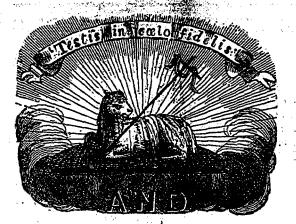
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CATHO

VOL. III.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1852.

NO. 3.

THE IDEAS OF A CATHOLIC AS TO WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

Iranslated from the French of Abbé Martinet, for the True Wilness.

22. ABNEGATION NECESSARY TO THE DEFENDERS OF RELIGION .- ON THE IDOLATRY OF NAMES .- ADVICE TO CATHOLICS ON THE MANNER OF E CERCISING THEIR

In explaining our views on the part which God wishes men to play in the great events which are forthcoming, we have addressed ourselves to all, for all are called to lend a hand in these things, those still more than others, who being nothing in their own eyes, aspire to be nothing before men.

Let us remember that, when God will do great things, it is to the weakest, and the most lowly that he addresses himself, to the end that no flesh should glory in his sight (I. Cor., I., 29.) What then? He warns us that He will not give His glory to another (Isaias xlviii., 11.) We can never reverse the decree.

He loves, it is true, to glorify them who glorify Him, but He covers with ignominy those who despise Him, 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, even in this life, an hundred-fold remuneration for whatsoever is given up for his sake, but above all He would have us abandon ourselves. Whoever, not confiding in this promise, seeks only in the divine cause break down the barriers which an oppressive power the means of attaining distinction for himself, will opposes to the exercise of your rights; keep together, do well to keep aloof from it; he would labor for his own destruction still more than that of religion.

The idolatry of names, so natural to human religions which live only by the breath of man, is so contrary to true religion, that God cannot endure it .-This is of the utmost importance, and addresses itself to all, but especially to that nation which is the most subject to this sin, although the multitude of its great names should preserve it from that failing more. than any other.

Not to speak of her archangels recently cast down for having too eagerly inhaled the incense which ought to ascend to God alone, had not the France of the last century contracted the habit of saying at every turn: The religion, the Catholicity of our Bossuet? Now this mode of speaking, though being at first sight, nothing more than a just tribute of homage to one of the greatest names that France has to offer an advice to Catholics, both clergy and given to the Church, nevertheless involves a capital laity, we would say to them: "Remember that you works of the Bishop of Meaux that which, at a moment of general excitement, the great man had had the misfortune to add to Universal Catholicism; he found it, and thenceforward France learned, to her cost, the difference between the Bossuet of Catholicity, and the Catholicity of Bossuet.

God will be paramount in religion: the inauguration of the great King; but no man is to take part therein until such time as God calls him from darkness into light. Each ought to bring with the name of His Son, based on faith and love,grace and truth.

Let him whose word is limited to the domestic is made up of families. Let him whose voice may be heard by the public, make it resound every where.

The opposing press weighs down the world with dispel the clouds by letting in floods of light. Let them not be discouraged by the magnitude of the evil, or the power of error. Error has no power

given. Light moves more rapidly than shadows. The flame of a taper triumphs over leagues of darkness. Let us address to all the language suitable to all, a language of reason, seasoned with wit, with a large rulers, to charity let us add respect. God wills it, and so do order, interest, and national honor. It is them the little confidence which they enjoyed. They are only working for themselves, it is said. Well, they are only doing what any man who is surrounded

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 enlighten, and encourage. Let us prove to anti-Catholic governments that it is indispensably necessary governments that they must be more and more Ca-

tholic, and in the truest sense of the word.

by enemies, ought to do-they are thinking of de-

—the government is the expression—more or less faithful—of the moral life of a nation. Any adopinion of the great mass of the people, could only on the wing of the tempest. sustain 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

Catholic governments?

Catholic.

rulers a direction truly Catholic, and that is, to Catholicize that public opinion which they are to express in their acts. So long as the public opinion has not been prepared, it would be idle 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 Catholics cannot exercise disputed rights, without struggling against the state.

We may, doubtless, be asked: Where are the

We answer; They are wherever the people are

Except in a case of revolutionary outbreak,-a

species of jaundice wherein a vicious and extravasated

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; notwithstanding its prohibitions; choose your spiritual chiefs, and invincibly refuse the nominees of the state.*

If we have but little love for dynastic devotion in a body which ought to be devoted but to God and to humanity, we have still less inclination for revolutionary tendencies. We know that the priesthood must survive all revolutions, but we also believe that God would justly abandon to revolutionary torments, the clergy which would invoke them to its aid. To deliver themselves from its shackles, the priesthood has received from God a weapon much more powerful and infinitely less perilous than the sword of rebellion, ever ready to rebound on those who have the imprudence to place it in the hands of the people. This weapon, we have said before, but cannot say too often, is the word.

If we had the right, which no one has less than we error. This the enemy perceived; he sought in the are the disciples of Him who quencheth not the smoking flax, and who has promised the conquest of the world to faith armed with meekness and patience.-You have a safe and sure way to overcome the laws 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 nal city, Peter and Paul had chosen to erect a pulpit out doubt, give you invaluable assistance in providing which are their support. Do what your Divine Mas- in the Vatican, and plant the cross on the altar of for the wants of youth, and preserving them from therefore, that men must vanish. All must assist at ter told you:- "Go, teach; do it with all patience and doctrine" (2 Tim., iv., 2.)

The positions which you would have without, gain them first in men's minds. It would be both impruhim whatever power he may have. That power, is dent and dangerous to resume publicly the exercise the word, omnipotent with God, when it ascends in of certain rights which opinion, still more than law, denies you; there is no danger in revolutionizing omnipotent with man, when it reaches him full of opinion, and through it law. Jesus Christ has not given you the power, which he did not even use himself, of constraining unjust minds; but he has given circle become the apostle of that circle; the world you the far greater power of bringing minds under the yoke of justice.

Demonstrate to the public what you yourselves see, that Catholic liberties, rights, and interests, are daily increasing darkness; the religious press must 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 but in the absence of truth, to which all power has been who desire no other freedom than that of destroying society with themselves. When the public shall see what you see, it will do as you would have it.

It is only within the last two or three years that you have made use of the press, or acted on public proportion of charity. When we come to speak of opinion; why should you be surprised that the latter rulers, to charity let us add respect. God wills it, word to make its way. Instead of going up loud and a sad way to raise ourselves before Europe, to de- angry to people in power, which was necessary, at grade those whom she regards as our head! Will the outset, in order to fix attention and establish a they be stronger for good, when we have taken from noble independence, let it circulate familiarly through the crowd, full of reason and of truth, with a slight | miracles, and the most transcendent of all mysteries, sprinkling of what gratifies the mind; it will soon have either gained over or neutralized the indifferent, Mary's understanding as prompt and unhesitating as and secured for the good cause those who are only hostile to it through prejudice. You know it has already made many conquests, aided mainly by the violence and acrimony of the enemy's abuse.

Light is the universal agent; all things were made by it, and without it nothing was made. That is incontestible in the physical order, and chaos would to do away with the fatal negation, and to Catholic still subsist if the light had not come to preside over its unravelling.

It is the same in the social order. Minds will to her breast as the treasure that was to ransom the never cease to clash together in darkness, to do and rogeneous elements, all means must be tried; ink, gold, human blood, all shall be employed to bind up humor impresses its color on the whole social system truth and error, religion and impiety, virtue and vice, submission to authority and the right of insurrection. This work of fusion shall only cease when society, ministration which would declare itself hostile to the reduced to the state of atomic dust, shall fly away

> See that this chaos is penetrated by the evangelical light, which cannot without a crime, be hid under a bushel, and you shall see order spring up without ian virtues, unless they spring from Faith, without noise, without a shock, without violence; God Himself will act by the law of affinity, conducting minds from end to end, that is to say, from truth to goodness by the force of conviction, imposing on the will no other bonds than the sweet bonds of order.

The majority of minds are still too weak to bear a flood of light descending from heaven; temper its radiance by bringing it through human mediums, presenting it such as it 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 true principles which they pervert to suit their purpose. Take hold of these principles, for every truth truth.

They will, perchance, object to your speaking of the divine right. Well; speak, then, of the natural small importance, provided we have the substance.

They are on their guard against the religious word, which they call, priestcraft. Let us, then, speak reason,—philosophy; it is we alone who have reason complete, and philosophy which is never short on the most difficult questions of social order.

Why, then, should not Catholics succeed, if to that patience which gives man the possession of his own soul (St. Luke xxi., 19), they join the labor speech,—a labor of all others the most active under an appearance of slowness which discourages only the weak. Have they not, like others, freedom to from which it is good to abstain? It is necessary to lay the foundations of society before we come to the cope-stone, if we would raise a building which is to

Patience then! we would say to those who are not disposed to wait. The ablest masters of the word employed three centuries in the restoration of the Roman world. What would have been the consequence, if, on the day after their arrival in the eter-Jupiter-Stator! Your task is infinitely less laborious; you labor on a soil which is wholly Catholic.

Work without ceasing! we would say to those who expect all from time which does but destroy .--Men will ever be subject to those who can best speak to them. Who can speak to them better than you to whom God has given his word? Let him amongst you who has two coats sell one to procure himself the sword which prevails over all others—a pen!

PASTORAL LETTER OF THE MOST REV. DR. CULLEN, CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

(Abridged from the Tablet.)

PAUL BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE, ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN, PRIMATE OF IRELAND, DELEGATE OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE, AND ADMINISTRA-TOR OF ARMACH, TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE 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 things shall be accomplished that are spoken to thee 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 viewed in its after developments, finds the assent of the generous devotion of her will. "Behold the handmaid of the Lord; may it be done unto me according to thy word."-Luke i., 38. And surely were we to seek a living symbol or personification of Faith, it would be Mary gazing on the babe at Bethlehem, in the noiseless rapture of adoration, re-• De Lamennais, Des Progres de la Revolution, de. p. 280. destitution, or pressing him with more tender emotion the age in which we live, whose merits are only

world, as she traverses the desert in her flight to to undo, to demolish and construct, so long as the Egypt, or standing in the shadow of the cross, her sun shines not. To overcome the antipathy of hete- pale brow sprinkled with the blood of its victim, expressing in her look of agony the supernatural intensity which Faith gives to the throes of her maternal anguish.

And as this holy Faith was the source and fountain of all other virtues by which the character of Mary was adorned, so it is in every Christian the principle and root of all justice. It matters not how specious and brilliant in the eyes of men other qualities may appear-they are not entitled to the name of Christwhich it is impossible to please God.

Specially favored as our people have been by a merciful Providence with that primary and special virtue, "rich in Faith," to use the language of St. James, though poor in all that regards the possessions of this world, we have, Rev. brethren, but too many painful proofs of the organised conspiracy which has been formed to rob them of this treasure, to question the necessity of the closest and most persevering vigilance to guard it from the insidious attacks of its enemies. Happily and successfully as you have heretofore combated the assaults of proselytism with your characteristic zeal, firmness, and prudence, it will be belongs to those who are in possession of the whole necessary rather to increase than to relax your exertions against its future efforts. The name of that wicked spirit is legion, its forms are as numerous as its malice is untiring; and the tenacity with which it right, the public right, the civil right, which are but holds its unfortunate victims is persevering and fatal. the human form of the divine right. The form is of No sooner has it been expelled from the soul of its No sooner has it been expelled from the soul of its unfortunate captive than it returns with a band of evil spirits more wicked than itself; substituting for the holy progeny of Faith every vice by which religion can be desecrated and dishonored, and morality outraged. As it is against the rising generation that the efforts of proselytism are principally directed, and education is the instrument by which it seeks to accomplish its unholy object, you will, Rev. brethren, continue to watch over that most important portion which gives possession of the world, the labor of of the flock of Christ, with your wonted charity and solicitude, and to give to their educational training that salutary direction which may combine the promotion of piety and morals, with the intellectual write on all, except questions of a secondary order, advancement of the pupil. For this purpose it is most desirable that you should give every encouragement to the poor schools that are under the care of the Christian Brothers, and the many excellent communities of ladies with which this city abounds; schools in which, whilst secular knowledge is admirably imparted, the strongest and most salutary religious impressions are made upon the tender mind. The Brothers of St. Vincent and the several pious Confraternities of the Christian Doctrine will, withdanger; and I need scarcely add, that the services rendered every day in this respect by the Ladies? Association of Charity of St. Vincent, are above all praise. Their pious solicitude, their zealous labors, and their unbounded charity, will bring down blessings upon themselves and their families, whilst at the same time they will be a source of edification to all, and a living proof of the advantages which society derives from our holy religion.

Whilst availing yourselves of these aids, you will not omit to instruct the parents, that it is a duty on their part, which admits of no compromise whatsoever -no palliation or excuse, to save their children from any schools or institutions, where their Faith or morals may be grievously endangered.

And if this obligation presses with indispensible rigor on the destitute and famishing, assuredly it can admit of no relaxation on the consciences of the rich and the prosperous, who have no such temptation to encounter-no such plea to offer, but whose conduct would be aggravated by the additional circumstance of scandal.

The awful and heartrending consequences with which Divine justice so frequently punishes the by the Lord."-Luke i., 45. Zacchary, the High | worldly-minded parent for betraying the eternal interests of his child on account of some precarious temporal advantage, are of too notorious occurrence to require commentary or observation. To say nothing of our excellent existing schools and colleges, the establishment of a Catholic University, for which we are now making all the necessary preparatory arrangements, an institution so strongly recommended to us by the Father of the Faithful-suggested by his wisdom, and consecrated by his benediction—an institution which has found in your enlightened zeal and generous charity such a prompt and munificent. support-which at present engages the active sympathy of so large a portion of the Christian world, as cognising the traits of infinite power and majesty it will continue to be sustained by its patronage and where the human eye can discover nought but the assistance, and which has for its Rector one of the helplessness of infancy and the abjection of utter most accomplished scholars and profound Divines of brought forward more prominently by the persecutions to which he is subjected, and under which he deserves our sympathy and support-must soon deprive of every pretext those whose conduct on this point has been governed by the suggestions of expediency and worldly prudence, which is the enemy of God, rather than by the principles of duty and Faith.

As works hostile to religion and morality, perverting the judgment by the falsest, but not unfrequently the most specious sophistry, whilst pretending to enlighten it, or influencing the passions by the most dangerous incentives to vice, whilst affecting to give a faithful picture of life and nature, form one of the most fatal and widely-diffused means employed by the demon for the destruction of souls, it will be the imperative duty both of parents and Pastors to prevent, as far as their influence exlends, the reading and circulation of all such pernicious books. On the other hand, we greatly recommend the perusal of moral and pious works, and the zealous patronage and support of these parochial libraries, through whose agency such incalculable good has been hitherto effected. Thus Faith, like all other virtues, requires our co-operation in defending it from the perils to which it is exposed, and in making use of the means by which it may be rendered more operative and lively; and thus we, too, according to the measure of grace given to us, shall imitate, though at an immeasurable distance, the Faith of Mary, by cherishing and cultivating with assiduous care that greatest of all the talents we have received.

The virtue of hope was not less resplendent in Mary than the heroic Faith from which it sprung. Neither when she heard the terrific prophecy which caused her heart to ache, and darkened with its horrors all her future life, nor when the tyrant's sword was suspended above the head of her Divine Child, and she was obliged to become a fugitive and an exile, nor when overwhelmed with sorrow for having lost Him for the space of three days, nor when suffering the agony of her martyrdom on Cavalry, did it cease for a moment to burn with its wonted ardour and energy in her confiding soul, dissipating every doubt, sustaining every shock and pang, and braving every danger. As Christ was first to suffer and then to enter into His glory, so it was with Mary, so it was with His Apostles and Saints, so it is at present with His special favorites, and so it shall be to the consummation of the world with His elect. To suffer, then, in this world, so far from being a cause of despondency, furnishes one of the surest grounds of hope and consolation with respect to eternal life, for the Gospel itself proclaims it as one of the marks of election-"Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted."

This is a lesson which we cannot, Rev. Brethren, too frequently repeat to a people, one of the most afflicted on the face of the earth, but which in the adorable designs of our Heavenly Father, is destined to draw a still purer and more resplendent virtue from the furnace into which it has been cast.

As to the trials of the Church, they are but the prelades of her triumphs. The storms of persecution will only serve to reveal her unconquerable strength and inajesty; the attacks of the scribes and learned of this world to display her wisdom; the scolls of the licentious to demonstrate her holiness; whilst the fiercest and most powerful of her adversaries will be seen changed into her voluntary captives, worshipping the steps of her feet, regretting only that they have known her too late, that they have loved her too late, as ready to pour forth their blood in testimony of her truth, as they will be found nealous and devoted in dedicating all their talents and energies, their labors and their life to the promotion of her glory and the extension of her empire.

The charity of Mary, viewed with respect to God, as far transcends that of all creatures, as her sanctity and maternity raised her above them in dignity and rank. But it may be more practical and appropriate to consider it at present in reference to its second branch—the exercise of fraternal love. And surely, next to that of her Divine Son, never was there a model of fraternal charity so perfect, and at the same time so eminently practical as that of Mary. From its sweet and gentle exercise in social life, so generous, so condescending, so delicate in anticipating the wants and wishes of others, as in the visit to Elizabeth and the marriage feast of Cana; to her uncomplaining and unresenting meekness, when sharing, as she did to her inmost soul, in the injuries and humiliations inflicted on her Divine Son, and the last stupendous act of heroic sacrifice, when offering up His life on the hill of Calvary for the salvation of men; the example of Mary is fraught with the most valuable instruction in the various incidents and scenes of human life which may require the exercise of this virtue. Let then that exalted, but at the same time most amiable and sweetly-attractive example serve as a light to enkindle the flame of charity in our breasts, as well as to direct us in its exercise on every occasion that may call for its practice, but partientarly in compassionating and relieving the wants and miseries of the suffering members of Jesus Christ. One of the most efficient means of accomplishing this great duty will be found in the persevering and liberal support of those noble charitable institutions, which shed such a lustre not only on this diocese, but the entire Church of God, showing the creative power of Catholic charity in the midst of poverty and suffering, striking the stranger with surprise and admiration, and filling the heart of your Chief Pastor with unspeakable gratitude to the Father of mercy and giver of all good gifts for raising up such beneficent and providential resources for his faithful but afflicted people, at a period when they were most required.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you

all.—Amen.

† PAUL CULLEN, Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of all Ireland.

APPENDIX.

Having briefly referred in this Pastoral to education, I am happy to be able to communicate to you, Rev. Brethren, on this occasion, a letter on that subject with which our distinguished countryman the Archbishop of Baltimore, and Delegate of the Apostolic See, honored me, in the name and with the approbation of the first National Synod of the great and rising Church of the United States, lately held in Baltimore. The importance of this document cannot be too highly appreciated, It carries with it the sanction and authority of a most numerous council deliberating on, and providing for, the destinies of the Church under the influence of the Holy Ghost: It expresses the sentiments of six Archbishops and twenty-six Bishops, Prelates of eminent piety and learning, whose Apostolic labors, shedding lustre upon our holy religion, are preparing glorious triumphs for it in the vast regions of the West. These Prelates, speaking from experience of the past, confirm to us the fact, that what is called mixed education, or education without religion, has been to thousands of Catholics in America, the occasion of irreparable

The arguments and facts that are set forth in this letter cannot fail to impress on our minds the importance of educating the children of our people in a truly religious spirit. Snares are now laid on every side for those little ones, and the vilest arts are often employed to seduce them from the Faith of their fathers, and to entail upon their souls the guilt of apostacy. Catholics, who repudiate everything contrary to charity and justice, cannot retaliate by interfering with children who do not belong to their Church, or attempting to gain them by bribes or promises. But whilst we respect the rights of others, it should be our firm determination not to let them pervertor 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 members of society, good and faithful subjects of the realm, ardent lovers of their country, and, what is infinitely more important, it will be the means of preserving their Faith, and providing for the salvation of their immortal souls.

The following is an accurate copy of the letter referred to ;-

To his Grace the Most Rev. Paul Cullen, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland.

My dear Lord-I have the honor of communicating to the Prelates of the National Council now assembled in this city, the letter of your Grace in date of 19th April, expressing your thanks and acknowledgments to them for having encouraged by their sanction and donations the Clergymen deputed to collect contributions in the United States for the erection of a Catholic University in Ireland. The Fathers of the Council have charged me to express to your Grace their deep sympathy with the Irish Hierarchy in the great struggle in which they are engaged to reserve the growing youth from religious indifference and from the pernicious errors which widely prevail. Our own experience of the results of a system of mixed education, separated from religious influences, convinces us that it fosters a latitudinarian spirit, and leaves youth exposed to the violence of their passions, without moral restraint. The children of Catholic parents who frequent the public schools of this country in which this system prevails, insensibly imbibe the errors of their teachers, who, in affecting to avoid distinctive doctrines, sap constables of police, or less, would keep the peace of the foundations of Faith, and dispose their pupils to the district." indulge religious indifference. Since this happened in schools in which all interference with the religious convictions of the children is disclaimed, and even forbidden by law, the danger is manifestly greater where there is no such provision. Besides this consideration, the restraints and influences which are necessary to preserve the morals of youth are wanting where religion does not develope and enforce the principles of human action, and aid by her institutions the frailty of our nature. To this system of promiscuous education we do not hesitate to ascribe the loss of Faith and morals on the part of thousands in this country, who, if religiously trained, might have been the consolation of their parents and the ornaments of

We rejoice, then, that the Irish Bishops, under the guidance of your Grace, and the encouraging patronage of the Holy See, are determined to guard the youth of their country against the dangers inherent in the system of mixed education; and, not withstanding the many difficulties which must be encountered in the great undertaking, we trust in the good providence of God that they will succeed in establishing a Catholic University. Our prayers shall be offered to the Father of Lights, that He may crown your efforts and those of your colleagues, and enable you to preserve the youth and people of your charge from the seductions of a false philosophy and the contamination of destructive errors. The Faith contamination of destructive errors. The Faith transmitted from the days of your great Apostle is their most precious inheritance, as it is their most distinguishing characteristic. May it shine, with undiminished lustre, and continue to be a beacon light to direct the wandering and tempest-tossed children of error to the haven of salvation!

The Catholic Clergyment present were the Rev. Mr. Corbett, P.P., Sixmilebridge; the Rev. Mr. Corbett, P.P., Quin; the Rev. Mr. Furniss, P.P., Newmarket; the Rev. Mr. Quaid, P.P., Callaghan's Mills; the Rev. Mr. Moore, P.P., Thomond-gate; the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, C.C., Thomondbridge; the Rev. Mr. Matter and the Rev. Mr. Cograve, O.S.F., Limerick; and the Rev. Mr. Lynch, P.P., Kilmealy.

The Corener addressing the intra-said that they of error to the haven of salvation!

It is a great consolation for us to know that the leader of the Irish people in this contest is alike distinguished by moderation and firmness, and unites the mildness of a De Sales with the unbending zeal of an Ambrose and a Basil. The chairs of Malachy and of

I deem it a high honor to be the organ of the Council in expressing these sentiments, to which I shall barely add the renewed assurances of devoted

friend and brother in Christ,

† FRANCIS PATRICK KENRICK, Archbishop of Baltimore, and Delegate of the Apostolic See.

Read and approved in National Council on Ascension Day, 1852.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY-THE BISHOP OF BEVERLEY.

We (Tablet) have much pleasure in publishing the following letter from his Lordship the Bishop of Beverley:-

" York, 28th July, 1852.

"Rev. dear Sir-In presenting to you my poor humble subscription of £10 to the Catholic University in Ireland, I am quite unable to express the feelings of delight with which I contemplate the completion of a work so glorious to the cause of Catholicity, so imperatively called for in this kingdom at the present day, and whose incalculable blessings will be diffused over, and pervade all the ranks of Catholic society in

"In the erection, and in the efficiently carrying out of this projected University, all the Catholics of the British empire are most deeply concerned. The Catholic Clergy, of every grade, in this empire, must, however, feel especially interested in the completion of this great work; as it is evidently, of all means, the

"I cannot doubt of the correctness of the view I take of this projected Catholic University, when I see the same view of it has been taken and announced by the assembled Catholic Hierarchy of Ireland; when it is equally taken by the Catholic Hierarchy of England, and when the design of establishing this University has not only emanated from the Supremo Pontiff of the Church of God, but has again and again received his special encouraging sanction, and his warmest 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, I am, Rev. dear Sir, truly yours in Christ,

" | John Beverley.

"Rev. Francis M'Ginity."

THE SIXMILEBRIDGE TRAGEDY. (From the Tablet of August 7.) CORONER'S INQUEST.

The inquiry into the recent tragic occurrence at Sixmilebridge commenced on Tuesday last, before Mat. Canny, Esq., coroner for the district. The hour fixed for the opening of the proceedings was ten o'clock, but one of the unhappy victims, named Frawley, having 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 body, where it was exhumed for the purpose, and it was one o'clock before the examination of wit-

nesses was entered upon.

The Limerick Reporter says—"The inquiry commenced under circumstances which induce the belief that the government is determined to do what lies in its power to cover the atrocity of that unparalleled deed 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 interest of the government is doing all it can, by the basest means, to prejudge the case, by casting every imaginable olium on the people—that in order to make-believe that the district is in a disaffected and rebellious condition, a quantity of soldiers have been introduced, and a camp formed, the truth being that five

The town was very quiet. There was a total absence of all excitement; and, save in the appearance of a large police and military force, the streets presented their ordinary aspect. The police force numbered 200 men, one-half of which have been drafted from the county Limerick; and of the military to have Mr. Delmege present. there were a troop of the 14th Light Dragoons, two companies of the 92nd Higlanders, and three companies of the 47th, also the 8th company of the 31st Regt. of Foot, under Captain Eager and Lieutenant Hutton-the company charged with the murder. Col. Barlow, of the 14th Regt. of Foot, has the command of the forces-the whole encamped in a large field at Cappa Lodge, about 100 yards from the court-house.

At one o'clock the coroner took his seat on the bench, when the jury were re-called :---

On the bench with the coroner there were the following magistrates: - John O'Brien, R.M., Tulla; D. B. Franks, R.M., Ennis; John L. Cronin, R.M., Killaloe; Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart.; Thos. Studdart, John Gabbet, Eyre Ievers, R. A. Studdart, Esqrs. Mr. C. B. Molony, of Ennis, attended as coroner's

Mr. M. Macnamara, Mr. J. Frost, Mr. W. H. Magrath, and Mr. J. O'Donnell, appeared as solicitors for the prosecution, with Mr. J. Coffey, barrister.

Mr. M. Kenney, Mr. G. Walton, and Mr. J. Black-

all, appeared for Mr. Delmege, J. P. Mr. Graydon, barrister, and Mr. P. Murphy, solici-

no part professionally in the proceedings.

The Catholic Clergymen present were the Rev. Mr.

The Coroner, addressing the jury, said that they were met, in pursuance of an adjournment from the 22nd of last month, to try how, when, and by what means Michael Connellan, Thomas Ryan, James

Flaherty, Michael Coleman, and James Casey, came by their deaths; and also in pursuance of an adjourncoolly and dispassionately to arrive at a just conclusion in this most important case.

Counsel at either side expressed full concurrence in the people.

attachment, with which I remain your Grace's faithful the observations of the coroner, and an order having been made to put all witnesses out of court, the trial was proceeded with.

The Coroner then asked whether the professional 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. Coffey said, that if Mr. Delmege agreed he had no objection.

Mr. Blackall said he had no objection on the part of Mr. Delmege.

The Coroner then gave the six cases in charge. Mr. J. C. Delmege, who, it was understood, was to be examined as a witness, was not leaving the court, when he was called upon to do so. After some parley, Mr. Delmege accordingly left the court.

Mr. Delmege, sen., who was sitting near his son, was also requested to leave the court.

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 were very partially instructed. He (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 very reason why Mr. Delmege should leave the court.

Mr. Delmege, sen., would at once comply, but he thought it a great hardship to ask him to leave.

Michael Canny sworn and examined by Mr. Coffey -I reside at Mary-street in the city of Limerick; I am a publican and broker; I recollect the 22nd of July last; about seven or eight o'clock on that morning I was walking up and down Mary-street in front of my own house; when I reached Thomond-gate I one best adapted to secure the soundness of the Faith, and the purity of the morals of the British Catholic there were from five to six jaunting cars; the policethere were from five to six jaunting cars; the police-barrack is right in front of the Temperance Society House; it was near this house the people were col-lected; I spoke to two persons who were looking out of the window; their names were James Frost, and, I think, Larry Frost; I saw a man named Goggin there; I don't know his Christian name, but I would know him again; there was another person with him; he was "a lubberly" going fellow; I heard his name was Keane; Mr. Delmege next came up; he was accompanied by an escort of soldiers.

Mr. Graydon submitted that the affair at Thomondgate had nothing to do with the affair.

Mr. Coffey considered it most relevant; it was the beginning of a most sad transaction, which it was their

duty to probe to the end.

Examination resumed—The soldiers were on the 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 examination.

Witness-I heard Mr. Delmege give orders to load; the directions were first given by him; the soldiers loaded when they got the word of command from their officer; I saw them load.

The Coroner—May I ask if you mean to charge Mr. Delmege, individually, in this case?

Mr. Coffey—At present I cannot say what course it may be necessary to take in the transaction until we have the facts elicited in evidence.

Mr. Kenny observed that it would be most desirable to have Mr. Delmege present.
Examination continued—This occurred within the

Borough of Limerick; the officer also gave the word "fix bayonets;" after the bayonets were fixed, the officer turned round, and said to Mr. Delmege, "I am ready now, Sir;" I don't know the name of the officer; Mr. Delmege then said, "Go forward, and get them out;" the sergeant stepped forward and shook the door; a private stepped up along with him and gave the door three "punches" with the butt end of his musket; a woman came out and told him not to 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 whom I had been previously speaking, were amongst the number; they went into the covered cars when they went out; I saw arms in Mr. Delmege's hands; it was pistol-like; while at the Temperance Hall, a man named Costello said something to Mr. Delmege, and Mr. Delmege presented the pistol to his breast, saying, "I'd have you, my lad, to be quiet, or I'll give you the contents of this."

Mr. Blackall said that this evidence came upon

Mr. Kenny-I now put it to my friends at the other side if they mean to charge Mr. Delmege, for if so he has a clear right to be present. Mr. Coffey-The only answer I can give is that

which I have already given.

The Coroner-Mr. Delmege is already charged by the evidence of this witness, and I think he ought to

be present. Mr. Delmege was then called into court.

Witness (in continuation)-Mr. Delmege also said to the man, "You had your election, my boys; we must have ours now or blood for it',-(sensation)-1 saw arms also with the man whose name I learned to be Keane; there was no riot or disturbance at Thomond-gate that day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graydon on the part of the military-I am a publican and broker; I was a soldier previously, and was discharged from ill health; I went to Thomond-gate that morning for my pleasure ; I am not a voter; there were some small additions to the crowd after I arrived; I heard no shouting; I saw a stick in a man's hand; he hit it against the ground: I did not see stones thrown that day, nor did I hear of tor, were for the military.

Mr. John D. Fitzgerald, M.P., was present, but took have described; I remained amongst the crowd after the military left.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blackall on the part of Mr. Delmege-I have no ill feeling against Mr. Delmege: this is not the first time I appeared as a witness against him; there were, I heard, sixteen or seventeen voters in the house; I don't know that they were brought there by force, but I heard something of it; there was no excitment in Mary street before I went to Thomond. gate; I have no doubt that the "lubberly fellow" ! spoke of was Mr. Henry Keane; when the military were ordered to load there were a great many people around the Society House; I cannot say how many hundred; on my solemn oath, Mr. Delmege did not entreat the people to separate lest harm would be done; I was quite close to him to hear what he'd say; Laurence may well dispute the honor of being occupied by so worthy a successor of these sainted Predeath. He would request of the gentlemen on all them; I did not hear the officer ask Mr. Delmege it sides to abstain from speech-making, and endeavor the soldiers would load; Mr. Delmoge ordered the men to load; I believe I heard the officer give the word afterwards; I saw only the one stick amongst the borough of Limerick, and a man whose character can't be attacked or impeached by any one; it can be certified from the bench that the gentlemen are now on what character I am; I can't say whether there were one or two hundred persons present at Thomond-gate that morning; here is the certificate of my being a special constable (handing in the cer-

The Coroner-Were there a hundred persons there altogether?

Witness-There were, including soldiers and all. Mr. Blackall-Were there two hundred?

Witness-There might be two hundred. The depositions were then read to, and acknowledged by, the witness, and he was bound over in the

usual form to prosecute at the next assizes at Ennis. Jeremiah Tierney was next produced and examined by Mr. Cosley—I am a coach-driver; I recollect the morning of the 22nd July; I was engaged that morning; in consequence of direction I received I went to the Wellesley-bridge with a large car and four horses; I had nineteen soldiers of the 31st Regiment with me; at the Wellesley-bridge we were joined by more soldiers and people; we went by the Ennis road about two miles, when we met Mr. Keane; I don't know his Christian name, but he lives about Enuis; there was another gentleman with him on a car; Mr. Keane and Mr. Delmege had some conversation, and Mr. Delmege gave me orders to return back; Mr. Delmege was on a private cur of his own, and he accompanied me back; we went to Thomond-gate: the mineteen soldiers of the 31st were with me on the car; the soldiers of no other regiment were with me; I stopped at Thomond-gate by Mr. Delmege's directions: the men then got off the car; the officer told them to fall in; after falling in they formed, and loaded, and fixed bayonets; the captain was the only person I heard give the orders; Mr. Delmege was at the captain's side; the guns were capped there; I next saw the soldiers go to a door and endeavor to break it in; they went to another door, where there was no violence used as far as I saw, but one or two blows of a gun to the door; the door was opened immediately; some people came out and got into empty cars; none of them got up on my car, as it was occupied by the same party of the military; I saw two officers there; they sat on the car with Mr. Delmege; I could not say how many cars there were exclusive of mine, but there might have been about twenty and a large omnibus; there were soldiers besides those on my car; there were forly-two in all when we started; there was no resistance made to the voters getting on the car; I did not see a blow struck; I did not see any stones thrown; there was no ricting or tumult; there were some boys and women there, but I could not see any rioting; there was not the slightest resistance offered to the military; they were not insulted in any way; the police-barracks are only about two perches from where we started; the police sergeant was standing near the place, and if there had been any noise or rioting he would have heard it; could not say if the police sergeant was there all the time; nothing occurred to occasion me fright or alaim; so far as interrupting them in their duty, I saw nothing to occasion the soldiers to load; immediately after the men got up on the cars we started; Mr. Delmege gave me the orders to start; I was told leaving the office to take his order; the remaining military party stopped in the Ennis road until we joined them; the same number of soldiers came with us all along; we continued 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 Thomondgate I spoke to the man who sat under me at my right hand.

Mr. Blackall objected, as Mr. Delmege was not within hearing at the time.

Mr. Coffey-There are many concerned in this matter besides Mr. Delmege.

Witness-I told the man to take off the can as the

whip might cause it to go off; the muzzle of the musket was at this time pointed towards me (laughter)the sergeant made him put down the hammer and turn out the musket; I heard a soldier make an observation during the journey.
To Mr. Graydon—It was not said to me; it was be-

tween themselves they were speaking.

Mr. Graydon objected to the reception in evidence of the observation used on the occasion.

otl**ey contended for its** legality. was not only how six persons came by their death, but whether there was malice prepense in the case; and this could only be arrived at in allowing in evidence observations made previously.

The coroner decided for the reception of the evi-

Witness-I heard some one on the car say he wished them to get some provocation to discharge their pieces before they'd have to draw the charge-(great sensation)-this occurred between Mr. O'Brien's gate and the Cross of Cratice; I don't know what part of the car this was said from; I did not go beyond Flan-nery's; the military got off the cars there, and put on their packs; I think the soldiers that got off my car went to the front; the other portions of the troops fell in to the rear and sides of the cars; I lost sight of my duty to prefer charges against them, and they them there; I saw no crowds or rioting there; I heard might be tried by court-martial, that is, if they allowed shots fired after that; something between five and len men under their safeguard to be injured; did they minutes clapsed from the time they left me until I permit it, it would be a gross dereliction of duty; it is heard the shots fired; I had not the horses unharnessed when I heard them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graydon-I am in the employment of Messrs. Talbot and Fogarty; I am in the same position for twenty-two years; there were about 30 or 40 persons present at Thornond-gate; the number did not swell afterwards; I can't swear if the soldiers took the caps off the guns before they left other subject of the Queen to defend themselves; Thomond-gate; I can't swear if a single man had a overlooking instructions shows that in no case is a Thomond-gate; I can't swear it a single man had a cap on his musket leaving Thomond-gate; when I soldier deprived of his right as a cauzen, and me cap on his musket leaving Thomond-gate; when I rejoined the party on the Ennis road we all went off of these is self-defence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blackall—If the magistrate constant is front. I distinctly heard the words used about provocation to discharge their pieces; I am not sure whether the word was "provocation," or "cause," or "reason," but I make the same of Delmege gave orders to load it was obligatory on the them; I looked upon the observation as a joke at the time; when I spoke to the soldier about the muzzle of the musket being pointed to me, I am not sure whether the cap was on the nipple; I can swear that fifteen minutes did not elapse from the time the mili-tary got off my car until I heard the shots.

Delmege give any orders; I heard him address the ranks, or in the apprehension of the ranks being bropeople and tell them to disperse quietly; I cannot say ken; stones are of different sizes—one may be a if Mr. Delmege asked the officer to get the charges pebble and another a paving stone; I should decidedly drawn before leaving Thomond-gate; I know Canny, pick down the man who flung a paving-stone at me, measurement of the ground; the map was a correct the last witness; I did not see him on the occasion; while I should not the man who flung the pebble; I representation of the town of Sixmilebridge; it was he could be there without my knowledge; if he were certainly would not fire indiscriminately; after an on a larger scale than the original survey.

near him; Canny could not have been near them at 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'Connor, of St. Munchin's, Limerick, sworn and examined by Mr. Cofley—I am a Roman Catholic Clergyman; I recollect Thursday, 22nd July; 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 cleaning his boots and another policeman brushing his jacket; I went up stairs; I saw some persons there who were pointed out to me as voters; the windows of the room commanded a view of the police barrack; they were not harricaded in any way; I believe they were open; the house is within hearing distance of the police barrack; I spoke to the people inside; if they seriously wished to go out there was nobody to prevent them; when I went there the door was open; I asked them what they were about to do: they said they did not know; I asked them about voting for the Liberal candidates; they said they were entirely at the mercy of the landlords; they had no leases, and could be turned out at a moment's notice.

Mr. Graydon-Surely, Mr. Coroner, we are not here to try the landlords. This has nothing whatever to do with the case.

Mr. Coffey-I beg your pardon, it has. A requisition was issued for the military, and I call upon you to produce it.

Mr. Graydon-We have no objection, I assure you, to produce it.

Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas handed in the requisition upon the understanding of having it returned to

Cross-examined by Mr. Graydon-1 was asked to go to the Temperance Hall; they made no complaint to me of being kept there; the purpose for which I went to the hall was to know whether they'd vote for the Liberal candidate; I intended if I could, by persuation, to get them to vote for the Liberal candidate; I know how they would vote if left to themselves they would have voted for the Liberal candidate; the voters could have called upon the police if they need-

ed protection.

Mr. Coffey here tendered as evidence the requisition for the military.

Some discussion arose as to the right of the parties o take a copy of the document.

No rule was made upon the question.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Walton-The distance between Sixmilebridge and Thomondgate is about eight miles; I travelled it to-day; it ook me about an hour and a half to come.

Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas sworn-Produces the requisition presented to him as follows:—

TO COLONEL DOUGLAS, ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF HER MA-JESTY'S FORCES IN LIMERICK.

"We, the undersigned magistrates of the polling district of Sixmilebridge, having reason to believe, from information already received, that a large body of freeholders coming from the Limerick side of the county are likely to be intercepted by a party organised for the purpose of preventing the coming to the poll, request you will be pleased to afford an escort of military for their protection on Thursday morning, the 22nd inst., as the force quartered here is barely sufficient to preserve order in the county of the town. Cars, if required, shall be provided for their conveyance. Given under our hands at Sixmilebridge, this 20th July, 1852.

"JOHN C. DELMEGE, J. P. "JOHN GABBETT, J. P.

"JAMES BUTLER, J. P. and D. L.

"JAMES CREAGH, J. P.

"EYRE IEVERS, J. P."

I am Assistant Adjutant-General of the Limerick district; I received this document from the general's aide-de-camp; I communicated with General Fleming, showing him the document, and I received back to me again for the purpose of this inquiry; the courthouse, and I was on the bench document, I think, was first handed to me on the 21st; was going on; after my return the Mr. Delmege was with Captain Fleming when I first got it; I cannot say if I had any communication with Mr. Delmege on the subject of this requisition; I gave the order for the military on the occasion [a copy of the order produced]; there was no report made to me on the subject, for it is not my department; but there

was a report made, a copy of which I have.

Mr. Graydon—Well, if you put it in as your evi lence we shall produce the report of the officer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graydon-A military force inder such circumstances must, at any cost, protect the parties they escort; the escort is looked upon as a safeguard; if officers or men permitted interference with parties committed to their care, I should feel it for a party commanding an escort to determine when it is necessary to resort to extremes; there is no fixed rule on the subject; if the people were interfered with, it is in the discretion of the commanding officers to determine; but if there were a magistrate present it would be the duty of the magistrate to give orders; in cases of emergency soldiers possess the right of any

gave orders to the men, I presume the men would not bbey them whilst their officer was present; if Mr.

officer to give the orders. Re-examined by Mr. Coffey—Circumstances might arise in which the men might be justified in not waiting for the order of the officer; it is clearly the duty of the soldier not to allow his ranks to be broken; it is the duty of the officer to give orders to the soldiers Cross-examined by Mr. Kenny-I did not hear Mr. what to do in the event of a threatened assault on the

To Mr. Coffey—I am a special sworn constable of standing near Mr. Delmege all the time I think I assault made, and the clowd flying, I would not think to borough of Limerick, and a man whose character would have known him; at the time the officer gave a magistrate justified in firing on them; in all cases the standard or impended by any one; it can the orders to load he was in front; Mr. Delmege was where practicable, or possible, soldiers should wait for the orders of the officer, and the officer should communicate with the magistrate; it is usual, under ordinary circumstances, to tell the men off by sections, and they fire by sections also; a soldier, after firing, would, under ordinary circumstances, commit a breach of military discipline if he re-loaded without orders There were two sergeants with these forty-five men it is the duty of the soldiers to take orders from the sergeants in the absence of commissioned officers.

To Mr. Blackall-It has been officially reported to Major-General Fleming that Mr. Delmege gave no orders to fire; I have conversed with the officers and 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—It is a soldiers duty to resist to the ast extremity being disarmed.

The examination of this witness having here concluded, the inquiry was adjourned to ten o'clock the following morning.

SECOND DAY-WEDNESDAY.

The proceedings were resumed this morning soon ister eleven o'clock.

The same magistrates and law agents as on the first day were in attendance. The jury having answered to their names,

David John Wilson, Esq., of Belvoir, was first produced. Before entering upon his examination,

Mr. Coffey applied for the protection of the corone for three witnesses, who had a reluctance to come forfard in consequence of threats uttered against them by Mr. Delmege, sen. Mr. Delmege threatened to charge them with perjury.

Mr. Blackall and Mr. Kenny, on the part of Mr Delmege, denied his having spoken at all to any of the witnesses, and challenged proof of the assertion.

The subject then dropped, and

Mr. Wilson was examined by Mr. Coffey-I was a magistrate of this county; I applied to be superseded about the 13th of March last, because I was about to do an act which I thought I ought not to do as a magistrate; I remember the 22nd of July last; I was in the town on that morning, about eight o'clock this was one of the polling districts of the county; look an interest in the late election; I observed the demeanor of the people that morning; I heard firing that day; previous to the firing 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 contest in Clare in 1828; my observation extends from 1813 up to the present; I held the commission of the peace during several contests; I held it in 1847 and 1828; I was in the army for a short time; I was a commissioned officer for about four or five years; I did not observe with the people in the murning any sticks; there may have been, but I did not observe previous to the firing I observed sticks; I did not think there was anything extraordinary in the demeanor of the crowd and the appearance of the sticks from my own observation; but from what I heard from a gentleman they did attract my attention; we were polling in the courthouse, and everything was going on quiet; Mr. Gabbett, a magistrate of the county, came in; I asked him how matters were going on ontside; he said, "not very well; they're very much inclined to use their oak sticks;" I immediately left the bench and went out to the temporary police barrack; this occurred, I should say, 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 barrack; I stepped up on it and addressed the people; I told them what I had 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 I would leave the town, go to my home, and not appear again during the election; they promised to preserve the peace, and I called upon them 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 I could receive them; I handed them in to the police barrack; as candidates, and a groan when for the others; I knew of no man being prevented from voting, or attempted to be prevented, except one man; I saw that man taken away from three or four gentlemen coming into town; that man I tollowed into the house of a man named Halleran; I brought him back and handed him over to the custody of the gentlemen from whom he was taken; I saw that man polled afterwards; he polled, I think, for Vandeleur and Fitzgerald; I left the bench to see a man who voted for Colonel Vandeleur go safely through the crowd, and as I was passing the dock I heard a shot; before that shot was fired I did not see any voter struck; upon my oath I saw no man struck during the election; I saw blood upon a voter at the Liberal side, and he said he was struck by a man at the other; I considered it a most peaceably conducted election, not only as compared with other elections but in itself; I was in the polling place; I was in the village and amongst the crowd between this and Minerney's, but previous to the firing I was not in the lower part of the house; I was not near the chapel until after the firing; I know where O'Brien's house is.

Mr. Wilson's examination was then suspended in order to have a map of the locality proved, and put in evidence. The map having been exhibited,

Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas, on the part of the miitary, objected to its reception, as not showing the elevation of the ground about the road through which the soldiers passed.

The Coroner-The jury have all seen the ground and understand the position better than any man could show it. Mr. Gravdon also objected to the reception of the

map.
Mr. Coffey-Why, it is an enlarged tracing from

the Ordnance maps, and must be correct.

Mr. John Ganley, C.E., was then produced—He proved the map to have been prepared from the Ordnance survey, and afterwards checked by view and

To Mr. Graydon-It is a mere plan, and is not in

Mr. Graydon objected to the map as not showing elevations, and being calculated to mislead the jury.

Mr. Cosley contended for its reception.

A Juror-The jury are all familiar with the ground. Mr. Graydon-But do you think, Mr. Coroner, that this map ought to be received?

The Coroner-1t is my duty to satisfy the jury in everything, and if the jury, from their personal knowledge, be satisfied with this tracing, it is in my mind enough.

A Juror-The better part of the jury are for admitting the map.

Mr. Ganley was then examined at some length as to position and distances on the map.

Examination of Mr. Wilson resumed-I see in this map O'Brien's house; it is near the courthouse, at the angle a little in advance of it; I frequently went near the house in the course of the day; I did not at any time witness organisation or preparation among the crowds in this lane through which the military and cars passed afterwards; there was a large force of police in the village during the day; there was a stipendiary magistrate here, Mr. Cronin; there were military here, a company of the 14th, under Captain Dwyer; I know the police were not locked or pre-vented going through the streets; I know there were police from O'Brien's house to Miss Wilson's; one party was stationed under the windows, another at the court-house door, another at the temporary police barrack, where I gave in the sticks, and a fourth at Miss Wilson's gate (points out the several positions on the map); persons stationed at Miss Wilson's gate could see the escort party pass by the permanent barrack at Dr. Going's corner; I presume there was a party of police stationed at the permanent barrack, but I don't know it of my own knowledge; the military were 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 permanent barracks: I was in and out so frequently that I cannot say how long previous to the shots it was that I was out; certainly I was out within twenty minutes of the time; I had a knowledge of what was going on from O'Brien's corner to Miss Wilson's; the appearance of the crowd between these two points was most perfectly peaceable; I did not see a single breach of the peace; upon my oath, I saw nothing like collecting in mobs or threatening masses during that day; I heard only one shot fired, and another very quickly after, while I was on the steps; up to that time I had seen nothing to warrant any firing with loaded arms; after hearing the second shot fired I rushed down the steps, and I saw some soldiers coming round the corner; in view of me at the time I saw no tumult, no riot, no stones thrown; I had a perfect view of the village to O'Brien's house; I saw the military come round the corner of the court-house; I saw some people flying, and I heard great shouting and crying; some men ran towards the lodge up the Ennis road. and some down towards Miss Wilson's, and some to the houses opposite the lane; the military came round O'Brien's corner; I saw one soldier fire, and I saw him charge.

A Juror—Do you mean you saw him load?
Witness—I do; the soldier had his musket to his shoulder, and fired towards the house opposite the lane; there were people between that soldier and the houses: upon my oath I did not see a stone thrown by the people in that direction; I had my eye upon that spot & place; I conceive I must have seen stone-throwing or rioting if they had occurred; as far as I can judge there were none; after the soldier had fired I saw him load again: I saw him put his hand to his pouch and afterwards to the muzzle of the gun, and I saw the men fire again I cannot say I saw him put in a cartridge, but I saw him fire again in the same direction; between the interval of these two shots I did not see a stone thrown; it appeared to me that a general panic had seized the people, for they were running in all directions; I was in a very excited state; I called out to them for God's sake to stop firing; I saw another act with regard to a man at O'Brien's corner; I saw a young man running out of the lane round O'Brien's corner, and I saw three soldiers pursue him at the charge, and stab at him; he far as I could see, no man retained his stick, and one was running when I saw the thrusts made at him; the instructions to act upon it; the document was then man who attempted to keep it had it forcibly taken soldiers were running after him; I did not see whesent to Dublin to the military sec., where it was sent from him by the crowd; after that I returned to the there thrusts took effect of not; I don't know was going on; after my return the polling was con- and some cars drew up opposite the courthouse, and I ducted peaceably and quietly, there being merely a saw young Mr. Delmege get off, or stand by the side cheer given when there was a vote for the Liberal of one of them; I said, "this is horrible work, Mr. Delmege, did you give orders to fire?" he said he did not, that the soldiers fired without orders; I proceeded round the corner of the courthouse, and there I saw four bodies lying between the dead and dying (points out the position on the map where the bodies lay): there were large streams of blood flowing from the bedies; I knelt down by the first and endeavoied to raise him; he appeared to be dead; I did not know him; I heard his name was Casey: the man nron the left hand side, whose name I heard was Frawley. had no signs of life; I returned very quickly in consequence of an observation made to me, and charged Mr. Delmege, jun., with being the cause of what had occurred; he repudiated the charge, but I think it right to tell why I charged him to show I had grounds

for what I say.

The explanation was objected to by Mr. Kenny.
Examination continued—I went down the village afterwards; at the temporary barracks, where I put in the sticks, I saw the sign of a ball which was pointed out to me by a policeman; there were two there; I think the name of the party were Maher and Fay: I was told they would be here, but they are not. An application was here made to Mr. Cronin, the

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 had any conversation with the police on the occasion. Mr. O'Brien, R. M., of Tulla, undertook that they

should be produced, and had the police officers called into court to receive the necessary instructions.

Mr. Wilson-I think it right to state that I met, the other day, the county inspector of constabularly for Clare, and mentioned to him the circumstances; he assured me that all the men should be here, and I find that these two are not here.

The policemen referred to by Mr. Wilson were then

sent for to their respective stations, and

Mr. Wilson's examination was proceeded with—f saw the mark of the bullet outside the jamb of the door; one of the policemen told me he was near being shot; they also pointed out to me where a ball had (Continued on sixth page.)

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, At the Office, No. 3 McGill Street. TERMS:

To Town Subscribers. . . . \$3 per annum.
To Country do. \$2½ do.
Payable Half-Yearly in Advance.

All communications to be addressed to the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, post paid. We most earnestly request of our Subscribers to

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THE TRUE WITNESS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 27, 1852. NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The elections are over. The Queen and family are gone a pleasuring, and the country is fast settling down again into its ordinary quiet and business like habits. Political news from England there is none; even the politico-religious controversy which so long has kept the nation in hot water, has lost its charms; and with the thermometer varying from 80° to 90° in the shade, the Maynooth question is voted a bore. The opening of the Session is announced for the third week in October.

The sight of a real Synod of real Catholic Bishops, meeting together to deliberate upon the affairs of the Church, without asking the sanction of Queen, or Parliament, or First Lord of the Treasury, has roused to action the clergy of the government church, and elicited from the corpse of the state establishment a series of convulsive spasms, bearing a remote resemblance to life. "The Convocation, in the words of Dr. Wilberforce, "is to be awakened from its trance." "Convocation," repeats Professor Hussey, " can be no longer left dormant without serious evil." "Convocation," exclaim the Protestant clergy of the diocese of Exeter, " must be revived, and the chains which fetter the church must be stricken off." This sounds very fine; but we are too well used to the fine words of the Protestant establishment to attach any importance to them. "Convocation shall not be revived" is the answer given by the people to the demands of the Anglican clergy, and the voice of the people is the louder, and will be obeyed. Some little bluster there may be at the opening of Parliament: some humble supplications to her Majesty "to grant the royal license, that Convocation may proceed to business"—but the bluster will sink into silence; the humble supplication will be contemptuously refused—the long suffering divines will quietly separate, and the revival of Convocation will be as far off as ever. The High Churchmen who are now clamouring for Convocation, know this well; they know that there is no danger of the crown granting their humble request, and that the House of Commons will not abandon its absolute control over the church, as by law established; and it is because they know this, and are well assured that they will not be allowed to cut their own throats, that they are so loud in their demands for the knife. The re-assembly of Convocation would, as has been ably shown by Dr. Sumner, be the death blow of the establishment. "It will cause great disappointment, or great excitement"-great disappointment, and much laughter, if it does nothing-great excitement, irreconcileable animosity, and the secession either of High, or Low, Church party, if it does something. If Anglicans are wise, they will ponder well the reasons given by the Government Primate for refusing to use his influence for the revival of Convocation, and thank God that such a dangerous plaything is, by lopment of some of its more recently settled districts. the wisdom of the House of Commons, kept out of their hands.

On our second page will be found a report of the inquest on the bodies of the victims of the Sixmilebridge tragedy. We will refrain from any comment upon the proceedings until such time as the whole evidence is before the public. Mr. Delmege, the magistrate who accompanied the troops, positively denies having given the orders to fire.

The convention of the Northern powers, which appeared in the London Morning Chronicle, is generally pronounced a forgery. The Univers treats the subject as doubtful, and without affirming or denying the existence of such a convention between the great Northern powers of Europe, declares that the production of such a document "would be the most ready means of bringing about the event which it was intended to prevent?—the re-establishment of the hereditary empire, in the person of Louis Napoleon. The general feeling in favor of the Prince President would, continues the Univers, "be increased by foreign opposition, and many, who now hold aloof from him, would join with him if he were threatened by foreigners, and cry with the multitude-Let him esign, because foreigners do not wish him to do so." The conclusion of the same article, which bears the signature of M. Veuillot, the editor in chief of the Univers, is remarkable for the spirit of bitter hostility against England which it breathes—a spirit which it declares to be almost universal amongst Frenchmen, who look upon England, not only as their ancient hereditary foe, as their most dangerous military and commercial rival, but as the arch-enemy of Catholicity, and as the great fomenter of heresy and revofution on the continent:-

In France, notwithstanding all the misfortunes and all the in trance, notwinstanding an the instortunes and an tra-bitter recollections of the invusion, there is no national or rooted hatred, excepting against England. Forty years of peace have not weakened that feeling which every Frenchman seems to carry with him in coming into the world. Louis Phillippe habored for twenty years to soften it, and he only succeeded in increasing it. Among the people it is instinctive—Among the

upper classes, wherever Protestantism and philosophism have not, so to speak, changed the nature of Frenchmen, it is a fixed principle. In more than one mind, and in more than one intelligence, which believed that it had conquered the feeling, it re-appears all of a sudden as ardent as it can be in the hearts of the old sailors of our coasts—the ancient captives in the English hulks. That feeling, too legitimate, alas! will some day or other change the face of the world. There is no nation, no sovereign, that ought not doubly fear that he might not turn it on himself. It is the destiny of France to be called upon sooner or later to fight hand-to-hand the great enemies of Christian civilization. Hers was the first sword raised against Arianism, the first against Islamism. England is the principal inheritor of all the hatred and of all the plans of the eternal heresy, and it is France which will give to that country the conquering blow. The European powers who would wish to aver that blow, to adjourn that justice, conspire against themselves.

The first session of the new Parliament was opened on Thursday the 19th, by his Excellency the Governor General. On Friday the Governor delivered the following speech:-

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,-

I have much pleasure in meeting you, in order that we may unite our endeavors to the promotion of the interests of the

Notwithstanding the deep interest occasioned by a general election, the utmost tranquillity has, I am happy to inform you, prevailed throughout the Province during the period which has elapsed since the close of the last session of Parliament.

I am enabled, under these favorable circumstances, again to congratulate Parliament on the prosperity of the Province.

Provincial securities continue to rise steadily in value, and the returns of the census recently completed, furnish most satisfactory evidence of the advancement of the colony in wealth and population.

The estimated deficiency in the postal revenue has not been exceeded, although greatly extended accommodation has been afforded to the public by the establishment of additional Post Offices and increased postal service. There is reason to believe that before long the receipts of the department will balance the expenditure.

Another heavy calamity has, however, I am greatly concerned to state, befallen the Province, in the destruction by fire of a large portion of the important city of Montreal. I am confident that you will bestow your best consideration on any measures that may be proposed to you for the purpose of mitgating its effects.

The importance of placing the currency of B. N. America on a uniform basis, and of introducing the decimal system, has been frequently recognised by parliament. A measure will be submitted for your consideration, which will, I have reason to believe, promote the accomplishment of the object.

I shall cause such documents to be placed before you, as will put you fully in possession of the steps which I have taken during the recess, with the view of giving effect to the intentions of the Legislature, embodied in the Acts passed last Session for promoting the construction of Railways. I have endeavored in these proceedings, to act in so far as circumstances have permitted, in concert with the Lieut.-Governors of the Lower provinces.

In connexion with these works, and with the subject of public improvements generally, the position of bonds issued on the credit of the Municipalities of Upper Canada, merits attention. The security afforded to holders of such bonds under the Municipal Acts now in force in that part of the Province, is of a very ample and satisfactory description. It is not improbable, however, that your wickly many during propagators which however, that your wisdom may devise measures, which, without materially altering their character, may tend to enhance their value in the market.

The importance of establishing direct Steam communication between Great Britain and the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, has been repeatedly pressed on the Government, by persons interested in the commerce of the Province.

The subject which has a material bearing on the prospects of Emigration, and the reduction of freights in the St. Lawrence, has engaged my anxious attention during the recess. A plan for the attainment of the object in view, which will, I trust, meet your approbation, will be submitted for your consi-

I shall lay before you, a dispatch which I have received from the principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, communicating the views of the Imperial Government, in reference to the Clergy Reserves, and stating the grounds on which Her Majesty's Ministors refrained from introducing a measure into the Imperial Parliament during its last session, for the repeal of the Imperial Statute on this subject.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,-

The condition of the revenues is satisfactory, and indicates general prosperity among the consuming population of the Province. I shall direct the accounts for the past, and the estimates for the current year, to be laid before you, and I rely on your readiness to grant such supplies as may be necessary for the maintenance of the credit of the Province, and the efficiency of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,-

Various subjects of much importance to the interests of the Province will, no doubt, engage your attention during the session, which is now commencing.

An addition to the representation seems to be called for by

It is probable that, through the instrumentality of the muni-It is probable that, through the instrumentality of the municipal system, now in full operation in Upper Canada, and of the Assessment Law, you may be enabled to establish an efficient and inexpensive mode of registering Parliamentary electors in that part of the Province. In connection with this subject, I recommend for your consideration the claims of certain classes of occupiers now excluded from the franchise, on whom, there is reason to believe, it may be conferred with interest to the public. interest to the public.

The interests of agriculture are entitled to the special care and attention of Government, in a country where so large a portion of the community is employed in agricultural pursuits. The absence of any sufficient provision for obtaining correct statistical information respecting the productions of the country, and for diffusing knowledge which may be serviceable both to those engaged in agriculture, and to persons proposing to become settlers, have been long a subject of complaint. I do not doubt that you will bestow your best consideration on any unobjectionable measure that may be suggested for remedying this defect, and perfecting the more speedy settlement of unoccupied lands, in both sections of the Province.

It is probable that grievances, which are alleged to exist under the feudal tenure that obtains in certain parts of Lower Canada, may engage your attention. I am confident that, in dealing with this subject, which is one of great delicacy, you will manifest a scrupulous regard for rights of property which have been acquired and exercised in good faith, and with the sanction, tacit or declared, of the legal tribunals of the Pro-

The arrangements now in force in both sections of the Province, for the maintenance of indigent patients consigned to the Lunatic Asylum, appear to be, I regret to observe, in some respects, defective. The care of these unfortunate persons, involves considerations of humanity of the highest order, and I confide in your readiness to bestow your best attention on any measure that may be submitted to you for the remedy of

In all the measures which you may adopt for the promotion of the Province, and the happiness and contentment of the people, you may rely on my zeulous co-operation, and I shall not now further detain you from the important duties in which you are about to engage, only to express my humble hope, that the Almighty may render our efforts efficacious for the

right way to work to obtain a redress of the grievances under which they have long labored. A petition, which has been approved of by his Lordship the of His Church, and that it is only when so legislating is a lying and malignant slanderer. We hope, that, Bishop of Toronto, pointing out the injustice of the and so governing, that legislation or government has if the slanderer won't come forward, in justice to School Law as it at present exists, has been adopted any claim to our respect or obedience. Popery is to themselves, his brethren will repudiate the statements by the Catholic Institute, and is now receiving the be resisted because it preaches the duty of submission, of the Boston Traveller.

upper classes, wherever Protestantism and philosophism have signatures of the Catholics of the diocese. Toronto Mirror has some very severe remarks upon Mr. Egerton Ryerson, the Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, and the great advocate for the mixed or godless system. Of Mr. Ryerson we know nothing, further that it is commonly reported that he belongs 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 Catholic children: an anomaly so monstrous that we hope that the Catholics of Upper Canada will not submit to it much longer.

> We are glad to learn from our cotemporary that the indefatigable Bishop of Toronto has succeeded in founding, in his Episcopal city, two Catholic educational establishments. "The one a Lesser Seminary, corresponding to those in Catholic countries, and appropriated to the exclusive education of boys not under twelve years, who manifest any marked aptitude for the holy ministry. • ^ • The other is a Secular College for young men, similar to the Pensionate, under the charge of the Christian Brothers, which has given such unqualified satisfaction in the reception of students in the month of October next: the terms are moderate.

The news by the Atlantic is of little interest. The troubles springing from the disputes about the rights of "Fishery" have caused a slight depression in the of Good Hope up to the 26th of June; affairs are said to be looking well nigh desperate. The enemy ger, and actual war have become general for fifty miles or more on both sides of a border line some 150 miles in length. We read also of convoys intercepted, and ammunition waggons captured by the

The account of another steam-boat accident, by which 200 lives have been lost, will be found in our calamity is attributed to the dense fog which prevailed at the time of the collision with the Ogdensburgh Propeller, whilst the mate of the latter deposes before the Coroner's jury that steam-boat lights were visible for a distance of three miles; thus leaving us to draw the conclusion that this deplorable accident was the result of a lubberly look-out on the part of the crew of one of the vessels. At a meeting of the survivors of the passengers, a resolution strongly condemning "the gross neglect and criminal misconduct of the owners of the steamboat Atlantic, in not providing proper facilities to afford passengers on board the means of saving their lives," was passed. Amongst the names of those that perished we find that of Miss Duff from Montreal.

It would be a great mistake to suppose that the controversy between Catholicity and Protestantism is, at the present day, simply a religious controversy -that it takes cognisance solely of doctrinal differences, and articles of faith. It may have been so once, but it is so no longer; and the Catholic who should hope to overthrow the objections of his Protestant adversary, by any purely logical process, by convincing him of the unreasonableness of his objections to any of the characteristic dogmas of Catholicity, would find himself grievously mistaken. It is not against Catholicity as a religious—but against Catholicity as a great political and social-organisation, that the attacks of the Non-Catholic world are principally directed; it is as a political and social or-liberal remarks upon the above, which we have much ganism, claiming the right of regulating and controlling every action of man, in the state and in the family, as a member of the body politic, as father of a family, and as a private individual, that Catholicity is especially obnoxious. Protestants could forgive us Papists our belief in the Real Presence, Purgatory, and the Invocation of Saints, if we would but refrain from asserting the supremacy of the spiritual over the civil, of the Church over the State, of God over man in every situation and condition of life.

"This controversy" says the Times, " is but a portion of, or an offset from, the eternal contest between the power of the law and the power of the Church—between civil rights and cherical authority—which rages without distinction of creed in all the States of Christendom. * * Every where the all the States of Christendom. * Every where the battle is fought under the standard of clerical authority against civil independence. The question lies, not between this and that eread, but between national sovereignty, and Romish subjection—between the power of every State and people to govern and legislate as it thinks fit, and the surrender of that power to an occult but universal ascendancy, which aspires to convert all lands and nations into the provinces, and the slaves of its spiritual dominion. * The authority of Rome is directly opposed to the duties of legal obedience, as dufined by the me opposed to the duties of legal obedience, as defined by the un-tional legislature, and to the fealty of the subject to the State and to the Crown. That is the ground on which we are bound by the love we bear to the rights of national independence, to resist every form of Popish interference."

So speaks the Non-Catholic in the London of Victoria—so of old spoke and argued the Pagan philosophers and statesmen in the Rome of Nero. Catholics to-day, as Christians then, are represented as the enemies of the human race, as traitors to the State, because they will not join in the cry-" We will have no king but Cæsar"-because they do recognise a Higher Law than the law of the Statebecause they do not admit the right of any State or of any people "to govern and legislate as it thinks | Will the Herald join us in calling upon the "Profit;" but on the contrary, loudly assert, that it is the testant Clergyman" to come forth in the face of The Catholics of Upper Canada are going the | duty of every State, and of every people, to govern and legislate in accordance with the Will of God, the Priests. Until this is done we can only conclude, which Will can be known only through the teaching that one of the "Protestant Clergymen" of Montreal

on the part, of all men-kings and people-to the "Higher powers," and denies that the will, either of king or people, is to be accepted as the lex suprema.

We have quoted the Times, the great Jupiter Tonans of the Non-Catholic press, in support of our views of the purely political and social nature of the Catholic and Protestant controversy. It is but a step from the Times to the Montreal Witness; but in the one, as in the other, do we find the same objections urged against Catholicity, and springing from the same motives; put forward by the one, boldly and powerfully, 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, over the education of youth, the authority of husband and of father, at the hustings and in the Senate.

We will not seek to clear the Church from the reproach of possessing, and of exercising a powerful influence over our political and social system, over the State, and over the family. Influence, of itself, means nothing; indeed our cotemporary has no objection to influence in the abstract: he would desire New York." These establishments will be open for only to substitute one influence for another—the influence of the conventicle for the influence of the Church—the influence of the Gospel, as he understands it, for the influence of the Gospel, as the Catholic Church expounds it—the influence of the demagogue, the infidel and tract-pedlar, for the influfunds, but an amicable settlement of the question is pretty generally expected. A great meeting for the unable to accomplish this that he rails with so much relief of the sufferers in Montreal by the late fire good will against the influence of Popery. Influence was to come off in London on the 11th inst. The may be good; and if legitimately acquired, and rightly Propontis steamer has brought news from the Cape | exercised-as, if acquired from God, and exercised under His direction, it must be-it is a blessing to the community which is subject to it, it is a cause of was establishing himself in the strong ground near praise and honor, and not of reproach, to those who Uitenhage and Fort Elizabeth, and disorder, dan- have so acquired, and so exercise it. To the reproaches therefore, of our cotemporary, against the influence of the Catholic Clergy in Canada, we think it sufficient to reply that, as influence is not malum per se, it behaves him to show that the influence of which he complains, is an improper influence-unduly acquired, and perniciously exercised. Until he shall have succeeded in so doing, he will excuse us for Canadian news. By the officers of the Atlantic this treating his declamations against clerical influence as what, in the vernacular, is called "blather;" the French Canadians would say "blague"-a word which we hope our pious cotemporary will endeavor to remember: it is short, but very expressive.

> The Boston Traveller has the following rabid effusion against Popery, in which we know not which to admire the more—the writer's singularly Protestant notions of charity, or the impudent mendacity of his anonymous correspondent—"A Protestant Clergyman." 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 give his name, and substantiate his charge against the Catholic Clergy?

> "MONTHEAL SUFFERERS .- Some fears have been expressed "MONTHEAL SUFFEREIS.—Some fears have been expressed by our correspondents that the money sent from the States, for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Montreal, might be used to subserve the interests of Popery. Our own convictions, however, have been, that care would be taken by the Protest-ants of Montreal to prevent that. A private letter from Montreal, from a source entitled to the utmost confidence, compels us to fear that we have been altogether too charitable. It would be that the writes have got the hondling of the mount sent seem, that the priests have got the handling of the money sent for the relief of the sufferers, and that, as usual, they manage the business so as to promote the interests of Mother Church. We are allowed to make the following extract from the letter referred to:—'The moncy for the relief of the sufferers goes through the hands of the Priests. They help whom they please, and thus increase their influence. Though much of this money is contributed by the Protestants, several instances have come under Mr. — [a Protestant Clergyman's] notice of Protestants applying for help, and the Priests refusing it, giving as the reason, that as Protestants they ought to be ashaned to appropriate them? come to them.3 25

The Montreal Herald has some very pertinent and pleasure in copying into our columns. We feel thankful to our cotemporary for his vindication of the maligned Catholic Clergy, and trust that the operations of the "Relief Committee" will continue to be conducted upon the same liberal basis as they hitherto 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 pressing necessities, and make orthodoxy of belief the indispensable qualification for receiving charitable assistance in this season of wide-spread calamity, may be quickly frowned down by all honest men of all denominations:-

"We shall use no harsh language, although the provocation might justify a very severe rebuke. It is well known here that from the system adopted by the Relief Committee, the 'several instances? which it is alleged, 'have come under Mr.

(a Protestant elergyman's) notice' could not possibly have occurred. Our friends in Boston may rely upon it, that the 'source' of the Traveller's information is utterly unworthy of any confidence whatever. They may also rest assured, that it is not the religious persuasion, but the losses and wants of the sufferers, by which the relief afforded them is regulated. All the clergy of the city, Protestant, Catholic and Jew, are on the religious, Sub-Committees, of which one is attached to cach relieving Sub-Committees, of which one is attached to each congregation. It is, therefore, as we have said, absurd to suppose that suffering Protestants should apply to Catholic priests for nasistance, and slanderous to attribute the language to them quoted by the Traveller. We have no wish, however, to deceive our Protestant friends in the United States, and, if their ceive our Protestant friends in the United States, and, if their sympathies are limited by their religious faith, and, before extending relief to a suffering fellow-creature, they must be satisfied of the orthodoxy of his belief—why, they had better keep their money in their pockets; for, as certainly three-fourths of the sufferers belong to the Church of Rome, probably 3s 9d of every dollar contributed to the fund—'although much of this money is contributed by the Protestants'—will go towards relieving their wants, and, so far, 'promote the interests of Mother Church.'

day, and make good, or else retract his charges against

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 respective numbers of Catholics and Protestants are as follows:-

NON-CATHOLICS, OR PROTESTANTS 784,154. CATHOLICS. 167,930

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ΥU	ie Mou	-Cat.	HOHE	, 01	LIOLE	Stant	1,0	ii cross		•
popul	ation i	s sub	divid	ed in	to the	tolle	11770	ng sec	ts:	
• • •	Anglica	ıns.	_	_				223,9	128	
	3aptists		•	•				42,4	175	
1.	Julius and	,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	• !:~4	_•	•	•	•	7,9		
	Congre		(alle)	٠.	•	•	•	12,0		
	uthera		•	• .	•	•	•			
1	Method	ists o	f all	varie	eties,		•	208,6		
1	No cree	d. or	not a	riven	, .			39,1		
Ĩ	resbyi	erian	s of	all so	rts.			204,6	22	
	Quaker		5 0,		,	_		7,4	197	
			•	•	•	•	•		333	
1	Unitari	ans,	•	•	• '	•	•			
1	Inivers	salists	ί,	•	•	•	.•	ار∷	88	
I	Minor l	Protes	tant	sects	uncla	ssifie	d,			
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	lears	&c.,		,			_	31,3	345	
	KOIO	٠,	•	•	•	•	-			

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

English,					S2,482
Irish,		_			177,055
Scotch,	-	-			75,700
French Car	adia	113.			26,500
Other Cana					523,327
German,					9,721
American,	•	-	-	•	43,460
All others,	•				13,760
.III othony	•	•	-	-	

From the Quebec Gazette we learn that the "Other Denominations" comprise the following Protestant sects; and a precious lot of them there is to be sure, nearly a hundred :---

"Under the head of All Other Denominations' are the following :- Menonists and Tunkers, Bible Christians, Christians, Disciples, Protestants, Close Communion Baptists, Free Will Baptists, Second Adventists, Pagans—Indians, Children of Peace, Presbyterians not connected with any church, Moravians, Evangelical Church, American Presbyterians, Open Communion Baptists, Regular Baptists, Irish Presbyterian Church, Baggalars, Associate Prochetaging, Communication Children and Children an Seceders, Associate Presbyterians, Cameronians, Old Menorists, Omish Cnurch, Dutch Reformed Church, Evangelical Union, Low Calvinist, New Menonists, Latter day Spirites of Managerian Calvinists, Latter day Saints or Mormonites, Calvinists, Millerites, Freethinkers, Nonconformists, Plymouth Brethren, Anteburghers, Heathens, Irvinites, Reformed Lutherans, Apostolic Evangelists, New Jerusalem, High Calvinist, Inspired Church, Apostolic Irvinites. Associate Synod, Ingamites, Relief Church, Brethren, Reformationists, Not Baptised, Ebenezer Socialists, Gospel Christians, Deists, Dissenters, Perfectionists, Predestinarians, New Lights, Evangelical Nonconformists, Covenanters, Church of Christ, Campbellites, New Church, Believers in God, Reformed Presbyterians, Scotch Relief Church, Cosmopolites, Orthodox Quakers, Cardites, Arminians, Apostolic Church, 7 Day Baptists, Christian Brethren, Restorationists, Opposed to all creeds founded on the Bible, Reformed Baptists, Hapzie Bah, Rationalists, German Reformers, Christian Baptists, Democratic Gospel, English Church of Scotland, Infidels, Hesse Church, Cooperites, Carmelites, Reformed Tunkards, Bereans, Bethel Church, Disunionists, Greek Church, Non Sectarian, Pantheists, Unitarian Baptist, Danain, Free Enquirer, Follower of Jesus, Pathonite, Reformer of all Churches. Grand Total, 31,345."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

ROME AND THE ABBEY:-Messrs. J. & D. Sadlier, New York and Montreal.

Any work from the pen of the elegant and accomplished authoress of Geraldine is certain of a hearty welcome from the reading portion of the Catholic world; and certainly the publishers, Messrs. Sadliers, have neglected nothing that art could accomplish to secure for the handsome volume before us a favorable reception. Whether Rome and the Abbey will he as great a favorite as its predecessor is, we think, doubtful. With all its merits of design, the present work is, we think, deficient in execution; with all its excellencies, it is wanting in interest, and this, at the present day, when readers read, not only for instruction, but for amusement, is an unpardonable offence in a work of fiction. We think too that we perceive more than once, a fault with which the greater part of the Catholic literature of the day may be justly raproached: we mean a tendency to exaggerate the merits, and to over-estimate the importance to the Church, of the converts who are daily leaving the ranks of Protestantism and infidelity, and fleeing for safety to the shelter of the Catholic Church. God forbid that we should deem it possible to over-estimate the importance, or even adequately to appreciate the value, of these conversions, in one sense .-One soul rescued from the foul paths of heresy, from the spiritual and intellectual mire of Protestantism in which it had wallowed-one brand snatched from the burning-one immortal spirit made an inheritor of the Kingdom of Heaven—is of infinite importance, of more value than myriads of worlds, and is the subject of rejoicing amongst the angels who stand before the everlasting throne. It is not then in this sense that we complain of the exaggeration of the merits of, and the undue importance attached to, the converts from Protestantism to Catholicity. What we mean is, that there is altogether too much fuss made about them-too much of a tendency to set them up as a distinct and superior order of Catholics; as if converts brought with them some accession of strength and dignity to the Church; as if they did honor to, and reflected credit upon, her; and as if the Immaculate Spouse of Christ shone with a brighter light because of the credit reflected upon her by these glorious luminaries. More than once we have fancied that we have detected this spirit lurking in our modern Catholic literature, particularly in works of liction; we have noticed it with regret, and we allude to it in the hope that the attention of others, better able to denounce it than ourselves, may be large to the communicating that his Excellency had received a large to tempt the nungry poor of that the find our present worthy mayor, chas. Whish, chast with such that the find our present worthy mayor, chast which is find our present worthy mayor, chast with an our provider provider. The understand our present worth with an our present worth with an our present worth worth with an our present worth wor cied that we have detected this spirit lurking in our

should spiritual humility be the characteristic of the convert, whose misfortune indeed (for we would not make it a subject of reproach) whose misfortune it has been to have been born, and educated, a Protestant, but who, by the grace of God, has been received into the bosom of the Catholic Church. This man should remember that, though it would be most ungenerous to reproach him with the accidents of his 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 of God he is what he is-from the Church he has received all that he possesses; to her he owes in return the devotion of a life, that reverence and affection which a once erring, but now happily penitent and reconciled son, owes to his tender and compassionate parent. It is not for such a one to boast himself, or to lift up his eyes arrogantly, but rather to humble himself, and to walk 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 Church nothing but his ignorance, his filth, and his infirmities; he comes to her that he may be instructed, that he may be cleansed, that he may be made whole; he comes to her, not as if the Church needed him, but because he needs the Church, because through her, and by her life-giving sacraments alone, he can be made a partaker of the blessings purchased for us by the sufferings of our Lord and Saviour. This exaltation, therefore, of the merits of converts to which we allude, and of which we complain, is not only in bad taste, but it is worse -it is little short of blasphemy; it is derogatory of the clories and intrinsic leveliness of our spiritual mother, who reflects light on all, but borrows light from none; and, we say it advisedly, it savors too much of worldliness and the old Protestant leaven to be aught, save disgusting to every humble and docile son of the Church.

Our old acquaintance, the Montreal Courier, has made his appearance under a new face, and will be known henceforward as the Commercial Advertiser. His personal appearance is much improved; we look for a corresponding improvement in his theology.

We are happy to learn that Mr. Bristow has resumed the editorial chair of the Montreal Pilot.

Have you been to see Mrs. Pelby's exhibition of scriptural statuary now exhibiting at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Great St. James's street? Because if you have not we heartily recommend you to avail yourself of the opportunity now offered. Independent of the artistic skill displayed, Mrs. Pelby's exhibition is doubly interesting to the Christian from the nature of the subjects treated. She has obtained the most flattering testimonials from many of the Prelates and Clergy of the Catholic Church in the United States, and will, we hope, be amply repaid for her visit to Montreal.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

"It is Dr. Dill's belief that, though inferior agencies have not been wanting, the miscries of Ireland are chargeable on Popery above other causes, and that the remedy which would go to the bottom of her evils is to be found in the universal diffusion of Bible-truth among the Irish."-Montreal Gazette, August 21st, 1852.

Sir,-From the above extract it would appear that the learned editor of the Gazette adopts the opinions of the Rev. Agent to the Irish Presbyterian Church. better judgment, and less bigotry. The most illiterate any longer the pale-faced dying old parent, who left man in the world understands that similar causes produce similar effects; every one knows that if one carpenter (for example) can make a plough or a cart, another carpenter can do the same; it needs only to be understood that the carpenter is the efficient cause; the augur, the plane, the chisel, &c., are the instrumental cause-wood or iron, the material cause of the evangelicals to meditate on the few stubborn truths

We thought it necessary to be thus explicit, that the traducers of the Church of Christ might easily comprehend us; for their minds are become so obtuse, so materialised, that they can relish nothing it would seem, except what is of earth; for minds thus obfuscated, things must be very clear to be intelligible. Ireland was poor, and oppressed; a famine came and swept away the little that was left to her poverty. Many of her children were, by starvation, brought to a premature grave. The survivors, in many instances, have hardly the means of subsistence. The enemies of truth, when they ought to be moved with compassion, mock her, and exult in her distress. They cry, "ha! ha!" and clap their hands for joy, saying to her, "Popery has done all this." In soher sadness, we pity the blindness of her haughty traducers. The religion of the people, it is manifest, has nothing whatever to do with the evils that afflict dear old Erin; their sins may have brought this scourge on the people. But if, as Dr. Dill would have us believe, the distribution of holy books amongst them would be a panancea for all her wounds, why did it not save the Islanders on the coast of Scotland, par excellence, a Bible-reading nation? why did it not save Kilmarnock from a ruinous flood? We have not time, nor is it worth while to adduce the many facts we could produce from history, to disprove the very silly and very impudent assertion of Dr. Dill and his panegyrists.— But as our traducers are so fond of talking about the Bible and gospel-truth of which they are so ignorant, we wish to remind them of a fact which will place the Rev. Dr. and his friends in no very decent company. The fact to which we allude is the fast, the hunger, and the temptation of our Divine Master in the Desert. Put Ireland in the place of Christ, for, like Him, she is fasting and hungry-put. Dr. Dill, with his pride, and the wealth of Protestant England, Scotland, and Ulster, in the place of Satan, for, like him, Protestants love to tempt the hungry poor of

remain faithful and patient in enduring afflictions for His sake than those offered by Satan through Dr. Dill & Co. We know that He has said, "Blessed are the poor," and "We to you rich, you have your consolation in this world." We know that His Apostle has said, "Whom the Lord loveth, He chastiseth;" that but those whom He chastiseth not, are not His children, bastards; that the Royal Prophet has said, "In labore hominum non sunt, et cum hominibus non flagellabuntur. Ideo tenuit eas superbia." We do not, then, consider a nation's wealth, or a nation's glory, a proof that she s a favorite of Heaven, since the plainest words of revelation force us to believe the contrary. Temporal blessings were promised to Jews only, provided they continued faithful; the cross is the true Christian's inheritance. Hence the reasoning of our traducers, proves them to be enemies of God. If any one is a over of this world he is made the enemy of God .-We are, however, not compelled to seek in revelation the cause of Ireland's woes. Every man who has any little knowledge of history must be convinced that the prostrate condition of the Irish can be ascribed only to her Protestant rulers. They hated Ireland because of the tenacity with which she clung to the faith; they regarded her as a living censure on their own infidelity, a martyr to the truth for more than three hundred years. They had no affection for her Catholic population,—they strengthened their hold on her by her cruel debauched aristocracy, most of whom are Protestants; these compelled their tenants to pay exorbitant rents whereby they gratified their pagan sensuality. The poor laborers suffered in con-sequence of this, for the farmer, compelled to pay high rents, could not afford to pay the laborer enough for his support. Hence it is that the family of the poor laborer, previous to the famine, might be seen as I saw them, with my heart oppressed with grief, seated round a basket, placed on a stool, taking their breakfast of dry potatoes and a little salt. We would like to see the Rev. Presbyterian, Dr. Dill, with John Knox's spirit, treated every morning to such fare as this. Not a murmur was heard from poor Paddy; like a true disciple of his Crucified Redeemer, he was patient and resigned to his condition. We suspect that the Rev. Scotch Dr. would exclaim in the cruel words of an Irish aristocrat, "it is very good food for the poor," but it would be a great cruelly to treat to the same fare a nice, sleek, delicately-bred Doctor, mur. Dhubairth a bhean. The famine came, and all the provision of the poor Irish laborer was destroyed; in his distress he had a right to expect relief from what people are pleased to call a paternal government. Would you like to know what kind of relief this paternal government afforded. I was a member of a relief committee; I ought to know something about the measure of relief afforded in 1846, and the following year. 1 admit that there was good care taken of the Protestant inspectors of relief committees; there was very good care taken of young Protestant paymasters, and inspectors of public works; for when any office of emolument was to be given, the man of the pet religion was, in most cases, selected. But the poor Catholic laborer, what care was taken of him? It was such a care as a greater desire to save the public money than the lives of the people would permit. In the midst of frost and rain, the poor people had to la-bor for sixpence a-day on the roads; yet this was found too liberal! It was decreed that the able-bodied should go to seek work from the superintendants of railroads, and let the feeble that remained support a sickly old father and mother. An old man who had in his family, his wife, a son and a daughter, presented himself before the committee; the paleness of death, the effect of insufficient food was in his face; his son, a soft young lad about seventeen, was also present his countenance was little better than that of his fa-The inhuman inspector of the committee ordered the young man to the railroad, where he had some chance of getting work, and more chance of getting none. The old captain, with his step-mother's heart, went to enjoy himself, and in a day or We certainly thought that the man of the Gazette had two death relieved him from the trouble of supporting the committee, his cheeks watered with tears to appear there no more. This instance will, we think, suffice to prove how much we are indebted to pater-nal government. It will be easy to discover in the above remarks where the efficient cause of Ireland's liberal offer, and fit to arouse the generosity of the remisery exits. We would advise our very charitable we write, and to remember that riches will not profit

On Saturday, the 31st ult., I was compelled to perform the Casarian operation on Mrs. — of Pakerham. On Thursday, the 12th inst., all the sutures and needles were removed, and the external wound was found to have united nearly throughout its whole extent, a small portion in its centre being still open. The patient was able to sit up and walk about, no collapse having followed the operation. She is now well.-1 remain, Mr. Editor, your sincere friend, D. McGulis.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Quebee, M. Enright, £5; St. Jerome, J. Carey, 6s 3d; Toronto, T. Connor, £1 11s 3d; St. John's J. Brennan, 12s 6d; Pike River, P. L. Johnston, 10s; Rawdon, J. Rogan, 10s; Prescott, B. White, £1 17s 6d; Perth, J. Doran, £1 10s; St. Anne de la Pocatiere, Rev. Is. A. Bourret, £1 16s 3d; Industry, Rev. Mr. Manseau, 12s 6d; Beauharnois, H. Bogue, 6s 3d; Marysville, M. Sweeny, 6s 3d; Pakenham, Dr. M'Gillis, 6s 3d, J. Levy, 6s 3d; Sydenham, Rev. J. O'Neill, £1 5s; L'Assumption, Rev. N. Barret, £1 5s; Kemptville, Rev. D. Farrelly, 12s 6d; St. Columban, Rev. Mr. Falvy, 12s 6d, J. Phelan, 12s 6d; Grenville, A. E. Mentmarquet, Esq., 12s.6d, J. Martin, 12s 6d; St. Aimi, Rev. Mr. Lecours, 12s 6d; L'Orignal, Rev Mr. Tabaret, £1; Vankleek Hill, W. McRae, 6s 3d, D. M'Donell, 10s; Chelsea, P. Bennet, 6s 3d.

CANADA NEWS.

We learn from Quebec that Major Campbell of St. Hilaire and our present worthy Mayor, Chas. Wilson,

called to it also. Spiritual humility is the virtue after' do not envy Protestantism her wealth, her filth, or her which all Catholics should strive; more especially cruel fanaticism. We know that the Son of God has better riches, and better glory, to give those who will soners had been guilty of a most grave and serious offence, for which they had never expressed any contrition, 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 unable to advise Her Majesty that the prayer of the petition should be acceded to."-Ibid.

> Fire.—A fire occurred on Thursday evening, upon St. Helen's Island, by which a barn, near the barracks, was destroyed. Fears were entertained in town, for a time, that the barracks themselves were being consumed. The fire was accidental. We have heard that it was caused by the sparks from the canteen chimney.—Ibid.

> Mr. Perrigo, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, tendered his resignation on Saturday last.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER .- BUFFALO, AUGUST 20 .-The steamer Atlantic, which left here at 9 o'clock last evening, came in collision with the propeller Ogdensburgh about six miles above Long Point. The steamer ran across the propeller, striking her forward of the wheel-house on the larboard side. The propeller's engine had been reversed some ten minutes before the collision. The steamer continued in her course until she ran some three miles from the propeller before her engines were stopt, which was caused by the water extinguishing her fires. As soon as the damage to the propeller was ascertained, and fixed, she started for the steamer, and found her making water fast. The lake was covered for miles with floating fragments, and persons clinging to them for life. Every effort towards saving the lives was resorted to, but we have no doubt that a great many were drowned. The clerk of the Atlantic did not save his trip-sheet, and therefore he cannot tell how many were lost. He judges there were five or six hundred on board, a large number of whom were emigrants. The propeller picked up and took from the wreck over two hundred persons. It is impossible to say how many were lost.— The steamer Sultana took a large number of the saved to Cleveland. The Sultana went to the port of Coneaut at one o'clock. She will be able to give the names of those saved on her arrival at Cleveland. Capt. Peters, the first mate, and the clerk are known to be saved .-Seven of the crew are known to be lost. The steward was not on board—the assistant was lost. The Express; Messenger, Mr. Haskins, was saved. The Express Company lost all their goods, and \$30,000 in specie. T. W. Bedell, agent of the Lake romes, is known to be lost. The supposition here is that the number 200 lost, is an exaggeration. The agent here says there were no more than four or five hundred on board when she left. The report here is that the collision occurred in a very dense fog off Long Point, the truth, however, is not known.

Five brick and four wooden houses were destroyed on Sunday night last at Quebec, by fire.

QUEBEC CATHOLIC INSTITUTE. - The Catholic Institute of Quebec, open for several months in the Old Lecture Room, numbers already 250 members. The library contains a number of books, which are every day being increased by the generous donations of the members of the Institute. A large supply of newspapers 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 then should be the activity of the Institute, and the more animated should the hall appear from the attendance of its members. Many persons, after having read the papers, would still wish to hear an eloquent speech or lecture, and thus become instructed in an age when the desire of acquiring knowledge pervades every order of intelligence. Let the lecturing committee then, organise, and arrange a course of lectures for the autumn and winter seasons, and let these lectures be amusing, and, at the same time, adapted to the real wants of the members of the Institute. Those who have established this noble institution should not now remain inert or indifferent to its ultimate success; they should, by augmenting the very considerable number that already patronise it, render it more universal in utility and in its means of instructions. The erection of a new edifice for the Institute has been talked of, and we have heard the Curé of St. Roch sidents of St. Roch.—Journal de Quebec.

Birth.

In this city, on the 18th instant, Mrs. Daniel Lanigan, of a

Married.

By the Rev. J. J. Connolly, at the Parish Church, Peter Andrew Farrell, Color-Sergeant, 20th Regiment, to Miss Sarah Sheridan, of this city.

NOW OPEN AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

A GRAND EXHIBITION OF SCRIPTURAL STATUARY,

Comprising a large Collection OF FIGURES THE SIZE OF LIFE, Executed by Mrs. Pelby, of Boston.

TREAL OF CHRIST

Before Pontius Pilate, the Governor of Judea, and Caiphas, the High Priest. A splendid group of Priests, Soldiers, Scribes, &c., comprising Twenty-five Figures.

CHRIST BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN.

JESUS DEAD! A beautiful and imposing Scene, comprising 5 Figures CHRIST PRAYING ON THE MOUNT OF

OLIVES. LAST SUPPER-OUR SAVIOUR UPON THE CROSS,

Admittance-25 Cents. Children, 121 Cents. For Schools in a body Half-price.

Open every day from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, on TUESDAY the SEVENTH OF SEPTEMBER next, will apply to the Montreal Board of Examiners for a DIPLOMA of MODEL SCHOOL TEACHER.

PETER SCANNELL.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur of Saturday contains a decree appointing M. Achille Fould Minister of State in the place of M. Casabianca. This nomination, has taken the public completely by surprise.

Other decrees appoint M. Allard, Councillor of State, President of the section of War and Marine, in place of Admiral Leblanc, who resumes the active duties of his profession. M. Boudet, Councillor of State, is named President of the section of disputed matters in the council, in place of M. Maillard, whose resignation is accepted; and M. Villefroy, Councillor of State, is appointed President of Public Works, in place of M. Magne, the newly named minister of the same department.

On these changes, and on the position of Louis Napoleon generally, the Times has the following observations:-

"There is great reason to believe that these modifications of the cabinet of St. Cloud have taken place at a time when other novelties of a more important character may be expected, and the relations of France with principal continental powers will again become a matter of anxious consideration.

"It is, therefore, not improbable that among the ceremonies which will contribute during this present summer to the diversion of the French people, a wedding will take place; and the world may speculate on the effect of such a marriage upon the proclamation of the empire, and the revival of all the pretensions of the Bonapartist dynasty. Certain it is that no internal obstacle or impediment will interfere with the assumption of any title or rank Louis Napoleon may think fit to adopt, and, as to his power, that is already entire and absolute. For ourselves, speaking with a view to the general interests of this country and of Europe, such a change would appear to be a matter of indifference-for what signifies a new fashion in the trappings of a court after the dismal change from freedom to servitude has been accomplished and endured by the nation? Neither is it material whether the marriage precedes the empire, or the empire the marriage, or by what road Louis Napoleon and his adherents attain the transcendant honors of a Papal coronation. But it is by no means equally clear that this series of events will be looked upon with indifference by the continental powers. The marriage of Louis Napoleon would obviously be the most important step to the establishment of an hereditary power in France, and such a power would, ere long, and perhaps immediately, place itself on an imperial throne. To recognise 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 afford to that power a pretext for any undertaking it may meditate against the security of the continent."

THE CONVENTION OF THE NORTHERN POWERS. -Respecting this remarkable document, the Patrie inserts the following paragraph, which is, however, not a communiqué :- " Several Paris journals republish from the Morning Chronicle a pretended convention, which has been signed between the three great powers in the eventuality of certain events. We think we may affirm that this document has never existed, and is entirely the invention of the Morning Chronicle."

The Examiner says:-" We have no belief in the authentic existence of this 'treaty,' which has every appearance of being 'got up,' from the notes which undoubtedly passed between the three powers alleged to be parties to it immediately before Prince Schwartzenberg's death. We gave our reasons for believing, when the substance of those notes was first made public, that they could have no other result than to favor the imperial views of M. Bonaparte by exasperating the French people against the Bourbons, and such impertinent advocacy of their pretensions. We now believe the so-called treaty to be nothing graver than a political squib put forth in the 'imperial' interests of M. L. N. Bonaparte."

SPAIN.

The Gazette contains another list of convents authorised to receive noviciates under the concordat. The present list contains the names of eighty-six convents in the diocese of Albaceto, Badajoz, Ciudad Real, Grenada, Guadalajara, Jaen, Madrid, and Toledo-to contain altogether 1,997 Nuns.

PORTUGAL.

The papers mention the defeat of the Saldanha ministry in the Cortes, by a majority of 71 to 48, the result of which decision is to deprive the bondholders, and other public creditors, of the boon promised them in compensation of the dividends so iniquitously retained. In consequence, the Cortes had been dissolved, and a new one convoked for the 1st December.

AFFAIRS OF ROME.

A letter from Rome of the 15th, in the Augsburg Gazette, states that several persons suspected of carrying on a political correspondence with Paris have been arrested at Rome in consequence of information received from the French police department.

The Giornale di Roma of the 20th gives a long account of the construction of a subterranean electric telegraph which has just been opened between Naples and Gaeta. The wires are covered with gutta percha, and the writer says it is the longest line ever constructed on the same principle.

The ministerial crisis in Tuscany is over. The Marquis de Boccella is superseded in the post of Minister of Public Instruction, after having occupied it to the satisfaction of the Grand Duke. The exminister is sent on a special mission to the court of Naples. The Councillor of State, M. Cosmo Buoservices of M. Boccella in several confidental missions, in which he might be fore useful to him.

DENMARK.

The Wanderer of Vienna of the 24th ult., says: "The treaty concluded on the 8th of May in London, between Austria, England, France, Russia, Sweden, and Prussia, relative to the succession to the throne of Denmark, has been ratified by all the powers, and the exchange of ratifications will take place in London in the course of this month. The powers which have not taken part in the conclusion of this treaty have received official communication of it, with an invitation to adhere to it."

GREECE.

THE ARREST OF FATHER CHRISTOPHOROS .-Athens journals of the 17th ultimo confirm the fact of the arrest of Father Christophoros. Immediately after being taken he was sent to the Piraus on board a steamboat. The country would probably have come to his rescue, but the whole affair was so artfully conducted that the Father was beyond their reach before they knew of his being a prisoner. Father Christophoros is to be sent to Patras, where he is to be confined in the fortress of Rhion.

POLAND.

Accounts from the town of Kalisch, in Russian Poland, represent the ravages of the cholera as fearful. Added to this there had been a calamitous fire on the night of the 18th and 19th ultimo, which laid one part of the town in ashes. It was supposed from the accounts given in the Silesian Zeitung, from Breslau, that this calamity had been the act of an incendiary. The Jewish Synagogue, which had stood for upwards of 500 years, had been destroyed. Some hundreds of Jewish families and a great many Christians have been burnt out. According to some accounts mentioned in the Silesian papers, as many as 130 houses had been destroyed by the fire.

(Continued from third page.)

struck the states of the same building; I was then brought across the street to see a young man, a laborer of Mr. Gabbett's; I did see him; he showed me where he had been standing, and where a ball had passed through his shirt, and out through the collar of is coat; I saw the mark where the bullet passed; I looked into the barley field and the potato field marked in the map; I examined their condition; from their appearance there could not have been large numbers collected there without having done more damage; I saw the fields immediately after the firing; the jury saw the barley field last night, and the appearance is not 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 the barley field; I saw some stones on the road when I went to see the bodies; I was a military man and a magistrate; I am perfectly incompetent to say whether the military were justified in firing in the first instance; but after going out I am perfectly competent to form an opinion, and from what I saw I look upon the conduct of the military as unsoldierly and inhuman (sensation.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Graydon-1 did not see a stone in the hand of any man that day; before the firing took place, I was not in the lower part of the town; I 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 have stood on the trodden part of the barley field; after leaving the court when I saw the soldier he was in the act of firing; I can't say whether he was attacked by the person at whom he fired; I saw the position of the military when I went out; I saw one man with a good deal of blood upon him when I saw him first; this was about ten minutes after the affray; he was not insensible when I saw him; when I saw him afterwards he was bandaged up; on two others of the men I saw marks of injury—cuts and bumps on the head; I don't recollect seeing marks on any other but one, who had a slight cut on the cheek; there might have been more of the men injured whom I did not see, but the injured men were paraded; I heard the order given to have them paraded; I saw one musket that had the upper part of the stock broken; I have no idea how it was done; in my opinion the blow of a large stone would have occasioned it; and there was one barrel pointed out to me with a small indention in it; I saw some injuries and scratches on the packs and accourrements of the soldiers; some of these might have been produced by stones, but others were so smooth they could not have been produced by stones or by violence; I saw a pack stove in, and also a soldier's cap broken; a stone would have done it; there was one hayonet pointed out to me as bent, but 1 can-

On special application, Dr. Evans, of Newmarketon-Fergus, was then permitted to be examined respecting the death of some of the victims-The cause of Casey's death was a gunshot wound in the right side of the abdomen; J. Frawley had a gunshot wound in the left temple, from which his brains protruded: when he first saw him he was living, but insensible; this 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 size of the wounds, must have been mus-

Cross-examined by Mr. Graydon-1 should suppose that these men were shot face to face.

Dr. Going of Sixmilebridge, gave similar testimony as regarded the death of James Flaherty, Thomas Ryan, Michael Conlan, and Michael Coleman. The loctor also deposed that he was in the courthouse when the firing commenced; he heard several shots, and then leaped through the window of the jury room; a man went to the courthouse window and said, "Gentlemen, if you don't come out all the people will be shot;" he also said, "Doctor, won't you come outsome of the people are badly hurt?" he then went out, and proceeded to the lane where he saw three men, one apparently dead, and two dying; the two were on the point of death; the first man he believed was dead; there might have been a small space between

gelo Buonarotti), is appointed minister of Public Instruction. The preamble of the decree states that the Grand Duke had resolved to avail himself of the and Molony were amongst the wounded real to a work and Molony were amongst the wounded real to a work and Molony were amongst the wounded real to a work and Molony were amongst the wounded real to a work and Molony were amongst the wounded were to a work and Molony were amongst the wounded were to a work and Molony were amongst the wounded were to a work and Molony were amongst the wounded were to a work and Molony were amongst the wounded were to a work and Molony were amongst the wounded were to a work and the assistance of the control of them he had had the assistance of the control of the co all suffered from gunshot wounds; he saw a soldier wounded on that day; he had cuts on his head; he was not in bed when witness saw him; he was sitting at a table eating potatoes and mutton—(laughter)there was a long cut on the top of the head which he probed; it did not appear to him to go to the bone; it was a flesh wound; there was a small wound on the poll which he would not consider severe; there was another anterior to the first, which was small; there was a fourth wound on the cheek; it appeared to be a stab of an awl, and not dangerous; he saw no other soldier; if he had a patient a strong inuscular man he would not deem it necessary to send him to hospital for such wounds.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graydon-When I looked through the window there were not many people in the streets; I saw some people running away; i cannot say how many; there might have been twenty or more; there were a great many people in the lane when I went there, I did not see any of the wounded men, but the soldier eating; I would not consider the soldier fit for duty; if standing up the wound on the head must have been inflicted by a person above him.

Dr. Evans was recalled and examined by Mr. Coffey-Saw wounded men on the 22nd; James Grady, of Newmarket, a man named Coonerty, of Newmarket and a man named Howard, of the same place were seen by him on the same day; they were wounded with bullets; in some days afterwards he saw a man named M'Namara, who was, to the best of his belief also wounded by a bullet; the younger Flaherty had two bayonet wounds in addition to that described by Dr. Healy.

Mr. Graydon submitted that this evidence had no hing to do with the inquiry here—the cause of death f certain parties.

Mr. Coffey said it had everything to do with the natter; it was plain, from the cross-examination, that ustification for firing would be the defence adopted, and it was necessary to show how the whole matter ${f stood.}$

Mr. Graydon contended that, as it was not shown that these wounded men were in the affray at all, the evidence was inadmissible. They might have received their wounds in any other place.

After some discussion on the subject.

The Coroner ruled, that unless it were shown the men were present at the affray, the evidence could not be received.

Mr. Coffey undertook to produce such of the woundd men as were able to attend.

Mr. Graydon-Well, Dr. Evans, how many of these men are in a position to attend?

Dr. Evans-1 should say all 1 have seen and at-

tended except Coonerty and Flaherty.

The depositions of the several witnesses were then read over and acknowledged in the usual manner, and the parties bound over to prosecute at the assizes if

The inquiry was adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

SHARMAN CRAWFORD.—This gentleman has taken his farewell of public life in a letter addressed "to the friends of tenant-right in Ireland, but especially to the tenant-right electors of the county of Down." He concludes thus:-"To the tenants of Ireland, I say,-Persevere, and you will gain your rights. To the electors of the county of Down, who, in the late contest, have been the supporters of the great principles of Free-trade, tenant-right and free election, I offer the expression of my admiration and esteem, and my gratitude for the honor they conferred on me in the many proofs I received of their confidence and attachment. I say to them, Do not despair; the time will yet come when, with some more successful leader at your head, you will gain the victory."

THE CORK EXHIBITION.—The National Exhibition of the Arts and Products of Ireland, now open in Cork, is most creditable to those who organised it, and must be beneficial to the country. The temporary building erected for the works of fine art has a much better effect than we were led to anticipate by some of the accounts that reached us. The roof is a semicircle fifty three feet in diameter, and consists chiefly of laminated ribs, twelve feet apart, with two smaller interinediate carry ourlins, and boarded will inch boarding covered with canvass and painted. It was constructed under the direction of a gentleman named Benson, in twenty-four days, and cost about

£1,000.—Builder. THE ELECTIONS IN THE NORTH .- In County Tyrone the Tenant Right candidate has been defeated by majorities so large as, no doubt, to surprise the landlord nominees themselves, and for which the Derry Standard accounts by stating that "the No-Popery fanaticism was raised by Claude Hamilton-courtier as he is—to a perfect furor." In county Donegal 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 Donegal may depend on it that they will now have to fight the people at every turn until electoral emancipation shall have been achieved. Mr. Johnston possesses determination and other requisites of success, and he has pledged himself to begin forthwith, and to organise every parish from the one end of Donegal to the other, with a view to the next constitutional battle, which is sure to occur within a limited period from the present date.—Ibid.

LANDLORD INTIMIDATION .- Notices of retaliation by landlords on their tenants, after the elections, appear in some of the country papers. The Tipperary Vindicator says:—" Vengeance has been declared against the tenantry on certain estates for having dared to do as they thought proper, and as they had a perfect right to do, with the elective franchise. We have accounts from certain quarters of the inlamous threats of baffled malignants." The same journal adds:—
"Informations have been taken against Abraham
Costant France against Stratbrakes for the discharge Coates, Esq., agent to Stradbroke, for the discharge of a pistol—whether accidental or otherwise remains to be seen—at a person in Carrick-on-Suir, after the election for the county of Waterford on Saturday even-

THE CHAMBERED Mound of Newgrange, Meath. -About five miles from Drogheda is one of the most extraordinary relics of the past in the kingdom—the

apartment is formed is of large size, is covered with grass and trees, and has around the base of it a circle of upright stones, some of which, seven or eight feet high, and four or five feet square, still femain. The chamber is approached by a gallery about fifty feet long, the outer half of which is about four feet high, with sloping sides of upright stones, three feet two inches apart at the top, and three feet six inches at the bottom, covered with flat stones. In one part of the gallery the stones have been squeezed together at the top, so that it is necessary to move upon the hands and knees to obtain access. The plan of the chamber is made cruciform by three recesses-one in front of the entrance gallery, and the others in east and west. The chamber is domed over by large stones placed flat one upon the other, each slightly overhanging, and gradually approaching the centre, where a single flat stone covers in and completes the whole, at the height of about twenty feet from the floor. The width of the chamber, from east to west, may be twenty feet. In each of three recesses is a large flat stone, slightly hollowed on the upper surface, so as to form a sort of basin. This singular construction is made further extraordinary by the circumstance that on the face of many of the stones are carved, or rather engraved, volutes, circles, and zigzags. The flat stones over the gallery at the entrance of considerable size, twelve or fourteen feet long .-

How Coercion can be Colored.—Some of our feudal contemporaries, justly apprehensive of possible consequences hereafter, when the secret machinery of the late election for County Down shall come to be explored, are laboring to raise a fictitions outcry about intimidation and violence on the side of the popular party. These attempts are simply ludicrous in the town of Belfast, through whose streets the hired "Thugs" of landlordism were paraded in armed bands, without the slightest effort at concealment; so that a single sentence needs not to be wasted in refutation of pretences, notorious to the whole community. At Newtownards the landlord authorities treated their "bludgeon men" in a characteristic style, us these "animals," we are informed, had their meat served out to them in horse-buckers, and at night they were sent to sleep in a dog-kennel belonging to the Down Hunt! These miserable men had sold themselves to do the work of beasts, and it was quite right that they should receive beasts' usuge at the hands of their paymasters .- Banner of Ulster. EXECUTION OF THE CONVICTS KINK AND M'COOKY AT DUNDALK.—At noon on Saturday, 31st July the last

sentence of the law was executed on the wretched men, James Kirk and Patrick M'Cooey, convicted at the late assizes for the murderous assault on Mr. Eastwood. The hour named for the execution was halfpast eleven. At ten o'clock a large body of the constabulary force of the county was mustered at the police barrack, which is directly in front of the gaol, and a squadron of the 16th lancers, under the command of Captain Forster, was drawn up in the square fronting the courthouse, and adjoining the prison. Soon after daybreak the Catholic Chaplain of the gool, the Rev. Doctor Kieran, and his curate, the Rev. Mr. Weir, were in attendance at the prison. Both the prisoners slept soundly during the night, and at halfpast six o'clock they rose, when the Clergymen were immediately in attendance upon them. Atten o'clock a double file of police was drawn up across each side of the street in front of the gaol, thus completely shutting off all approach to it from either end of the town. The people living in the street shut up their shops and closed their window blinds. Parties of police patrolled the town, and every precaution was taken to guard against any unpleasant results from the excitement that was known to prevail. There were very few of the townspeople of Dundalk present at the appalling spectacle; some country people were there. and a few women and boys; but, generally speaking, the public kept away from it. Many respectable shop-keepers and tradesmen left the town, and went to Drogheda or the Blackrocks for the day rather than remain there while so terrible a scene was being enacted. At eleven o'clock the under-sheriff, - Brabazon, Esq., entered the gaol, and intimation was made to the wretched men in the condemned cells, that when their Clergymen would have finally Ministered to them they should be prepared to come forth and meet their doom. At ten minutes before twelve the doors of the cells were opened, and the melancholy procession was formed in the corridor-every one present being uncovered. M'Cooey walked first, attended by the Very Rev. Dr. Kieran, wearing his stole, and reciting in a loud voice and solemn tone, the Litany for a Soul departing, according to the ritual of the Catholic Church. The wretched convict had his hands clasped in a devotional attitude and continued to repeat without intermission, from the time he left the cell until he was placed on the drop, "Oh, Lord! be merciful to me a sinner;" "Holy Mary, mother of Christ, pray for me." Kirk followed next, attended by the Rev. Mr. Weir. who was also reciting the services prescribed for the occasion. The convicts walked with a firm step to the place of execution. Arrived in the press-room, they were handed over to the executioner, a young fellow of not more than eighteen years of age, a native of the Queen's County. There he pinioned them with strong leather straps and buckles, and then affixed a piece of black crape over his face. A few minutes of private prayer were here permitted to the unhappy men with their Clergy, and they then walked forth to the place immediately before the gallows. The executioner then placed round their necks ropes of silk. which were manufactured for the purpose in Cork gaol, and were attached to the hempen halter that was fastened on the machinery inside. He then placed white caps on their heads, and the iron gate having been opened, the two men came forth and stood on the scaffold, their Clergymen all the while reading prayers. There was some shudder among the crowd when they came out, but not so much sensation as might have been expected at so dreadful a moment. McCooey then spoke nearly as follows:—"My dear beloved Christians, I am bidding a last farewell to you. I have been accused with M'Entagart's business, and with Mr. Mauleverer's and Mr. Coulter's but I had no hand in them at all. It was said that I was in a conspiracy with James Kirk for the murder of Mr. Eastwood. 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. I had nothing to do with M'Entagart's murder; I had nothing to do with Bateson's or Mauleverer's. And now, my dear Christians I am. going to bid you a last farewell-and in the name of chambered mound of Newgrange, in the county of Jesus Christ, I ask you to have nothing to do with Meath, often quoted because of its resemblance to secret parties, or Ribbonism. The men that would Naples. The Councillor of State, M. Cosmo Buothe the first to betray you, narotti, (a descendant of the celebrated Michael Anthe wounds received by the parties, and stated that in of the Pelasgic period. The mound in which the and turn on you. Take the advice of your Clergy.

now be standing on this spot. (Sensation.) Be guided by your Clergy—take their advice, and if you do, you will not go astray. The man who comes to you to conspire for a murder, he is only a wolf in sheep's clothing; and I now beg of you, in the honor of Our Lord Jesus Christ, to go down on your bended knees, and to pray to God to forgive me my sins." When the unfortunate man had ended, the signal was given to the executioner—the bolt was withdrawn; both convicts fell together from the drop, and in less than ten seconds they had ceased to exist. Their death was almost instantaneous. Kirk gave one convulsive struggle as he fell, and then all was over. The bodies hung suspended from the gallows for three quarters of an hour, and they were then cut down and brought into the prison yard. They were then placed in the coffins with their clothes on, and given to their friends, not more than three or four persons appearing there to claim them .- Evening Mail.

THE WEATHER-THE CROPS.

ARMAGH. - Potatoes are, to a certain extent, tainted; but the supply will, however, he abundant. On the whole, the harvest promises abundance.—Armagh Guardian.

ATHLOSE .- The crops are excellent in this neighborhood, with one exception—the potato crop—which, we deplore to state, has again been attacked by the

fatal blight.—Athlone Scatinel.

Antrim.—Within the last day or two a considerable proportion of the potato fields in this vicinity have shown symptoms of the teturn of the blight. The attack is very sudden.—Belfast News-Letter.

CLONMEL, JULY 31.—We regret to hear that at some

part of this county the potato blight has again made

its appearance.— Tipperary Free Press.
ENNIS, August 2.—We regret to mention that the potato crop in different parts of this county have suffered very much from blight. In many parts the blight has been very rapid, and the effluvia from the

gardens very offensive.—Clare Journal.
GALWAY JULY 31.—The fatal potato blight has once again made its appearance. The crops in this neighborhood are, we regret to say, affected to a considerable extent. The various other descriptions of crops throughout this part of the country are all in admirable condition, and promises to be more than usually productive

this season.—Mercury.

LOUTH.—The crops have a most promising appearance, particularly barley and oats. The tumip crop is doing well in every part of the country. The flax crop is also excellent. We tegret that the potato disease is rapidly spreading, and the distemper is of a far more malignant description than it was last year, and its having set in a month earlier than usual is an

Roscommon, July 31.—The potato crop in this lo-cality is very much injured by the blight. It is feared that the disease will be greater this year than it has been for many seasons.

Slice, July 31 .- We regret exceedingly to state that the potato blight has again made its appearance in many parts of this county. The wheat and oat crops are good .- Chronicle.

Wexford.—The potato blight has shown itself in every quarter, and that earlier than usual, and to an extent which is creating great alarm .- Wexford Guar.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SUSSEX FARMERS AND LORD DERBY .- Lord Derby is also in a false position. A Protectionist still in heart, he dare not propose its restoration; yet its chief supporters in the counties will regard him as a traitor to their cause if he does not; and they are now saying in this country, "if Lord Derby does not restore protection, we'll all turn Radicals." That is the ordinary talk among the farmers at their markets and their market dinners. The Tories exult to find that the Whigs have been, as a party, damaged by the election. Be it so. The Liberals of the Opposition have acquired more strength; their prospects are more cheering than they ever were before, and the mere Whig must now merge in the more Liberal portion of the Opposition. There is one party coming with additional force into parliament with very angry feelings—the Irish Catholic party, hating Lord John Russell for his Durham letter, and detesting Lord Derby for the late proclamation. The opposition will be therefore—and we deeply regret it—divided amongst them-selves: I. There is the old Whig party, with Lord J. Russell at its head—a man to them indispensable; 2. Lord Palmerston, who, though not recognised as the head of any party, is a host in himself; 3. The Graham party of Liberal Whigs; 4. The "Men of Manchester;" 5. The Peelite, bats hovering in twilight between both armies; 6. "The Irish Brigade;" 7. The Puseyites, represented by Mr. Gladstone; 8. The Evangelicals, represented by Mr. Spooner; 9. The High-and-Dry Church party, represented by Sir II. luglis, as the Dissenters will be by Mr. Miall. These religious parties would be, in ordinary times, of little consequence; but in the next, as in the last parliament, the house will probably be too often perverted into a sort of ecumenical council or a synod and on some divisions one or more of them may do great mischief. The session will commence with questions of no ordinary interest; but if the Liberals are true to their professions on the hustings, it will be impossible for the Derbyites long to retain office, unless they produce measures in direct opposition to their former professions .- Brighton Herald.

THE MANCHESTER SCHOOL AND THE DERBYITES. On Wednesday a very full meeting of the council of the "League" took place in chamber, at which were present the leading members of the Manchester school. The question under consideration was the position of parties. From all I can learn, it appears that the prevalent feeling among the "leaders" of the Free Trade party is one opposed to giving the slightest toleration in any one way to the present ministry. Indeed, I believe a systematic opposition to them is all but agreed on. I am also credibly told that in the ensuing session the Manchester party in the house will adopt the principle of the "Irish party," and hold themselves altogether independent of the Whigs, in whom they have little or no confidence .-It is confidently calculated that with the aid of the Irish section of independent Liberal members in the house, neither Whig ner Tory will be long permitted seats in the council of the Sovereign, and that a cabi-net of popular men, more or less identified with the 28 barrels of the same sort, belonging to Michael O'fortunes of the people, will ultimately be found, whose Collins-1b. measures, whilst conservative of all our great interests and institutions, will yet meet the progressive spirit of the age, and concede with grace the reforms which, if withheld, might generate revolution. Nor is it at all doubted that the country would be ready to support all doubted that the country would be ready to support a fix in this way. - 1b.

and be ruled by them; if I had done so, I would not | 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 tenant right members will receive a general and cordial support from all the members of the Manchester school in the house. The value of this cannot be too highly estimated. The on dit in all political circles is, that another appeal to the country very shortly is inevitable. - Correspondent of Dublin Freeman.

MINISTERIAL GOSSIP. - The London correspondent of the Oxford Herald writes :- "It is currently reported that Mr. Disraeli has measures of that kind in preparation which will startle 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 of his colleagues, which will astonish the country, if it do not satisfy it. The principle, it is said, will be adhered to of giving every advantage to our home products, by reducing or removing every impost that presses upon native industry, wherever it is at all practicable, and placing the publie burthens as much as possible upon property and upon imports—always, of course, excepting articles of food and those things which we do not produce ourselves, and the free importation of which may have to be profitably reciprocated. For instance, it is un-derstood that an offer has been made that if our government will lower, or remove altogether, the duty on French wines, the French government will reduce the duties on some of our products, and thus would be established a fair system of reciprocity. Mr. Disraeli is known to be hard at work, and in constant communication with commercial men, financiers, and accountants; while they are over head and ears in the preparation of statistical returns in several of the public departments."

A distressing and extraordinary case was tried at Maidstone assizes, when William Butler, a Sapper and Miner, was convicted of uttering a forged certificate of marriage. Ann Farrell, a young Irish girl, was courted by the prisoner at Chatham; the banns of marriage were published at Chatham Church; but Butler afterwards told the girl they should be married at Gillingham. Accordingly, one morning they went to the church there, and some men asked questions, went through the forms, and one man, in "a sort of cloak," pretended to marry them. Subsequently, Butler gave a paper to the young woman-her "marriage lines;" this was the forgery. Ann Farrell, like Butler, is a Catholic. She had saved some money, of which her pretended husband got possession. They lived together fourteen months, and had a child: then Butler told her she was no wife. It appeared that the soldiers had access to Gillingham Church to make surveys from the lofty tower. The culprit was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

UNITED STATES.

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION-LOSS OVER \$150,000and over 40 Families Houseless .- Troy, August 19th .- A fire broke out this morning about half-past I o'clock, in the lumber yard of Dauchy & Son, West Troy, on the west side of Broad Street. The fire spread rapidly north-east. Two blocks, with the exception of Kimberley's Brick Store, were entirely consumed.

THE MONTREAL SUFFERERS .- A collection was taken up in the churches of this city, in behalf of the sufferers by the late fire at Montreal. Upwards of two 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 Montreal unfortunates. Collections for the same purpose were taken in several of the churches, and the sum of them will amount, we believe, to about a thousand dollars .- Boston Pilot.

Mr. Thomas Meagher has declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, and takes the necessary oath .- Ib.

THE HUDSON RIVER MURDER .- The papers have nearly ceased to complain, and the affair is almost forgotten. Owners and officers are prepared to send a few more hundreds to the house of their eternity.— From one of our exchanges we clip the following:-"Racing on the Hudson .- We learn from the New York papers that the practice of racing on the Hudson still continues, notwithstanding the disaster of the Henry Clay. So late as last Thursday, two steamboats are said to have competed the whole way down from Albany, omitting to make the landing at Hudson, and displaying other evidences of a determined struggle to win. Near Yonkers, the scene of the late tragedy, one of the boats succeeded in passing the other, on which the conquering crew cheered for victory."-Ib.

Mr. Webster's friends in Boston have concluded not to press his nomination for the Presidency, unless there should be some demonstration in other States in his favor, in preference to the regular nomination of the Baltimore convention .- Ib.

There were various reports from Washington, a few days ago, in relation to Mr. Webster's movements .-One was, that he had bad a flare up with President Fillmore; another, that he had shipped several cartloads of his furniture, at Georgetown, for Boston; another, that he had resigned, and feft the State department; and still another, that he and the President had become reconciled to each other for awhile longer .-Which are we to believe?-Ib.

The National Intelligencer officially announces the resignation of Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Minister to England, and the appointment of Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, to fill his place. Mr. Lawrence is expected home in September.—Ib.

Mr. Andrews, Consul at St. John, N. B., has returned to Washington, with a report of facts in regard to the fisheries. He anticipates difficulty in effecting an adjustment.-16.

At Cambridge, three liquor warrants issued a few weeks ago by Justice Edwards, which were sent to the Sheriff of the county, have been returned to the justice who issued them. The sheriff has taken legal advice in the matter, and is satisfied that he cannot serve the warrants in safety. - Ib

One day last week, about 60 barrels of liquors, vahed at about \$3000, were seized at Fall River under the new Liquor Law. The property belonged to a

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 1851 two propositions were submitted to our Government; one proposing to make an absolute cession of the Sandwich Islands to the United States, in consideration of a fixed annuity to be granted; and the other contemplating a protectorate like that held by the French over Hayti.—Ib.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &c. &c.

FRESH TEAS, very Superior JAVA COFFEE, PICKLES, SAUCES, HAMS, BACON, and a good assortment of other Articles, for sale at No. 10, St. Paul Street.

JOHN PHELAN.

Montreal, August 20, 1852.

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

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Wholesale and Retail Agents:-In Montreal, WILLIAM

July 2nd, 1852,

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, who thoroughly understands the RETAIL GROCERY BUSINESS, can speak both French and English Languages, Keep Accounts, &c., and who is competent to take charge of the Store, if required. Reference to character and abilities will be looked for. Apply to

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Montreal, July 27, 1852.

CARD OF THANKS.

THE SUBSCRIBER tenders his sincere thanks to Messrs. J. & C. Curran, Mr. M. P. Ryan, of the Franklin House, and Mr. W. Bartley, who bravely came with their men from Griffintown, to assist me on that awful night (the Sth of July, 1852), when the fire burst suddenly out at Dalhousie Square. To those men I am indebted for what has been saved of a fine stock of Teas, Coifee, &c.; and to Mr. John Atkinson, I am grateful for renting me a store not far from my old one, which has enabled me to commence business, notwithstanding my great loss. JOHN PHELAN, Grocer.

July 13, 1852.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been burnt out, begs to notify his friends that he has OPENED his Store, next house to Mr. John Atkinson, No. 10 St. Paul Street, where he will sell at his usual moderate rates—GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, TEAS, &c. &c.

July 13, 1852.

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The Spawife, By Paul Peppergrass, Esq.; Part 2 The Works of Bishop England; 5 vols., D. & J. SADLIER & Co.,

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July 1, 1852.

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July 1, 1852.



CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Quelse, 30th July, 1852

NOTICE is hereby given, that the School Lands in the Counties of Bruce, Grey and Huron, are now open for sale to actual Settlers on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual

occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of five acres annually for every hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least eighteen feet by twenty-six, to be creeted; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty the entire; a License of occupation, not assignable without permission, to be granted; the sale and the license of occupation to become neither. granted; the sale and the license of compation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

All papers in the Province to copy for one month.



CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Queler, 6th August, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given that future Sales of Crown Lands will be at the prices and on the terms specified in the respective localities mentioned below:

tive localities mentioned below:
West of the Counties of Durham and Victoria, at Seven Shillings and Six Pence per acre, payable in ten annual instalments, with interest, one tenth at the time of Sale.
East of the County of Ontario, within Upper Canada, Four Shillings per acre: In the County of Ottawa, Three Shillings per acre; from thence, north of the St. Lawrence to the County of Sagnenay, and south of the St. Lawrence in the District of Quebec, east of the Chaudiere River and Kennebec Road, One Shilling and Six Pence per acre: In the District of Quebec, west of the River Chaudiere and Kennebec Road, Two Shillings per acre: In the District of Three Rivers, St. Francis and Montreal, south of the St. Lawrence, Three Shillings per acre: In the District of Gaspe and County of Saguenay, One Shilling per acre, in all cases payable in five annual

nay, One Shilling per acre, in all cases payable in five annual instalments, with interest, one fifth at the time of Sule.

For lands enhanced in value by special circumstances, such extra price may be fixed as His Excellency the Governor

GENERAL in Council may direct.

Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous, the hundred acres during five years, and a dwelling house erected not less than eighteen feet by twenty-six feet.

The timber to be subject to any general timber duty that

may be imposed. The Sale to become null and void in ease of neglect or vio-

lation of any of the conditions.

The settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions. Not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person.

All papers in the Province to copy for one month.

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MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.										
August 24, 1852.										
				•	· s.	đ.		s.	đ.	
Wheat, -		-	per m	inot	4	3	a	4	6	
Oats	-	_	•	-,	1	. 9	\mathbf{a}	2	0	
Barley, -	_	-	· -	. 1	2	9	а	3′	1	
Peas,	_		-	-	3	4	\mathbf{a}	3	6 2	
Buckwheat,	_		-		2	0	а	2	2	
Rye, -	-	-	-	-	2	11	а	3	0	
Potatoes, -	-	-	per bu	ısh.	1	8	\mathbf{a}	2	0	
Beans, America	11	-	-	-	4	0	\mathbf{a}	5	0	
Beans, Canadiai	3	-	-	-	6	0	\mathbf{a}	6	7	
Mutton, -	-	•	per	qr.	2	3	а	5	0	
Lamb, -	-	•	•	-	3	0	\mathbf{a}	4	0	
Veal,	•	-	-	-	2	6	\mathbf{a}	10	0	
Beef,	-	-	per	lb.	0	4	а	0	7	
Lard,	-	-	-	-	. 0	5	а	0	7	
Cheese, -	•	-	-	-	0	6	а	0	71	
Pork,	-	-	-	-	0	4	\mathbf{a}	0	6 ² 8 7	
Butter, Fresh	-	-	-	-	0	$6\frac{1}{3}$	\mathbf{a}	O	8	
Butter, Salt-	-	-	-	-	0	6	\mathbf{a}	0	7	
Honey, -	-	•	-	-	0	5	a	0	6	
Eggs,	-	-	per do:	zen	0	7	а	0	8	
Flour, -	-	p	er quir	ıtal	10	0	\mathbf{a}	10	10	
Oatmeal, -	~	٠-	-	-	10	0	a	11	0	

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THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above body will be held at the MUSIC-HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, 7th SEPTEMBER, at EIGHT o'clock precisely, when the ELECTION of OFFICE-BEARERS, to serve for the ensuing

year, will take place.

By Order,

DANIEL CAREY, Sec. pro tem.

Montreal, August 26, 1852.

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HORSES and CARRIAGES will be in readiness at the

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NOTICE.

The Undersigned takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous Friends, for the patronage bestowed on him during the past three years, and he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. Montreal, May 6, 1852. M. P. RYAN.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has REMOVED from No. 99, St. Paul Street, to No. 154, Notre Dame Street, where he will carry on his business WHOLESALE AND RETAIL of DRY GOODS, both STAPLE and FANCY, and would direct the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS to visit his STOCK before purchasing elecuhars.

chasing elsewhere. Liberal Credit will be given.

Montreal, May 19, 1852.

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June 14, 1852.

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Montreal, July 3, 1852.

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Montreal, October 9, 1851.

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Montreal, August 18, 1852.

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