhren will repudiate the statements

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE．

THE CENSUS．
The census returns for the Province of Upper Canada，arranged according to the creeds of the population，are before us．From these it appears
that the respectire numbers of Catholics and Pro－ testants are as follows：－

| catunarss |
| :---: |
| 167,930 |
| 100 |

Houcs， R PR
$784,15 \mathrm{~L}$ wopuation is subdivided or Protestant portion of the


The Census for the same portion of the Province by races，is given as follows

From the Quebcc G＇azette we learn that the＂Other Deniominations＂comprise the following Protestant sects；and a precion
nearly a hundred ：－
＂Under the head of © All Other Denominations＇are the followins：－Menanonits and Tuncers，Bible Christ－ liiout Baptists，Free Will Baptists，Second Adventists， Pagans－1ndians，Childtren of Peace，Presbyterians not
－innected wilh any churrh，Moraviaus，Evangelical connected with any edirrsh，Moravians，Evangelical Baptists，Regalar Baptists，Irish Presby terian Church， Seceders，Associate Presbyterians，Cameronians，Ohd
Menonists，Omish Cnurch，Dutch Reformed Church， Evangeicical Union，Low Calvinist，New Menonists， Tatter day Saints or Mormonites，Calvinists，Miller－
 J，utheians，Apostoice Evangelists，New Jerusalem，
Highi Cavivisist，Inspirad Church，Apostolic lrinites Associate Synod，hingamites，Relief Church，Brethren，
Reiormationists，Noi Baptised，Ebenezer Socialists， Gospel Christiank，Deists，Dissenters，Perfectionisiss， Predostinarium，Newr Lights，Evangelical Noncon ew Church，Believers in God，Reformed Presbyte rinas，Scolch Relief Church，Cosmopoitites，Oththodox
Runkers，Cardites，Arminians，Apostolic CChurch， Duy Baptists，Christian Brethren，Restoralionists，Op rosex to all creeds founded on the Bible，Reforme Christian Bapists，Democratic Gospel，English Church of Scolland，，Infiuels，Hestese Charch，Cooperites，Car
metites，Reformed Tunkards，Beranns，Bethel Church， sts，Unitarian Bapptist，Danain，Five Enquirer，Fol ins，of Jesus，Pathon，
lorer
fram Toull， 31,345 ．＂
publications received
Rone and the abbey：－Messrs．J．\＆D．Sad－ lier，New York and Montreal．
Auy work from the pen of the elegant and accom－ velcone from the reading portion of the Catholit vorld；and certainly the publishers，Messrs．Sadliers have nerfected nothing that art could accomplish to ecure for the liandsowe volume before us a faror atile recention．Whetler Rome and the $A b b e y$ will he as great a farorite an its predecessor is，we think
Joubtiul．Wilh all its merits of design，the presen work is，we llinkl，delicicient in excecution；with all its
vecellencies，it is wanting in interest，and this，at the reseut dar，when readers read，not only for instruc ian，but for anmisement，is an unpardonable offence teive more than once，a fauts with which the greate part of the Catholic literature of the day may be justly ruproached：we mean a temdency to exaggerate the
nerits，and to over－estimate the importance to the his， P ， afely to the shelter of the Catholic Clurch．God帾 mate the walue，of these conversions，in one senpre Sine soul rescued from the foul paths of heresy，from ihe sirititual and intellectual mire of Protestantism in hursing－－one inmortal spirit mande an intheritor of he Kingdom of Heaven－is of infinite inportance，of more yatue than myriads of worlds，and is the subjec verlasting tirrone．It is not then in llis sense that nud the undre importance attactied to，the convert rom Protestantisinn to Catholicity．What we mean is，that there is altogether too murel fuss made about Them－tom much of a tendency to set thern up as a
distinct and supperior order of Catholics；as if con－ verts brought with them some aecession of strengt and dignity to the Churetr；as if they，did honor ta unlate Splouse of Clrist sione with a wrighter light because of the credit reffected upon her by these glorious liminaries．More llan once we have fan－ nodera Callowe thetected this spipit lurking in our fiction；we have noticed it with regret，and we al－ luade to it it dhe hope that the attention of others，
better able to denounce it than ourselves，may be
called to it also．Spiritual humility is the virtue after which all Catholics should strive；more especially convert make it a subject of reproach）whose misfortune it has been to have been born；and educated，a Pro testant，but who，by the grace of God，las been re－ ceived into the bosom of the Callolic Church．This man should remember that，though it would be most ungenerous to reproach him with the accilents of his
birth and education，it is equally ridiculous for birth and education，it is equally ridiculous for him to suppose that he has any thing，of which to
boast，or in which to glorify himself．By the grace boast，or in which to glorifiy yimself．By the grace
of God he is what he is－from the Church he las received all that he possesses；to lier he owes in re－ turn he devt and and and reconciled san，ores to lis tender and compas－ sionate parent．It is not for such 2 one to boast limself，or to lift up his eyes arrogantly，but rather to humble bimself， p is to walls softly before the Lord of Hosts．But to talk of the convert as conferring honor，as shedding lustre，upon the Church，is down－ right blasphemy．The convert from Protestantism brings with him to the Churcl nothing but his ignor－ ance，lis filth，and his infrimities；he comes to her that he may be instructed，that he may be cleansed，that he may be made whole ；he cones to her，not as if thie
Cluurch needed lime，but because he needs the Cluurch， Church needed hiim，but because he needs the Clurch， because through her，an made a partaker of the bless－
menss alone，he can be mate ings purchased for us by the sulferings of our Lord and
merits of conrerts to which we allude，and of which merits of conrerts to which we allude，and of which
we complain，is not ouly in bad taste，but it is worse －it is little short of blasphemy ；it is derogatory of he glories and intrinsic loreliness of oin light mother，who reflects light on all，but it swors 100 mucl of worldliness and the old Protestant leaven to be aught，save disg
son of the Clurct．

Our old acquaintance，the Montreal Courier，lins made lis appearance under a new face，and will be His personcerwar ance is nuch inpioved；we look for a corresponding improcement in lis theology．
We are happy to earn that Mr．Bristow has re－
anmed the editorial clair of the Moutreal Pilot．
Mave you been to see Mrs．Pelby＇s exhibition o criptural statuary now exlibititng at the Odd Fel ou have not we heartily recommend you to avail yourself of the opportunity now offered．Independent of the artistic skill displayed，Mrs．Pelby＇s eslibi ion is doibly interesting to the Chiristani from the most Ahttering testimonials from many of the Prelates and Clergy of the Catholic Caurch in the United isit to Moutreal

To the Editor of the True Witness．



Sir，－From the above extract it would appear that of the Rev．Agsent to the lrish Prebobyterian Cliurchl We certaialy thought that the man of the Gazeltc had better judgrent，and less bigory．The most illiterat man in the world uuderstands that similar callses pro
duce similar effects；every one kiows that if 0 out duae simiar enects；every our kuws
carpenter（for example）can make plough or a cart another carpenter can do the same it needs only to
be understyon that the carpenter is the efficient cause be understion that the carpenter is the efficient canse，
lie augur，the plane，he clisel，\＆c．，are the instru－ he augur，the plane，the chisel，ke．t．，are the jastru plough．
We
Wh
the traducers of the Church of Christ might easit comprehend us；for their minds are become so ob use，so materialised，what they can relish nothing
would seem，cxcept what is of earth；for minds thu vould seem，cxaept that is of catith ；for minds that
offiscated，things must be very clear to be intelligi－ was poor，and oppressed a a amine can－ Mnd swept a aray the iille that was lef to her poverty a premature grave．The survivors，in many instinces，
bive hardy the means of subsistence．The enemies frulh，when they ought to be moved with compas
ion，mock her，and exud in her distress．They cry ＂ha！hat＂，and clap their hands for joy，saying to
her，＂Popery has done all this．＂hin soher sadtuess her，＂Popery has cone all this．＂1n sober sathess，
we pity the blindress of lier haughty traducers．The reigion of the peaple，it is manifest，has nothing what
ever to do with ihe evils that aflici dear old Elin their sius may have bronght this scourge on the
people．But if，as Dr．Dill would have us believe he distribution of holy books amougst them would b
a panancea for all her wourds，why did it not save the apanancea for all her wounds，why did it inot save th
1slanders on．the coast of Scotland，par＇ excellence， Bible－reading nation？why didi it not save Kilmarno worth while to alduce the many facts we coukl pro ditce from history，to disiprove the very silly and vely
mpudent asserion of Dr．Dill amd his pancorrists－ But as onerr traducers are so fond of talking about the But as onar traducers are so fond of talking about the
Bibbe and gospel－－ruth of which they are sci ignurant， We wind to enemind then of a fact which will plac
he Rev．Dr．and his friends in no wery deemt co

 ike Him，she is fasting and hungy－put．Dr．Din
with his pride，and the weallh of Protestant Euggain Scolland，and Ulster，in the place of Satan，for，like
Lim，Protestants r ove to tempt the hunary Chist＇s flock；like Salan they display their riches


oo not envy Protestantism her wealth，her filth，or he
cruel fanaticism．We know that the Son of God has better riches，and belter glory，to give those who wil remain faithful and patient in enduring aflictions for
His sake than those offered by Satan throngh Dr．Dill \＆Co．，We know that He has said，＂Blessed are the poor，＂＂and＂Wo＂o yon rich，you have your consola－
tion in this world．＂We know that His Aposte has said，＂Whom the Lort loveth，He chastiseet ；＂，that but those whom He chastiseth not，are not His children，
bastards ；that the Royal Prophet has said＂In labort hominum non sunt，et cum homnizibus non flareclabuntur． Ideo tenuit eas superbia．＂We do not，then，consule n nation＇s wealth，or a nation＇s glory，a proof that she a favorite of Heaven，since the plainest words of re－ blessings were pronised to Jews only，provided tiey continued faitfful ；the cross is the true Clristian＇s in heritance．Hence the reasoning of our traducers
proves them to be enemies of God．if any one is proves them to be enemies of Gol．of any one is
pover of this world he is made the enemy of God． We are，however，not compelled to seek in revelation the canse of relants sroes．Every man who has
any hitlie knowedge of history must be convinced thai the prostrate condition of the lirish can be ascribe
only to her Protestant rulers．They hated Ireland be cause of the lenacity with which she clung to the faith ；they regarded her as a living censure on their
own infidelity，a marty to the truth for more than ihree hundred years．They had no affection for her Catholic population，－they strengthened their hold whom are $\Psi$ troestants ；these compelled their tenant to pay exorbitant rents whereby they gratified their sequence of this，for the farmer，compelled to high rents，could nol afford to pay the laborerer enongh
for his supporl．Hence it is that the fanily of the por his supporl．Hence it is that the family of the poor laborer，previous 10 the famine，emigh be seen as
I saw them，with my heart oppressed with grief， seated round a basket，placell on a stool，taking the break tast of dry poatoes and a a ittid salt．We woonk Knox＇s spirit，treated every morning to snch fare as
this．Not a murmur was heard from poor Paddy like a true disciple of his Cruecifeerl Redeemer，hed was that the Rev．Scolch Dr．would exclition in the suge words of an 1rish aristocrat，＂it is very noul ford for
He poor，＂but it would be a great cruely forreat 10 Hhe same fare a nice，sleek，deficately－bred Doctor，mur Dhubairtha bican．The famine came，and all the pro－ distress ho had a riyht to expect relief from what peo－ ple are pleased to call a paternal goverument．Would
you like to know what kind of relief this puterna you like to know what kind of relief this puternal
government afforted． 1 was a member of a relief commintee； 1 ought to know sumething about the
measure of relief aforded ia 1546 ，and the following year． 1 adnit that there was good care taken of the rotestant inspectors of relief commitlees；there was very good care taken of young Prolestant paymasters，
anil inspectors of public worlss；for when any office emolument was to be given，the man of the pel reli－ ion was，in most cases，selected．But hie poor Ca－
holic labcrer，what tere wass taken of him？It was such a care as a greaner desire to save the public mo－ uey than the lives of the people would permit． 11
the midst of fost and rain，whe poor people had to $1 \mathrm{a}-\mathrm{l}$ or for sixpence a－day on the roads；yet this was should go to seek work from the superintendiants railroads，and let the feeble that remained support
sickly odd falher anul mother．An old man who hat In his family，his wife，a son and adlaughter，presented hmself beiore the commiltee ；the paleness of death， a soft young lad about seventeen，was also present his countelance was little better than that of his fa－
her．The induman inspector of the committee or dered the young man to the riilroad，where lice ha getting nonce．The oll waplathin，with his step－mo her＇s heart，weut to etigoy himself，and in a day or ay longer the pale－ficed dying old parent，who lett位 committee，his cheeks watered with tears to ap－ ear there no more．This instance will，we thimh nal government． $1 t$ will be ensy to discover in the
above remarks where the eflicient cause of lreand＇s nisery exits．We would advise our very charitable vangelicals to mevititat on the tew stuborm truth
we write，and to remember that riches wirl not profit Vengeance is mine，and 1 will repays，＂
A．1 Iush
Cathouc．

On Salurday，the 31st uit．， 1 was compelled to per Forn the Casarian operation on Nirs．© of Paken－
ham．Onthurstay，the 12 th iust．，all the sulures and
 lent，as small portion in its centre being still open．The


## ell．－1 remain，Mr．Editer，your sincere friend，

bemittances received



 CiDs，L＇Assumption，Rev．N．Barret，$x 15 \mathrm{~s} ; \mathrm{Kempt}$


lespatch，informing him，relative to the rrish political
 soners had been suilty of a most grave and serious
offence，for which they had never expressei any con－ trition，and as their return to their native country freed from the punishment they had incurred，would be a fatal encouragement to lawlessness and crime，
the Secretary of State had been naable to advise Her Majesty that the prayer of the peition slould be ac－
Fine－－A fire occurred on Thurday evening，upon At Helen＇s s stand，by which a barn，near the barracks， time，that the barracks themselves were being con－
umet．The fire was accidental．We have heard sumed！The fire was accidental．We have heard
that it was caused by the sparks from the cantect himney．－IVid
Mr．Perrigo，Chief Engineer of the Fire Depart Stempar Disuster－Bupain Ay
Steaminat Disastrr．－－BuFpalo，August 20．－
The sleamer Atlanic，which left here at 9 ocloct ast evening，came in collision with the propeller or－
demsburgh ubout six miles above Long Point．The seames cross the propeller，stril． of the wheel－house on the larboard side．The propel fore the collision．The steamer continued in he course unil she ran some three miles rirom the propel－ he water evingishing her fires，$t$ soon as the do mage to the propeller was ascertained，and fixed，sho last．The sieamer，and found her making wate ragmen：s，and persons clinging to them for life．Every ny clerk of the Allantic did not save his trip－sheet，ant herefore he cannot tell how many were lust．Ho number of whom were emigrants．The propellee pick－ ons it ion rome wrech overtry hure per The steamer Sultana took a large number of the saved hose saved on her arrival at Clevelaul．Capt．Peters， the first mate，and the clerk are known to be saved－ Seren of the crew are kinowno be lost．The stewat ras not on board－he assistant was iost．The E ． press Company lost all their goods，and $\$ 30,000$ in pecie．T．W．Bedell，agent of the Lale romes，is number 200 loss is in er supposition．The agent here sajs there were tio more than four or five hundrect on ision oceurred in a very dense for off Loug Point，the not known．
on Sunday night last at Quebec，by file．
Qubbec Catholic 1nstitute．－The Catholic In－ Lecure Ruemec，open for several monliss in the 0 Lecture Room，numbers alrealy 250 members．The day being members uf the institute．A large supply of news papers may be found on the tables also．The time of
night study approaches with the season when the hours of manual labor decrease ；the greater the animated should the hall appear from the attendarc of its members．Many persons，after haviug read the papers，would still wish to hear an eloquent speect or jecture，and tius become instructed in an arge who the desire of acquiring knowledge pervades every
order of intelligenice．Let the lecturing committe then，organise，and arrange a course of lectures for th： aumma and winter seasons，and let these lectures wants of the members of the linstitute．Thoso wh have established this noble institution should not now inert or indifferent to its ultimate succes nuy sloun，by ausmenting the very considerab number that already parronise it，rencer it more uni
versal in utility and in its means of instructions．Thio erection of a new edifice for the Institute has bee保 he would，for bis uwn contibut liberal offer，and fit to arouse the generosity of the re sidents of SI．Roch．－Journal de Quebec．

## Birth

## arried

By the Rev，J．J．Connotly，at tha Parish Church，Peter An－
Bow Farrel，Color－Sergennt，201s Rlegiment，to Miss Saraht heridan，of this cit

Now OREN AT ODD FELLOWS＇HALL， at an melo
A GRANDEXHIBITION OF sCRIPTURAL STATUARY，
of figures the size of life， Executed by Mrs．Peldy，of Boston．

TRYAL OF CHRIST
 GRIST BLESSING LTTTLE CHILDREN． JESUSDEAD
beatuiful and imposing Scena，comprising 5 Figures Christ praying on the mount of
LAST SUPPER－OUR SAVIOUR UPON TUE

## canada news．

We learn from Quebec that Major Campbell of S ， Hilaire aud our present worthy Mayor，Chass．Wilson， cil．－Heradl．


Imittance－ 25 Cenits．Children， 121 Ceuls．For
Sehools in a budy Halt－price． is．Open every day from 10 a．m．to $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$ ． NOTICE．

## The undersigned，on tuesdar the seventh of



6

## FOREIGN INTELLGENCE.

## friance.

The Honitecir of Saturday contains a decree appointing. M. Aclisile Fould Minister of State in the place of M. Casabianca. This non
the pullic completely by surprise. Other decrees appoint M. Allard, Councillor or State, President of the section oh war. and the active in place of Adimiral Leblanc, who resumes the active
duties of his profession. M. Boudet, Councillor of State, is named President of the section of disputted matters in the council, in place of M. Maillard, whose resignation is accepted ; and M. Villefroy,
Concillor on State, is appointed President of Public Councillor or State, is appointed President of Public
Works, ia place of M. Magne, the newly named minister of the same department.
On these changes, aid on the position of Louis Napoleon generally, the Times has the following ob-ervations:-
"There is great reason to believe that these modifceations of lie cabinct of St. Cloud have taken
place at a time when other norelties of a more imphace at a time when other norelties of a more im-
portant character may be expected, and the relations portant character may be expected, and the relations of France with principal continentad poters
"It is, therefore, not improbable that among the ceremonies which will contribute during this sresen summer to the eiversion of the wrench people, a
wedding will take place; and the world may specu-
 zaation of the empire, and the reriaval of all the prec-
tensions of the Bonapartist dynasty. Certain it is that no internal obstacle or impediment will interfere with the assumption of any title or rank Louis NapoPeon may think fit to adopt, and, as to his power,
that is already entire and absolute. For ourselves, that is already entire and absolute. For oursel ves,
speaking with a vier to the general interests of this country and of Eurone, such a clange would appear to be a matter of indifference-for what signifies a new fashion in the trappings of a court after the dis-
nal change from freedom to servitude has been mal change from freedom to servitude has been
accomplished and endured by the nation? Neither is it material whether the marriage precedes the em-
 honors of a Papal coronation. But it is by no means hequally clear that this series of events will be looked upon with indifference by the continental powers. The marriage of Louis Napoleon would obriously be the
most inportant step to the establishment of an hereditary power in France, and such a yovers would, ere perial throne. To recogrise such a power, with all its hereditary claims, is to surrender the principles of legitimate monarchy still professed by the northern Courts of Europe; to refuse to recognise it is at
once to afiowl to that power a pretext for any undertaking it may meditate against the security of the continent."
The Convenyton of the Nortbern Powers. -Respecting this remarkable document, the Patrie inserts the following paragraph, which is, however,
not a communiqué:-"Several Paris journals repub-lish from the IITorning Chronicle a pretended convention, which has beev signed betwen the three
great powers in the eventulity of certain events. great powers in the eventuality of certain events. never existed, and is
Morning Chronicle."

The Examiner says:-"We lave no belief in the authentic existence of this 'treaty,' which hlas every appearance of being 'got up, from the notes
which undoubtedy passed between the three powers alleged to be parties to it inmediately before Prince
Schertzenberg's dealh. We mare our rasons for Schwartzenberg's dealh. We gare our reasons for
believing, when the sulstance of those notes was first made puiblic, that they could have no other result than to favor the imperial riews of M. Bonaparte by
exasperating the French'people a against the Bourbons, exasperating the French'people against the Bourbons, and such impertinent adrocaly of their pretensions. graver than a political squib put forth in the 'impe-
rial' interests of M. L. N. Bonaparte." SPAIN.
The Gazctte contains another list of convents The present list contains the names of eighty-sis convents in the diocese of Albaceto, Badajoz, Civdad
Real, Greada, Guadalajara, Jaen, Madric, and Toledo-to contain altogether 1,997 Nuns.

## PORTUGAL

The papers mention the defeat of the Saldanlaz
instry in the Cortes, hy a majority of 71 to 48 ministry in the Cortes, by a majority of 71 to 48 ,
the result of which decision is to deprive the bondloolders, and other public creditors, of the boon
promised thern in compensation of the dividends so iniguitously retained. In consequence, the Cortes
had been dissolved, and a new one convoted for the had been dissol.

AFFARS OF ROME.
A jetter from Rome of the 15 th, in the Augsburg Gazette, states that several persons suspecied
of carrying on a political correspondence with Paris tave been arrested at Riome in consequence of inior mation received from the French police department.
. The Giamnale di Roma of the 20 th gives a long account of the construction of a subterranean electric telegraph whith has just been opened between Naples and the writer says it is the longest line ever conand the writer says it is the lon
structed on the same principle.
Tructed on ministerial crisis in Tuscany is orer. The
The Mainster of Tublic Instruction, after laaring occupied it to the satisfaction of the Grand Duke. The exmaples. The Councillor of State, M. Cosmo Buosaroti, (a descendant of the celebrated Michael An-

| gelo Buonaiotti) is anpointed ninister of Public |
| :--- |
| Instruction. The preamble of the decrec states that | hic Grand Duke thad resolved to a vaid limself of the

services of M. Boccella in several confidental missions, in which lie might be fore useful to thin DENMARK.
The Wanderer of Vienna of the 24 th ult., says
is The -" The treaty concluded on the 8th of May in LonIon, between Austria, England, France, Russi, throne of Denmark, has been ratified by all the powers, mid the exclange of ratifications will take place in
London in the course of this montl. The porvers which have not taken part in the conclusion of this treaty have received official communication of it,
wilh an invilation to adhere to it with an invitation to ale to

GREECE.
The arrest of Father Christophoros.of the arrest of Father Christophoros. Immediatel after being taken he was sent to the Pirraus on board
steaniboat. The country would probably have come to bis rescue, but the whole affair was s
artilly conducted that the Father was beyond thei cach hefore they knew of lis being a prisoner Father Christophoros is to be sent to Patras,
he is to be conflimed in the fortress of Rlion.

## poland.

Accounts from the town of Kalisch, in Russian Poland, represent the ravages of the cholera as fear-
cul. Alded to this there lind been a calamitous fire on the night of the 18 th and 19 th ultimo, which laid one part of the town in ashes. It was supposed from
the accounts siren in the Silesian Zeitung, from Breslau, that this calamity lad been the act of an incondiary. The Jevish Synagogue, which lad
stood for upriards of 500 years, had been destroyed. Some lyundreds of Jewish families and a great many Chistians hare been burnt out. Accorcing to some
accounts mentioned is the Silesian papers, as many as 130 houses liad been destroyed by thie firc.

## (Continued from third page.)

Struck the siates of the same building ; I was then
brought aeross the street to see a young man, a labore
of Mr. Gabett's I did see him; he showed me where he had been standing, and where a ball had his coat; I saw the mark where the bullet passed; looked into the barley field and the potato field marked
ane the map: I cxamed their condition; from thei In the map: I examined their condition; from thei appearance there could not have been large number saw the fields immediately atter the firing; the jury
saw the barley field last night, and the appearance it rot much changed; taking a four-wheeled van with
four horses, and forty soldiers, with several cars, there could not be a large mob collected in the lane near went to see the bodies; I was a military man and a magistrate; I am perfeclly jucompelent to say whe-
ther the military were justified in firing in the first instance; but afler going out 1 am perfectly compe-
tent to form an opinion, and from what I saw 1 look pont the conduct of the miliary as unsoldierly and Cross-examived by
Cross-examiand by Mr. Graydon- 1 did not ses a firing took place, 1 was not in the lower part of the
town; 1 was not aware that the military escort and voters were expected on that day; upon my oath 1
don't think it possible that two hundred persons could are stood on the trodden part of the barley field ; after leaving the court when 1 saw the soldier he was in ed by of firing ; 1 can't say whether he was attack
f the military when 1 went out ; 1 saw one man with of the military when 1 went out; 1 saw one man with
a good deal of blood upon him when 1 saw him first; hood deal or blood upon him when 1 saw ing inst terwards he was bandaged up; on iwo others of the head; $\mathbf{1}$ don'1 recollect seeing marks on any other but one, who had a slight cut on the cheek; there might
have been more of the rnen injured whom I did nol see, but the injured men were paraded; 1 heard the
order given to have them naraded ; 1 saw one musket other given to have unem paraded; 1 saw one muske idea how it was done; in my opinion the blow of a
large stone would have occasioned it ; and lhere was
one barrel pointed out me with a small indention in it; it saw some injuries and scratcleses on the packs and accoutrements of the soldiers; some of these
might have been produceil by stones, but others were
so smooth they could so smooth they could not have been produced by stone or by violence; 1 saw a pack slove in, and also a sol-
dier's cap broken; a stone would have done it; there ol say if On special application, Dr. Evane, of Newmarket-
n-Fergus, was then permitted to be examined res-on-Fergus, was then permitted to be examined resof Casey's death was a gunshot wound in the right
side of the abdomen : J . Fraveley had a gunshot wound in the left temple, from which his brains protraded
when he first saw him he was living, but insensible his was on Thursday, and he died on the following Sunday; he never recovered his senses; the cause of
his death was the gunshot wound; ; the balls, from the shape and
ket balls.
Cross-examined by Mr. Graydon-1 stould suppose
Dr. Going were shot face to face.
Dr. Going of Sixmilebridge, gave similar testimony Ryan, Michael Conlan, and Michael Coleman. The doctor also depused that he was in the courtiouse when
the firing commenced; he heard several shots, and then leaped through the window of the juryroom;
man went to the courthouse window and said, "Getrman went to the courthouse window and said, "Gelt
tiemen, if yon don't come out all he people will be
shot;" he also said, "Doctor, wront you come out-
some of the people are badly hiun?" he then went out, some of the people are badly hurn?" he then went out, one apparently dead, and two dying; the two were
on the point of death; the fiyst manhie believed was dead; there might have been a small space between
the three. The witness then pruceeded to describe
the wounds received by the parties, and stated that in
his examination of them he had had the assistance of
Dr. Healy; of Eunis ; beside the dead people he sav Dr. Healy; of winns; beside the dead people he saw
those who were woundod - Ryan, Glyan, Heflenan,
and Molony were amougst the wounded men he saw; and Molony were amongst the wounded mentre he saw;
all suffered from gunshot wounds; he sass a soldier wounded on that day; Jie had cuts on his head; he
was not in bed when witness saw him; he was sitting was not in bed when witness saw.him; he was siting probed; at did not appear to lim to go to the bone ; was a fiesh wound; there was a small wound on the poll which he would not consider severe; there was was a fourth wound on the cheek; it appeared to be a stab of an awl, and not dangerous; he saw no othe would not deem it necessary to send him to hospital for such wounds.
Cross-examine
Cross-examined by Mr. Graydon-Whan I looked
through the window there were not many people in can etreets; i saw some people running atway; or more; there were a great many people in the lane
when I went there, I did not sce any of the wounded men, but the soldier eating; 1 wonld not consider the head must have been inficted by a person above him.
Dr. Evans was recalled and examined by Mr. Cof ey-Saw wounded men on the 22 nd ; James Grady and a man named Howard, of the same place wer and a man named hame day; they were wounded with bullets; in some days afterwards he saw a man amed Mrnamara, who was, to the best of his belief Iwo bayonet wounds in addition to that deseribed by
Dr. Healy. inquiry here-the cause of deat Mr. Coffey said it had everything to do with th natter ; it was phain, from the cross-examination, that
uastification for firing would be the defence adopted,

Mr. Graydon contended that, as it was not shown that these wounded mene were in the affray at all, the
evidence was iuadmissible. They might have seceived evidence was iuadmissible. They
their wounds in any other place.
After some discussion on the subject.
men were present at the affray; the evidence could not be received.
Mr. Coffey undertook to produce such of the wounded men as were able to antend.
Mr. Grayclon-Well, Dr. Ev
met are in a position to attend? ? how many of these Dr. Evans- 1 should sity all 1
conded except Coonerty and Flaherty. read over and acknowledged in the usuai manner, and he parties bound over to prosecute at the assizes
The inquiry
Sinaman Crawford.-This gentleman has taken friends of tenant-right in In I Ilandt, but especially to the
inant-right electors of the county of Down?" He cenant-right electors of the county of Down:" He Persevere, and you will gain your rights. To the
electors of the conuty of Down, who, in the late contest, have been the supporters of the great principles
of Free-trade, tenant-tight and free election, I offer the expression of iny admiration and esteem, and $m y$ gratitude for the honor they conferred on me in the
many proofs I received of their confidence and attach yet come when, with some mare suecessful leader a your head, you will gain the victory:
The Cone Exhibition.-'The National Exhibition Cork, is most creditable to those who organised it and must be beneficial to the couniry. The temporary better effect than we were led to anticipate by some of the accounts that reached us. The roof is a semi-
circle fifty three feet in diameter, and consisis chiefly Jaminated ribs, welve feet apart, with two smalle ribs intermediate carrying purlins, and boarded with was constructed under the direction of a gentleman yamed Benson, in twenty-four days, and cost abou
$£ 1,000$.- Buider.
The Efections in the North.-In County Ty The ETections in the North - In County Tyby majorities so large as, no doubl, to surprise the
landlod nomines themselves, and for which the Derry Slandard accounts by stating that "the No-
Popery fanaticism was raised by Claude Hanilioncourtier as he is-to a perfect furor." In county Do-
negal the Tenant Right contest has been carried on with intense vigor, though intimidation and coercion
have at length succeeded in that quarter. Although Mr. Johnston has been nominally defeated, the county is practically opened, and the landlord "league" in fight the people at every turn until electoral emanci-
pation shall have been achieved. Mr. Johnston posand he has piedred and other reguisite ort sith, an to organise every parisll from the oue end of Donega
to the other, with a view to the next constitutiona battle, which is sure to occu
from the present date. 1 lud
Landiond Intimidation.- Notices of retaliation by in some of the country papers. The Tipperay Vivindicator says:-" Vengeance has been declared against
the tenantry on certain estates for having daved to do is they thought proper, aind as they bad a perfect arcounts from certain guarters of the inlamous threats Informations have " The same journal adds:Coatos, Esq., agent to Stradbroke, for the discharge of a pistol-whether accidental or otherwise remains
oo be seen-at a person in Carrick-on-Suir, after the
election for the county of Waterford on Salurday even-
ing." The Chambered Mound of Newgrange, Meatit - About five miles from Drogheda is one of the mos extraordivary relics of the past in the lingdom-the
chambered mound of Newgrange, in the county of Meath, often quoted because of its resemblance to
the Trensuries of ancint Greece, and other structure
of the Pelasgic period. The mound in which the
partment is inrmed is of largessize, is covered with
grass and trees, and has around the base of it a cir cle of upright slones, some of which, seven or eigh The chamber is approached by a gallery about fifty eeet long, the outer balf of which is about four fee
high, with sloping sides of upright stones, three fee wo inches apart at the top, and hree feet six inches of the gallery the slones have beenes. squeezed one part athe top, so that it is necessary to move upon the
hatuds and knees to obtain access. The plan of the namber is made cruciform by three receses-one in front of the entrance gatlery, and the others in east
and west. The chamber is domed over by large
stones placed flat one upon the other, each slightly tones placed flat one upon the other, each slightly
overhanging, and gradually approaching the centre, where a single flat stone covers in and completes the noor. The widh of the chamber, from cast to west, may be twenty feet. In each of three recesses is at ace, so as to form a sort of hasin. This singular construction is made firther extraordinary by the circumcarved, or rather engraved, volutes, circles, and ziy of considerable size, twelve or fourtent feet lopar Hid.
How ieudal contemporaties, just Coloprep.-Some of of appehensive of possib) onsequences hereafter, when the secret machisery explored, are laboring to raise a fictitions outcry abous intimidation and violence on the side of the popular party. These attempts are simpiy Judierous in the
town of Belfast, through whose streets the hired "Thugs" of landlordism were paraded in armed
bands, without the slightest eflort at concealment: so that a single sentence needs not to be wasted in refutation of pretences, notorious to the wholo com-
musity At Newtowhards the landlord aunhoritier
treated their " bludgeon men" in a characteristic syle, as these "nnimals" we are informed, hat
heir meat served ont to them in horse-buckets and at night they were sent to sleep in a dog-keund be longing to the Downt Hunt! These miserable :ne
had sold themselves to do the work of beasts, and was quite right that they should receive bensts' nsug the hands of their paymasters.-Baner of Olict antence of the law was executed on the wretched men, James Kirk and Patrick M‘Coney, convicted at wood. The hour named for the execntion was hat!
past eleven. At ten o'cleck a large body of the conice barrack, which is directly in from of the gaol, and a squadron of the 16 hi lancers, wider the command ing the courthouse, and adjoining the prison. Soun
atter daybreak the Catholic Chaplain of the faol, the Rev. Doctor kieran, and his curate, the Rev. Mir
Weir, were in attendance at the prison. Both the prisoners slept soundly during the night, and at half
past six o'clock they rose, when the Clergymen were immediately in attendance upon them. At len o'clock-
a double file of police was drawn up across each side ing of all approach to it from either end of the shurn The people living in the street shat up their shops patrolled the town, and every precaution was taten to uard against any umpleasant results from the excike
ment that was known to prevail. There were very appalling spectacle: some country people were there,
and a few women and boys; but, genernly speakiny the public kept away from it. Many respeciabic
shop-keepers and tradesmen left he town, and wen shop-keepers and tradesmen left the town, and went
to Druglteda or the Blackrocks for the dity nather than remain there while so terrible a scene was being enacted. Al eleven oclock the unter-sherifi, - Brabatheir Clergy men would have finally Ministered to then hey should be prepared to come forth and meet heir cells were opened, and the melancholy procession was
formed in the corridor-every one present being pacovered. MCooey watked firat, attended by the ver
Rer. Dr. Kieran, wearing his stole, and recing in : parting, according to the ritual of the Catholic chureh volional attitude and continned to repeat wilhont intormission, from the time he left the cell until he was
placed on the drop. "Oh, Lord! be merciful to me
sinner;" "Holy Mary, motherof Christ, pray forme Kirs followed nest, attended by the Rev. Mr. Weir. who was also reciling the services prescribed for the
occasion. The convicts walled with a firm step to the place of execulion. Atrived il the press-roum,
they were handed over to the executioner, a yompt
fellow of not more than eighteen gears of age a of the Queen's County. There lie pinioned thern with strong leather straps and buckles, and then atfixed :
piece of black crape over his face. A fow minutes of piece ot prayer were here permitied to the untappy
private pren with their Clegy, and hey then walsed forth io
met cutioner then placed round the gal inecks ropes of exilk.
which were manufactured for the purpose in Cort gaol, and were altached to the hempen haiter that was fastened on the machinery inside. He then phaceld
white caps on their heads, and the iron gnte having Deen opened, the wo men came form and
seafiold, their Clergymen all the while reading prayers. There was some shludder among the cerowd when they
came out, but not so much sensation as might have been expected at so dreadful a momen. M.Coeey
then spoke nearly as follows:-"My dear beloved have been accused with $M$ 'Entagart's business, and with Mr. Mauleverer's nud Mr. Coulter's bat had no hand in them at all. It was said that I was in a con-
spiracy with James Kirk for the murder of Mr. Eastspiracy with James Kirk for the murder of Mr. East-
wood. I never stood inside the house the night it was
sworn to that I slept in the town of Dundalk. That night I was at home. [ had nothiug to do with M6En-
tagart's murder; I had nothing to do with Baleson's
or Mauleverer's or Mauleverer's. And now, my dear Christians y am.
going to bid you a last farewell-and in the name of
 bring you into them would be the first to betray you,
and turn on you. Take the advice of jour CJerge.
and be ruled by them; if I had done so, I would not
y your Clergy-take their advice, and it you do, you will not go astray. The man who comes to you lothing; and I now beg of you, in the honor of Our f.ord to pray to God to forgive me my sins." When he unfortunate roan had ended, the signal was given to the executioner-the bolt was wilhdrawn; both convicts fell logether fiom the drop, and in less that tas seconds they had ceased tintantaneous. Kirk gave one convulsive struggle as be fell, and then all was over. The bodies in hour, and they were then cut down and brought into the prizon yard. They were then placel in the coffins with their clothes on, and given to their riends, not more than three or four
tae weather-the chops
the sumply will huwever be abundant, tainted but the supply will, however, be abundant. On the whole, the
Guardian.
Armose
Arunose:-The crops are excelleut in this neigh
wod hoad, with one exception-the potato cron-which, withoad, with one exception-the potato crop-whic we deplore to state, has argain
atal blight. A Alhone Scntinel.
Antmm.-Within the last day or two a considerab propartion of the potato fields in this vicinity havo hown symptoms of the etern of the blight. Th a!lack is very sudden. - Belfast Ncws-Lelfer. Cionsel, July 3 L. - We regret thear that at some
part of this connty the potato blight has again made
 puato crop in different parts of this county have sufered very much from blight. In many pails the blight tha been very rapid, and the eill
gandens very ofensive.-Clare Journal.
Galiway July 31.-The fatal potato blight has once arain made its appeatance. The crops in this neighextent. The various other desciptions of erons throughhis हeason.-Mercury
Lourn.-The crope have a most promising appear ance, particularly barley and oats. The turnip crop
is donns well in every part of the country. The flaz is doning well in every part of the country. The flaz
crup is also excellent. We tegret that the potato disase is rapidly spreading, and the distemper is of a and its having set in a month earlier than usual is an additional aggraration of it.- Dundall Democral.
Rosconmor, July 31.-The potato crop in this loaity is very much injured by the blight. It is feared hat he disease will
shaco, July 31 .-We regret exceedingly to statc
dat the potato blight has orain made its ip :at the potato bligh has agrain made its appearance maps are good.-Chronicle.
Fexpony. - The poluto
Wexpony-The potato bight has shown itself in very quater, and that enrlier than usual, and to an
exteut which is creating great alara.- Werford Cuar.

> GREAT BRITAIN

The Susex Farmers asb Lord Deaby.-Lord
deaty is also in a false position. A Protectionish still in heart, he dare not propose its restoration ; yet its chief supporters in the counties will regard him as a
iraitor to their canse if he does not; and they are now arying in this cnuntry, "if Lord Derby does not re-
store protection, we'll all turn haticals:" That is the erdinary talls among the farmers at their markets and their matket dinnters. The Tories exult to fint that
the Whigs have been, as a party, damaged by the lection. be it so. The Liberals of the Opposition have acquired more strength; theif proapects are more
cheering than they ever were before, aud the mere Whit must now me"se in the more Liberal portion of
the Opposition. Thete is one party conaing with additional forec into parliament witi vory angry feelings

- he Irish Callolic party, hating Lord John Russell - the rish Calholie party, hating Lord John Russe
or his Durhan letier, and detesting Lord Derby for
hae ate proclamation. The oppositon will be tiere he late proclanation. The oppositiont will be hier mes: 1. There is the ohl Whir pary, with Cord 3 . horit palmerston, who, though not recognised as ithe head of any party, is a host in himseif; ; 3. The Gra hester;" 5 . Tho Peelite, bats hovering in wilight
between both armies; 6.' The hisl Brimade;'? The Pusefitos, represcited by Mr. Gladstone; 8.8 .
The Evangelicels, represcoted hy Mr. Spooner; 9 . The High-ant-Dry Church part, represented by Sit Thuse religions parties would be, in ordinary times, of parliancht, he home will pubably be too often perand on some divisions one or more of them may th great mischief. The session will commence with ghestions of no ortimary merest ; but in the biberat
 hess they produce measures in direat op hrotessions.-Brighon Herald.
 present the leadings members of the Manchaster sciool. The question under consideration was the
position of parties. From all I can learn, it appears thit the prevalent feeling among the "leaders" of the Fres Trade panty is one opposed to giving the
dightiest toleration in any one way to the present slightest toleration in any wae way to wo presem thatm is all but agreed on. Ianalso credibly told the house will adopithe principle of the "Irist party,? and hold themselves aitugether independent of the
Whigs, in whom they have lite or no confidence. It is confidently calculated that with the aid of the house, neither Whig uor Tory will be lons permitted ut of me conccl or he.soversh, amur a cabr net of popular men, more or less identifid with the
forturnes of the people, will ultimately be foand, whose morturaures, whilst cous of the pep of allour rreat interests and tustitutions, will yet meet the progressive spint wh the age, and eoncede with grace the reforms which,
if withined, might sencrate revolution. Nor is it at if withheld, might sencrate revolution. Nor is it at
ail doubted hat the country would be ready to surport
such a cabinet. The result of the Irish elections, I
understand, was also on the tapis; and, on the whole, was accounted satisfactory. I am in a position to state that the lenant right members will receive a ge-
neral and cordial support from all the members of ihe Manchester school in the house. The value of this politict be too highly estimated. The on dit in a very shontly is inevitable.-Correspondent of Dublin ireeman.
Ministerial Gossip.-The London correspondent of he Mxford Hercala writes:- "It is currenty reported ation which will stande the new parliament-that ministers have made up their minds to become financial reformers on a most extensive scale-and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is now concocting a scheme, with the concurrence or his colleagues, which principle, it is soid, will be adhered to of giving every advantage to our home products, by rellacing or removing every impost that presses upon nalive industry, wherever it is at all practicable, and placing the pubic burthens as much as possible upon propenty and pon imports-always, of course, exceptitig articles selves, and the free importation of which may have oo be proliably reciprocated. For inslance, it is understool that an offer has been made that if our governneent whi lower, or remove alogether, he duty on French wines, he french government will reduc established a fair system of reciprocity. Mr. Disraeli is known to be hard at work, and in constant communication with commercial men, financiers, and aconntants; while they are over head and ears in the ic departments."
Maidressing and extraordinary case was tried Iadidone assizes, when William Butler, a Sapper
ard Miner, was convicted of uttering a torged certificate of marriage. Ana Farrell, a young Irish girl, was courted by the prisoner at Chatham; the banns of marriage were pubnished al Chatiam Church; but
Butler afterwards told the girl they should be married at Gillinghom. Accordingly, one morning they went to the church there, and some men asked questions, went through the forms, and one man, in "a sort
cloak," pretended to marry them. Subsequently, Butier prender to many hem. Subsequently Rutier gave a paper was the forgery. Ann Farrell, like Butler, is a Catholic. She had saved some monej, of which her pretended husband not possession then Butler told her she was no wile. It appearen that the soldiers had access to Giningham Chureh to
make surveys from the lofty fower. The culpril was make surveys from the lofty tower. The cul
sentenced to be transported for seven years.


## UNITED STATES

Awrur Conflagration-Loss ouse $\$ 150,000-$ AND UVER 40 FAMILEES Houseless.- Troy, hugust 13th.-A fire broke out this morning about half-past
$10^{\prime}$ clock, in the lumber yarl of Dauchy \& Son, West Troy, on the west side of Broad Street. The fire spread ranidly norti-east. Two blocks, with the esception of Kimberley's Brick Store, were entirely conEumed.
TheMontreal Sufferers.-A collection was taken up in the churelles of this city, in behalf of the suffer-
ers by the late fire at Montreal. Upwards of wo hundred dollars were received at the Cathedral. The preacher here was the Rev. N. J. A. O'Brien, who has done much in Boston, to arouse public feeling in behalf of the Momreal unfortuates. Collections io he same purpose weat will mount, we beliere to about a thuusand dellars.- Boston Pilot.
Wr. Thomas Bfeagher has declared his inteation of
becoming a citizen of the Unitel States, all lakes the necessary oath.-I $b$.
Tue Hudson River Munden. The papers have nearly ceased to comptan, and the aflair is almost forfotten. Owners and onicers are prepared to send
ew more hundreds to the house of their eternits From one of our exchanges we clip the following:Hudson. - We pearn hon the Ne York payers that the practice of racing on the Hudson y Clay. So late as last Thursday, two steambants are said to have competed the whole way down trom
abany, omitting to make the landing ai Hudsan and displaying other evidences of a determined strurgle to win. Near Yonkers, the scene of the late tragedy,
one of the boats succeeded in passing the other, on which the conquering crew cheerssing for victory.", 16 . Mr. Webster"s frients in Boston have concluded not should be some demonstration in other Slates in his fa. vor, in preference to the tegular nomination of the Bal-Therenvention.- 10 .
days ago, ine vations reports from Washington, a few One was, that he had bad : flave up wihe Preside Fillmore; anoher, that he had shipped-several cantdere, that he had resigned, and feft the State departnent; and still anohler, that he and the President had hecome recouct led to each ot he
Which are we to believe? - Ib.
The Nationat Intelligencer olficially announces the resination of Hon. Abbot Lawrence, Minster to EurPhiladerphia, to fill his place. Mr. Lawrence is ex pected nome in September.-I $b$
Mr. Amdrews, Consulat St .
arned to Whasiutton with a rapol of W. B., has reto the fisheries. Ife anticipates difficulty in effecting an anjustmem.
At Canbridge, thice liquor warrants issued a few
week aro by Justice Etiwards, which were sent to hae Sluerift of the county, have been returned to the uivtice tho issued them. The sheriff has taken legal mivice in the matter, and is. satis
serve the warrants in safety. $-b$
One day last week, about bo burels of hed at about $\$ 3000$, were seized at Fall River under Mr. Abro, and was stored upon his premises. 28 larrels of the same sort, belouring 10 Michae! $0^{\prime}$ Collins- 16 .
pparatus ran being in charch where the collection carrier's ear that he was not naturabised and conld not carrier's ear that he was not naturalned and cond not
vote. Nu Yanke wond have wit enough to get out of
$\mathfrak{a}$ fix in this way.-lu.

We are soon to have more "territory." It is now
said that the Sandwich Islands are desirons of being united to us. As early as 185 s two propositions were submitted to our Government; one proposing to make United States, in consideration of a fivel islands to the Uranted States, in consideration of a kixed annuity to be like that held by the French over Hayti. -16 .

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Cluh, plain,

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