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CATHOLIC

CHRONICLE

July 1911 : binsted

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1854.

NO. 11.

SPEECH OF THE REV. MR. O'BRIEN, BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY OF-LIMERICK.

This Society having determined to present an Address to the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, met on Sunday, the 21st ult., in the school of the Christian Brothers .-The room was crowded, and amongst the guests was the Rev. Father Ignatius, whose zeal for the conversion of England to the Faith, is so well known

My dear Father O'Farrell and brothers, our dear friend Father Ignatius has said to-night that our people have gone forth to the ends of the earth carrying the cross in their hands, and far better, carrying it in their heart. They are particularly destined instruments of Providence for the dissemination of His truth, and are fighting the battles to which He grants who do not follow it are fools who paren their souls this is. Here He brings Father Ignatius to do the -as God with them-because you will be the reprevictories by declaring that He is always with the for their bodies, and lose both. (Cheers.) You faithful and the true. If we have been crushed, it is have commenced well with that rule. Monthly conlike the crushing of the flower; its odor is most beautiful when the burthen is greatest that crushes it .--From our poverty have arisen noble churches which are the pride of Catholics all over the world-the in strength, you may have to walk rough roads and marked his whole career in this great cause, his exbeacons that lead along the wanderers of many lands fight hard battles. But when God is with you, who ertions will be blessed with a success like to that meeting separated. to the sancturies where the heart finds repose. We have been poor, but our poverty has been our safeguard. It has been our safeguard, because, as we have so often said, together the cross has been alleave not been insensible to the great calamity English embraces the millions of the three kingdoms. It ways borne by the best friends of Jesus, and the land, as a nation, has been suffering for her desertion is a said thing to find so many forgetful of their duty mark of His predilection thus stamped on the destiny from the Faith. I judge her at a greater distance in the sister kingdom; but I think on reflection it will this country, we have lately read an article which of our country is the best security that what Father than philosophy may seem to allow itself for the ob- not seem so wonderful when our poor people go in indicates pretty plainly the rapid progress of the de-Ignatins asks to-night will be carried into effect by our united efforts—that we shall fight one battle more with England, and shall conquer. It must be admitted, as Father Ignatius has informed you, that men are very forgetful. (Hear.) When they go into a foreign land they hear strange maxims; they are constantly viewing strange examples. The maiden is not so modest; the man has not the integrity; the rich have none of the pity; the poor none of the people from whom all principle seems to have fled—ther Ignatius's spirit animated them, would go to the life of all blessed direction seems to have seems to have been consumed—it is not wonderful that, some-lave been consumed by Law Island and immoral are listening to everything around them, to everything around them. times neglecting the Cross and the Sacraments, no longer instructed by the truths of the altar, they become like to those with whom they associate, and the misfortune of those exiles is that they forget the know nothing of Catholicity except from sources renced—almost to deny everything to which they practices of their country. This is certainly true; where truth has been poisoned by misrepresentation. once were devoted. This is the story of almost view of the case. On the contrary, we have felt ever and it is to meet this great evil that Young Men's Societies may be said to have been directed or instituted. Organisation is almost-speaking naturally, but, to a great extent, supernaturally -our only hope; every shadow-following every infatuation -led away of large cities will watch every new comer, whether efforts of the Tractarian party to uphold as a Church and, as Father Ignatius says, with God Almighty in by every doubt by which their education has been from France, Scotland, or Germany-will watch that palpably human institution must prove abortive. the midst of united numbers, there can be nothing to drugged, and thus they are as now we see them, not every Catholic that makes his appearance in the lo- The High Church section of the Establishment must fear-organisation which keeps public opinion in fa- only hating the faith they knew-not only not ex- cality where they dwell. The wardens or canvass- speedily make up their minds either to join the Cavor of virtue, still, as ever, leading our people to amining it, but it is a thing they turn from with abers will immediately come to him and tell him that tholic Church or form a body of schismatic Separatists the same haunts to which from infancy they had been horrence. Hence it is, as a consequence under a there are thousands of men whose hearts sympathise from the Royal institution beneath whose shade they accustomed—organisation which brings them together | mistaken course, that we see those variations which | with him—that thousands of hands shall be extended | have heretofore eaten their bread in confident seenin a few moments in millions, teaching them their produce those ebullitions from time to time that are to welcome him-that all kindly regards will gather rity. The Low Churchmen or Dissenters have repower, reminding them, too, of their pledges, and the disgrace of the country—the disgrace even of around him, and bring him at once to the spiritual solved upon driving them out, and levelling the flimsy making them Irish in spite of English or American human nature. (Cheers.) But let us have the Young director, and put him into the condition of living in barriers that now form a line or demarcation between influence—(loud cheers)—organisation, which gives Men's Societics in England. The English read no the communion with which he had been acquainted, Archbishop Sumner and Mr. Binney. In 1689 there strength to the weak when appression, perhaps, is books. Two great ideas are theirs—the comfort of place him beyond the reach of the enemies of his were prelates and parsons who labored hard so to striking them heavy blows, and pressing them down their homes and consistency. Truth, which is conwith heavy distress-organisation, which guides the sistency under another name, and comfort. These five, or six weeks to the inroads of dangerous prin- Presbyters and the English Dissenting Ministers to doubtful, and saves them from falling into the preci- are about the two leading ideas of the English cha- ciples that would decoy him on by degrees to those enter the ample fold of the State Church, and occupy pice which designs have digged in their way-organisation, which gives an assurance to every man associated in the brotherhood that hundreds and thou- don't approve—they see a contradiction to one of board with full and plenty before him, under the when we assert that the temporalities and not the sands of hearts will hinge around his own, and sepa- their favorite ideas. When they see them bad, un- bright lamp of the Blessed Virgin, who is the guar- faith opposed an effective obstacle to the completion rate him from those partisans with whom he knows disciplined, impunctual, not refined, or careless in dian of the guilds of the Young Men's Society; and of Stillingscet's and Burnet's pet scheme. The Anhe might not be blessed—organisation that would their manners or habits—when they see them drunk instead of having 100,000 before this day twelve glicans apprehended the ruin of their rich preserves bind men together with faith, one with the other, and thus make firm the strength which once united the which home is brightened—and all the charity and signs of our enemies. ("Hear, hear," and loud senters, and they closed the gates by leaving the Limembers of the Catholic Church, until its power faith by which the Christian is invigorated—all are cheers.) I now leave you for the present. You turgy, which they denounced, in the same state that the holds of materialism, and also forfeited God for that is Catholicity. They read this not in our books, of his brow. I see some of them here to-night .-gates of Hell shall not prevail against her." (Tre- Spouse of Jesus and her transcendant excellence, we principles to receive addresses. The only address I purpose of procuring a "revision of the Liturgy." 800 in Leeds; 1,000 in Bradford; 700 at York; moment and as I see a reporter or two here, it will, hopes, the memories of my life are all about the fields ter" are certainly more appropriate terms.

300 in the small place of Bacup; there are hundreds | land and Ireland-that ours being religious societies, in other places, and in the blood-stained streets of this will give them a direction—the whole of them Stockport they are gathering up to thousands still.— an universalty of direction—will give them the direc-(Cheers.) Their great object is to carry truth and tion Father Ignatius desires they should have, which the grace of God into the heart of every man that is this, that we should say three Hail Marys daily for been too feeble. With Limerick there are the has gainsaid morality by his deeds or gainsaid Catholicity by his falsehood, and the Young Men's Societies of England and Ireland to-night have one heart throughout the Catholic world. The Address having heen presented, the Rev. Mr. O'Brien replied as your object, that the visit of dear Father Ignatius is and one soul with Jesus Christ in the midst of them. to-night most acceptable, and he will be fully honored by every effort you can make side by side with him. (Cheers.) It is a noble object indeed; and well has he commenced by insisting on self-sanctification as the preparation for the battle-field. The Young Men's Society have commenced with the rule that God's way is the only true way, and that they have commenced well with that rule. Monthly con- a new impulse to those who are walking in that path to be destroyed, and the broken bound up once more. fessions here, and eight times a year at confession in which he seems already to have blessed." I believe (Great cheers.) . England, is a part of your progress. With that as- that from his connection with England, from the resociation counselling as a parent, and gaining abroad spect there paid to his name, from the zeal that has can be against you? Not only have you carried which has hitherto marked his efforts, and that what success before you, but, as Father Ignatius says, I we have only commenced to-night is soon, with the believe you will succeed in England, for I believe we power and goodness of God, to comprehend within ject of its disposition; but I have been now some hundreds and thousands among many millions of cline and fall of Auglicanism. Our evangelical namemonths in England. I have tested and tried its af- strange people, not knowing where to direct their there is often and often a large, strong heart that, go there. They think they would be remarked .now, it is working in darkness, that there are many lagger they are strangers, and they sit down and of England is not malice, but ignorance. They From infancy to maturity-from maturity to old age every week-the story of almost every day. The since the decision in the Gorham case, that Churchthing to satisfy the heart's yearnings-grasping at evil; we hope that the brothers in the various parts a mockery, a delusion, and a snare; and that all the racter. Where they see the Catholics of England snares that arose from the spiritual void that met him stalls in Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's; and consistent-where they see a thing of which they would diffuse itself around the ends of the earth, like forgotten, and they see but one thing—that whoever promised to pray for me. I promise never to forget they received it from Latimer and Cranmer. And the city on the mountain that could not be hid—that professes to be a Catholic is a drunkard, is fond of you. (Cheers.) You commenced with thirty men. so have matters gone on until now, when, owing to would clasp to its embrace the scattered, wandering quarrelling, is not punctual, is not cleanly—see no- Of that thirty men there was not one—perhaps there the spread of latitudinarian principles in England, the millions who, for many a long year, have writhed in thing worthy of their idea of a Christian. They say was one—who did not earn his bread by the sweat Lowelurchinen feel that it is in their power to regold and their passions, denied the eternal truth of but in our actions; and hence if we would show them It is delightful to me to see them. Let me once their own fanatical fancies. which Peter was the representative when God said the Church—if we would show them the heauty of again thank you. I must suspend my reply to your -"On this rock I will build My Church, and the God's house-if we would unfold the door of the address until I have more time. It is against all my evening organ of this party informs us, for the sole mendous applause.) Our dear spiritual director said should exhibit how much they are in need of our forour objects are not only similar to those of dear Fa- giveness and our prayers. If we acted thus, the ther Ignatius, but they are identical. We seek first conversion of England, as Father Ignatius says, would without my permission. The addresses I received in lical Reformers of the "Reformed Church" bave of all self-sanctification. As you know, we seek be reduced from centuries to years, and from years England were got up in the same way. I know of their nine points. after self-sanctification—the sanctification of all the to months, and from many months to a few months; world, wherever there is a human being, no matter for if you give us the millions of Ireland and Eng-ceive it. The reason why I did so is simply this-expunged wherever it appears in the Anglican Liturwhat his color, or education, or history-wherever land united in the practice of virtue-if, indeed, we that having come to my native city on a mission of gy. Here we must admit the common sense of the the likeness of God is imprinted on a human soul, would show England the spring of vitality by which charity, I thought I would be paying you a bad comthere is the object of our charity, and our mission the millions here are invigorated, then, I say, the
pliment if I did not receive it. This is the reason I Protestant Prayer Book than the word "Priest" can will not be done until we have conquered them .- whole power of heresy will be broken down, and accepted the address you have presented me, and for hardly be imagined. As Protestantism repudiates There are 2,000 associated in Limerick; there are then you will, as Father Ignatius said, make the con- which I now return my most heartfelt thanks. Of the doctrine of encharistic sacrifice, it has no business

the conversion of England. Brothers, our monthly confession and Communion should be the first of the graces to which we should attain; but what Father On the contrary, it will enable us better to approach God will give you the belief and the victory which Father Ignatius has promised. (Lond cheers.) In they have been taught to ridicule all they once reveever received in Limerick was brought into the room this address being got up, and I came here to re-

hundreds at Staleybridge; 400 or 500 at Oldham; | be known through the length and breadth of all Eng- | that surround Limerick-along its streets-in its churches. It was in Limerick I first learned to love the people, and, perhaps, I was almost led by the love of the people to the love of God, which, I hope will increase, and which I feel up to the present has brightest associations-everything to be remembered -new hopes-new faces, with many things it is pleasant to be hoped for. All the past is consecrated; Ignatius recommends will not lessen our own merit. Limerick gives it a great blessing; and there is a future-a glorious future-which Limerick, I hope, our monthly Communion. Prayers should be offered will light up. By your example is likely to be infor the conquest of falsehood in whatever shape it fluenced many, many places that will bow beneath presents itself-armed with whatever weapons-until in admiration. If you be determined in your efforts -if you be worthy of your career-if you acquire some of the merits which, in this organisation, are coming here with Father Butler-and when I heard at your command, twelve months cannot pass by un-Father Ignatius came to Limerick, and also of his til the grey-haired heads of families and numberless coming here, I said, "how beautiful a Providence youth will bless you-will lisp your name as Emanuel right thing at the right time—to give a new strength, sentatives of His glorious mission, by which error is

> Prayers having been said for the conversion of England, Doctor O'Brien, Father Ignatius, and the other Clergymen, retired amid loud applause, and the

ANGLICANISM.

(From the Catholic Standard.)

In the evening organ of the Low Church or Dissenting party in the Church by Law Established in sake declares that the Protestant Establishment is fections; I have endeavored to find out the lights footsteps. They hesitate and look around. They beset on either side by Dissent and Catholicity within and shades of its character; and believe me when I ask themselves where the church is, and betimes, if and without its pale, and that it must make up its tell you that under the coat of the English exterior they know where the church is, they are ashamed to mind soon which party to side with, and become really Papal or really Protestant. In these words we however it may have been filled with the follies of They think their bearing and character would be ob- | see a frank admission that Anglicanism is a caput ancestors that have plunged it into an abyss where jeets of criticism. They don't know the Priest; in mortuum, and that its own adherents believe it impracticable any longer to keep, the incoherent mass gratitude they had seen at home. In the midst of a thousands and millions of men in England that, if Fa- wait for a vetter day. Next week comes, and they logether. The days of the Church by They Estabcome for putting in apposition the only two religious of the Cross with a power that nothing could resist. | very different being from what she was. The young | denominations that have any strength-namely, the (Great cheering.) The great error and misfortune men have not the truth they had at home-perhaps | Church of Christ and the multitudinous tribe of Protestant unbelief commonly called Dissent.

We are not inclined to dispute our cotemporary's -they walk along, looking on every side for some- Young Men's Societies, we hope, will meet that of-Englandism must appear to every reflecting mind soul, instead of being exposed for two, three, four, latter the Anglican Liturgy as to enable the Scotch at every step-that he shall be placed at his father's we believe we do not do violence to historical truth -when they hear them quarrel-all the virtues by months, we shall have 1,000,000 to destroy the de- by an influx of greedy Scotchmen and hungry Dismodel the Book of Common Prayer according to

With this view a Society has been formed, as the Their programme is, it must be confessed, sufficiently without my knowledge, and read by a Parish Priest broad and bold. Like the Chartists, these Evange-

First.—The word "Priest" is to be mercilessly 3,000 to 4,000 associated in Manchester; 700 or quest of England. Let me, then, suggest from this this you may rest assured, that the recollections, the with altars or priests. The "table" and the "minis-

The second proposed alteration applies to the ordination service, from which the new reformers proclaim their determination to sweep away every phrase that appears to "sanction sacerdotal assumption." the gloomy bigot of Geneva is evidently their model, and as, according to the true Protestant theory, every man is the fit quack for curing the ailments that afflict his own conscience, we see perfect consistency in the purpose of the "Revision Society," to reduce their Ministers to the proper dissenting

'Fhe third alteration is framed to square with the decision of the Privy Council in the Gorham case. Baptismal regeneration is to be emphatically denied, and Protestantism is to issue a new protest against the doctrine of the first Protestants, that children who have been baptised and have died without committing sin, are certainly saved. The modern Reformers will not admit so consoling a doctrine. It may or may not be true, they say; and, reversing the merciful rule of our Courts of law, which gives the prisoner the benefit of any doubt that may exist, they resolve that the harsh side of the question shall be adopted, as more consonant with Protestantism.

Akin to this is the next proposal for the revision of the Liturgy, as it affects the burial of the dead. The revisers will not permit their "Ministers" to read in a monotonous, sepulchral tone that his dear brother is interred "in the sure hope" of a happy resurrection. Hitherto the revisioners have been sheer Calvinists—here they become sceptics.

We were of course, prepared for their declaration of war against the certainly very unprotestant part of the Anglican Liturgy concerning the visitation of the sick. That is "rank Popery," we allow, and must have been always a sore place for those who revile the Catholic doctrine of Confession and Absolution. True the "reformers" of the days of Edward VI., Elizabeth, and the Dutchman, suffered it to pass as sound, orthodox Protestantism; but then they had no Exeter Hall to enlighten them, no Evangelical Alliance to direct them, no Earl of Shaftesbury to lean them. Henceforth, all Protestants in this Empire must die unconfessed and unshriven. There is, nevertheless, real consistency in this revision. As there are to be no "priests" and no "sure hope," it would be absurd not to apply the pruning shears to the "Visitation of the Sick."

The Athanasian Creed also is to be clipped. The modern Reformers are not so cruel, after all, as they appear at they first blush; for though they expunge "hope," they also obliterate anathema. We shall certainly be curious to see how the Creed of St. Athanasius will read after it has undergone the proposed reformation. It appears to us that the Revision Society have either gone too far or not gone far enough. Would it not have been more simple, more efficacious, and more Protestant to expunge the Athanasian Creed altogether! What is there in common between the glorious Catholic Saint whose life was an incessant conflict with Arianism, and the Protestant reformers who in heresy and schism but follow in the wake of Arius? Again, why don't they have the courage and the decency to fling aside the Creed of the great Catholic Council of Nice? And as they protest against Catholicity, why not manfully prove their consistency and endeavor to give their doctrine the semblance of truth, by reforming the Apostles' Creed, and ceasing to proclaim an untruth as often as they profess to believe in the Holy Catholic Church? Men who profess to stand exclusively upon Scriptural ground, ought not to tolerate innovations like these symbols of faith; and as they are engaged in the work of Liturgical revision, they may as well moke a clean sweep of the three Creeds. There will then remain no barrier to a fraternal embrace between the "Lord Archbishop of Canterbury" and the cobbler who lays aside his last to ascend the barrel and preach the Gospel in Bonner's-fields.

"OUR COUNTRY AND NOTHING BUT OUR COUNTRY."

(From the Detroit Catholic Vindicator.)

Among the first things that "strike" the observation of the foreigner when he lands on the shores of our republic is our newspapers and their advertisements. Since he knew anything he has heard of "enlightened America"-" the freedom, the dignity, and the intelligence of the American people"-and the "American press." He has also heard sung in song and story "our religious toleration,"—"our freedom of speech, mind," &c. With such prepossessed notions in his head, naturally enough the foreigner expects to find some evidence of it as soon as he gets to the "land of promise," and of course, the first thing he enquires for is a "newspaper." Having found an ebullition from "our press," he opens it, and with a heart filled with joy at the idea of having escaped from the intolerance of the British government, and while reflecting on the proscriptive laws of England, and the persecutions which he and his countrymen have to undergo, he lights upon the following advertisement among the "Wants!" WANTED-A PROTESTANT COACHMAN, one

who understands the care of Horses and driving. No Irish need apply. Address C. B., Herald Office, stating age, country and expected wages. This makes him pause a little, open his eyes, and:

begin to think that the ship has brought him to the wrong port, "But no; that is impossible—here is the New York Herald, which I have read so much about." "A Protestant Coachman!" and he begins to wonder what sort of an animal that is. He had heard of "ladies' coachmen" and " gentlemen's coachmen? and " mail coachmen;" but of protestant coachmen he knew nothing. Where he came from, protestants drove coaches just in the same manner as Ca-

though a little puzzled, when his eye in another corner of the paper catches the following:

ANTED—A WET NURSE WITH A FRESH BREAST of MILK. She must be healthy, of good constitution, and a Protestant. A young unmar-ried woman preferred. Address Box 127, Herald Office.

What virtue there can be in protestant milk, our hero cannot divine; but he thinks it superflous to advertise for a protestant nurse, seeing that they make the stipulation that she be "young and unmarried." At least where he came from all the wet nurses were married, and there was not a protestant within twenty miles around.

But, our hero goes on, anxious to get through, and then have time to reflect on what he has read. Under the head " matrimonial," he culls the following:

GENTLEMAN WHOSE POSITION ENTITLES A him to seek among the wealthiest and most res pectable, wishes to become acquainted with an amiable and accomplished lady with a view to matrimony if mutually pleased. None but ladies moving in the first walk of life are invited to address O. F. S., Broadway Post Office.

Rather hard that-too bad, positively-to think that the feminine gender are so scarce that a man has to advertise for a wife;—and our new comer begins to regret that he did not bring along the "girl he left behind him;" but immediately under the above he reads:

MADAME MORROW WILL CAUSE SPEEDY marriages, who will all enjoy the greatest happiness and matrimonial bliss, and will show the person they will marry, through an instrument which she will cause to illuminate itself by invoking the powers of her wonderful science, and will tell all events of life and even the very thoughts. 76 Broome street, near Cannon street. Gentlemen not admitted. And again:

MISS BRUCE, SEVENTH DAUGHTER CAN BE consulted on the present past and future events of life, at her residence, 48 Canal street, 2 doors from Broadway. Ladies, 50 cents, and gentlemen \$1.

And again:
A STROLOGY—MRS. FLUERY FROM PARIS,
Whose relatives prophesied Napoleon I, is the celebrated and first person of the present age, to foretell future events true and certain.

And again: 5,000 DOLLARS REWARD-IS NOW OF-dame Clifton in the art of strology. She is the only lady in the city who can give correct information on all things through life. N. B.—Madame C. is no humbug, nor does she wish to impose on the public; she also cures all diseases in their last stage, particularly the worst forms of rheumatism. Call and satisfy yourselves. Residence 65 Thompson street, beween Broome and Spring, brick house, stone stoop.

And again: MADAM ALWIN, FROM PARIS, TENDERS her services to the ladies and gentlemen of this city in astrology, by books and science, and is to be consulted about love, marriage, business, law matters, etc. She will tell the name of the lady or gentleman they will marry, also the names of her visitors. Madam Alwin speaks the English, French and German languages. Residence 309 Bowery, between First and Second streets. Office hours from 10 A.M., to 6 P.M. Ladies 50 cents. Gentlemen \$1.

"Intelligence! enlightenment! the great republic! -and is this what such high sounding names mean? Have I sailed across the ocean to dwell among witches, fortune-tellers, and people so ignorant as to be the dupes of such imposters? Have I left my own "green isle," with all its glorious memories and all its high renown, to be met at every corner with-No Irish need apply,' and to be insulted whenever you ask employment with the question ' Are you a Protestant?' Rather would I pass my life in one of our own wide bogs and be obliged to keep soul and body together on sixpence a day, than subject myself to crawl under the iron hoof of such intolerance. ignorance and superstition, even though it should be over mines of earthly wealth." And having said so, our hero throws down the printed sheet with scorn, and with staff and bundle on his shoulder, he is seen to make for the nearest ship about to sail back to his own "green isle."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CONSECRATION OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. LEAHY .-The solernn and affecting rite of the Consecration of a Catholic Prelate took place on Sunday, in the beautiful church of St. Mary's, Pope's-quay, Cork. The presence of the two highest dignitaries of the Church of Ireland lent an additional interest to the imposing ceremony. - Cath. Standard.

THE COLLECTION FOR THE UNIVERSITY .- The collection for the University on Sunday was eminently successful. It was alike creditable to the zeal and energy of the Clergy in the respective parishes and churches and to the munificence of the Catholic inhabitants of Dublin. The total sum collected in the city amounted to nearly £1,200-a very large sum, when we remember that most of the parishes in Dublin have already contributed towards the general fund.

His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, accompanied by the Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland-the Archbishop of Dublin, and the newly consecrated. Bishop of Cork, are about to proceed immedialely to Rome, to assist at the great meeting of the Prelates of the Catholic Church. Previous to his departure the Archbishop of Tuam addressed a Pastoral to the Clergy and laity of his diocese, from which we make the following extracts:-

"The Holy Father exhorts the faithful to offer up their fervent prayers to the throne of mercy in order to appease the wrath of God, so manifest by the wars, and plagues by which the world is afflicted, and to bring down the light of truth and the blessings of concord on those children of darkness who, "tossed about by every wind of Doctrine," "know not the ways of peace." But he desires the prayers of the faithful, with a peculiar earnestness, for one object tants drove coaches just in the same manner as Catholics—
tholics—
But without further comment our "green islander"
reads on, with as much zeal and enthusiasm as ever,

glory of God and the honor of the Virgin Mary, His lessed mother, on the subject of her Conception. -We have received an invitation from his Holiness to assist on the coming solemn occasion in the Holy City, and, like our predecessors who were wont to visit the shrines of the apostles and lay their homage at the feet of their successors, we shall feet it a grateful duty to comply with the express wishes of the exalted head of the Catholic Church. In obedience to the same authority, and in the discharge of the sacred duty of preserving the faith of the young pure and untainted, we have dissuaded them from entering the Queen's condemned Colleges, and this diocese has been the foremost and most prompt in contributing to the Catholic University, for which, as you are already informed, a simultaneous collection is fixed for next Sunday. We have to request that renewed exertions also be made in favor of our own diocesan college and schools, in consequence of the increased support which those very condemned colleges have received, we regret, from the public funds—a support which they never would have received, had our Catholic pledged representatives been faithful to the solemn promises made to those whose confidence they abused. Nay, more, had they remained faithful to their trust, it is our conviction that two of those very colleges, instead of being seminaries of infidelity or indifference, or at best untenanted solitudes, would have been ere now transferred to the Catholics for the education of their children, and placed under the control and administration of the Catholic hierarchy."

ILLNESS OF THE REV. DR. CAHILL.-Within the last few days this distinguished divine has had a very sudden and severe attack of diarrhoa, but we are happy to say that his medical attendant has now pronounced him out of danger, and that we may soon expect his complete restoration to health.

The Marquis of Sligo, with that generosity which has always distinguished him, has presented the Sisters of Mercy of the Westport Convent with a subscription of £30.

A. Carberry, Esq., has given two houses gratis for the use of the Sisters of Mercy who are about coming to Dungarvan: Waterford News.

We regret to have to announce the death of the Rev James M'Kenna, P.P. Rathdrum, in the county of Wicklow, on the 25th September last.—Nation.

The vacant order of St. Patrick will be conferred. we hear, on the Earl of Lucan, now commanding the cavalry brigade in the East.

A vacancy has been created in the representation of Limerick City, by the death of Mr. Potter a few days ago near Dublin. Mr. Sergeant O'Brien is the popular Candidate.

The Nation announces positively that Smith O'Brien is on his way to Europe. On the 19th of July last a great meeting was held in Sydney, New S. Wales, to congratulate the gallant gentleman on the termination of his imprisonment. The following address was adopted unanimously:—" Dear Sir—We, the undersigned residents of Sydney, on behalf of about 90,000 Irishmen, and the descendants of Irishmen of New S. Wales, heartily rejoice at your restoration, and that of your compatriots to partial freedom. We never doubted the sincerity of the motives which induced you to imperil all that is dear to man on earth, in order to redress the multiplied wrongs of your long-suffering and ill-governed country. But we trust the home government will now endeavor to remove by sound legislation the social and political evils of Ireland, and thus prevent those occasional outbreaks of an injured people, which only bring additional misery on the ever-faithful and generous sons of that magnificent island. May you find in the bosom of your family and friends some recompense for the indignities you had to endure during the irksome period of your exile. Would to God that we could congratulate you on the prospect of a speedy return to the land of your illustrious ancestors. May God conduct you in safety to-wards the fair Isle of the West, and may peace and happiness smile on you during the remaining years of your chivalrous life. This is the heartfelt wish and earnest prayer of, dear sir, Your friends and well wishers in New South Wales."

ARRIVAL OF ENGLISH MILITIA. - At half-past seven o'clock on Wednesday morning the first division of the Cambridge Militia, consisting of nine officers, and 340 rank and file, arrived at the North-Wall, per the seize the earliest opportunity of ejecting those repre-Princess steamer, from Liverpool. Immediately on sentatives who voted for it. Let England pay the Princess steamer, from Liverpool. Immediately on their landing the men were marched off to the Royal Barracks, there to be quartered. The second division will arrive this morning.-Freeman, Oct. 1.

Arrangements are now in progress for raising, enrolling, and clothing the Irish and Scotch Militia. It is understood that those corps which are to be constituted as Rifles are to be clothed in grey, and the other regiments in the same manner as the Line. The Militia of the Highlands will wear trews, the kilt and plume being too expensive.

The several militia officers throughout this county have received notification of their services being cal led into immediate requisition. It is stated that both north and south Mayo Regiments will be called into active service, and already have Col. Gare and Col. Knox repaired to Dublin to receive the necessary preliminary instructions .- Mayo Constitution.

Troops for the East.—At a few minutes before one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon drafts of 180 men and four officers from the depot of the 62nd Regiment at Belfast, and sixty men and two officers from the depot of the 3rd Bulls at Newry, arrived at the Drogheda terminus. They were marched to the Beg-gar's-bush and Linen-hall barracks, where they will be quartered whilst awaiting embarkation to join their regiments in the East.-Freeman.

A letter from an officer in the Crimea, dated September 18th, and published in the Cork Reporter, says: "Such a stonning sleep as the priest, the adjutant, and I had, huddled together in a corner of the field .-You will be glad to hear that the Rev. Mr. Wheble is attached to our division, and remains with the 55th. He is a great favorite. Poor man, he was up the other night as well as the rest of us in the midst of the hubbub, ready for his duty. Our tents have come at

A telegraphic despatch was received at the Admiralty on Thursday, from Cork, announcing the arrival of her Majesty's ship Phonix, at that port, with Captain McClure, of the Investigator, on board, together with the captains of the Assistance and Resolute, and part of the crews.

THE CATHOLICS AND THE MAGISTRACY. - By law the Catholics of this country are declared fitted to hold the Commission of the Peace-by practice, they are, with very few exceptions, as effectually excluded from the Bench, as if the Penal Laws were still in force. There is no law to keep Catholics from the Bench, but there are disabling clauses in the persons of such Lieutenants of Counties, as the professing Liberal Lord Howth, in the county of Dublin, Lord Charlemont, in the County Tyrone, and the Liberal official, Mr. Brady, the Chancellor, who keeps watch and wards over the commission for every place in Ireland; and who, if Lieutenants of Counties neglect their duties, and he was disposed to correct the wrong, and he is not, could appoint Catholic Magistrates in every county .-To show how Mr. Brady, Lord Aberdeen's Chancellor, has been acting, let us take two places which have been rendered rather remarkable by recent events.-There is, for instance, the town of Newtownlimavady, in which the Catholics having sought for protection from the authorities were afterwards molested, and then, when molested, refused an inquiry, why protec-tion had been refused—the refusal for which inquiry coming from the gallant English Under Secretary, Mr. Larcom, whose attempt to have Mr. Rirch's Corry Connellan and two Englishmen, all Protestants, made the care-takers of Irish Catholic convicts, we recently exposed, and, we believe, baffled. Let us look to Newtownlimavady where the Catholic population has been so treuted. Is there in that district a Catholic magistrate? Not one. Is there a Catholic Stipendiary Magistrate? Not one. From Newtown-limavady let us look to Ballinasloe, a place rendered somewhat remarkable by the Refusal of the Poor Law Guardians, at the instance of Lord Clancarty, to admit the Sisters of Mercy to the Workhouse. We are told that the petty sessions at Ballinasloe is presided over by none but the Clancartys. Those opponents of the Aberdeen Ministry, are, as proselytisers, in direct hostility with the Catholics. The population at Ballinasloe is almost exclusively Catholic. Is there a Catholic magistrate on the Bench? Not one. Has Mr. Brady, the Chancellor, appointed a Catholic magistrate?-Not one.-Weckly Telegraph.

The knock of the collector will soon remind us that if Government has been inactive in all that relates to the welfare of the country, it has not been idle in other respects; and a doubled Income Tax will speedily and practically enlighten us all on this subject, and sharpen the gratitude of constituencies towards their representatives who supported the Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and enabled him to scourge them with an additional impost. They must not be allowed to ride off on the plea that the necessities of England were so great, on account of the war, it would have been utterly useless to have attempted preventing the imposition of a doubled Income Tax. Why, financial difficulties are the very thing not only to stimulate resistance to extra taxation, but even to, encourage every friend of Ireland to endeavor to abolish altogether the new and unpopular impost inflicted by Gladstone. Will it never be learned that England's weakness is Ireland's opportunity: that when she is strongest we are most oppressed; and that in her evil hour alone can any substantial concessions be expected? During the last general continental war, the British nation were mulcled at the rate of ten per cent. on their property, burthened with ever so many taxes, from which they are now exempt, yet driven at the same time to draw on the loan market to a ruinous extent. Nevertheless, in that long season of financial pressure, our country was spared because England did not feel herself strong enough to perpetrate the injustice of over-taxing a people whose poverty was owing to her own misrule. And in 1842, when an annual deficit of three millions drove Peel to revive the Income Tax to avert national bankruptcy, Ireland a second time was spared, because our rulers were not rich enough to risk the cost of promoting disaffection. The English Exchequer overflowed with an annual excess of those millions sterling, which famine and pestilence had wasted the strength and wealth of Ireland, and emigration continued the weakening process. initiated by a mysterious visitation of Providence, and aggravated by the mismanagement and negligence of Government. Such was the moment chosen by Whice and Peelites-to subject us to an Income Tax. May it be increased ten fold, if Irish constituencies do not cost of lighting for a balance of power in which we can feel no interest .- Nation.

"Agitation," in the old O'Connell sense, 18, 11 appears, about to be revived in the Protestant North .-Belfast, the capital of Ulster, is to be the opening scene of a series of "demonstrations," which are fixed to "come off" in the month of October. The "agitation" happily does not find general favor, even among Protestants of the most ultra views. The Newry Telegraph for instance the accredited organ of the Down Orangemen, unhesitatingly condemns the projected movement; and the Banner of Ulster, the organ of the Presbyterian party, certainly no admirer of Pope or Popery, denounces in equally atrong terms the projected demonstration of "Orangeism" in the capital of the industrious north:-" We can imagine no proceeding more mischievous nor better calculated to provoke party strife, than an assemblage such as that described in the paragraph above quoted. Besides, the movement announced is not only grossly impolitic -it is in contradiction to the professions of the very parties by whom it has been inaugurated. These parties, in common with Lord Enniskillen, and other notabilities, have been emphatic in their denials as to the Orange character of the expedition to Derry, and here we have them publicly connecting it with Orangeism in the face of their own previous affirmations. In this policy there is something beyond bad taste—there is a deliberate contrivance for the excitement of popular irritation, and of all the other evil passions that are notoriously associated with partizan exhibitions of the class alluded to. If any special demonstration of public opinion is deemed necessary, it ought to be an assemblage composed of all political and religious orders in the community—not a gathering of proclaimed partizans to work mischief for their own gratification, though to the damage and detriment of every other interest, whether secular or sacred."

Rise in the Price or BREAD. - Generally throughout Dublin on Tuesday an' advance of a half-penny took place in the price of the 41b lonf, in the three qualities, best, second, and third. The price of the

The following announcement appears in the Limer- line. Besides this, we dwelt on the remarkable cir-. tok Chronicle :- "When harvest labor will have coneluded next month. Mr. Dargan intends to double the number of working hands on the Limerick and Foynes Railway, now in rapid progress, and which this monarch of Irish Railway enterprise engages to have completed by the summer of next year, and then for a trial of steam power across the Atlantic-the Shannon against the Mersey. The Royal Mail steamship Europa, off Holyhead at noon on Saturday, was lying at the bar of the Mersey at 8 o'clock that evening, waiting for water to proceed to Liverpool."

THE NEWTOWNLIMAVADY RIOTS .- At the Petty Sessions in reference to the religious riots at Newtownlimavady, the magistrates, on the evidence of the constabulary, decided on taking informations against fifteen persons, eleven of whom are Protestants, and four Catholics. The parties were severally bound over by their own recognizances of £20, and two sureties of £10 each, to stand their trial at the next assizes.

Tresham Gregg is alarmed lest too much honor should redound to Catholicity from the heroism and devotion now exhibited, by our Priests, Sisters of Charity, soldiers, and sailors in the East.

CHOLERA IN BELFAST .- Cholera is still on the decrease in town, though its disappearance is likely to

Ireland at last has come to have a bright side. In this year of grace, 1854, we see more unmistakeably than ever, indications of the beginning of a new chapter in the social history of that country, which promises to unfold its riches with each unfolding year. The harvest, which we are thanking Heaven for, in England, has not been less fruitful in Ireland; and the only fear has been, lest there should not be a sufficiency of hands to reap and to gather it. New capital has poured like a fertilizing stream through the deserts of the south and west; and, assured of a market, the enterprising farmer has nought to do but study how he may use the vast resources at his command to the best advantage; how he may grow that which pays best, and how he may grow it well. The best commentary on the state of Ireland is the fact that what was called the English army of occupation, in the old days of internecine party strife, is now so diminished that it scarcely forms an ordinary corps de

England is claiming credit amongst the nations of the earth on account of its generality (!) to Russian prisoners of war-for the abundance of food it gives them, and the luxuries with which it provides them. The boast would be a vain one if England sent her Russian prisoners into an Irish Workhouse as their destined gaol, and then gave them no better treatment and no richer food than are allowed to the poor Irish Catholic reduced by misery, and compelled from want of employment to seek relief under the Irish Poor Law, as that Law is administered by home-bred Quakers and foreign-bred officials. The food in the Irish workhouses was so attocions that it produced diseases previously unknown in Ireland—general blindness, and the Plica Polonica. And now that Cholera is hovering over homesteads, Waterford Qua-kers and Waterford Political Economists seek to reduce the quality of the food! whilst the Poor Law Commissioners, in their last general directions for the prevention of cholera, never once suggest the greatest, best, and surest of all strengtheners—an abundant supply of animal food—good beef, good mutton, and good bread. These are not ordered for Irish paupers. Such things are reserved for Russian prisoners. Newspapers are silent as to Irish paupers-newspapers puff "generous England!" for its conduct to Russian prisoners. Hypocrisy and cruelty play into each other's hands, and the gulled puplic are unconscious of the trickery. "And so wags the world, Horalio."

ANCIENT RELIC IN THE HOLY ISLAND .- An antiquarian friend of ours whilst exploring within the last few days the monuments of antiquity in the Insula Sanctorum, as it is called in the annals of the Augustinians, or the Holy Island, on Lough Derg, above Killaloe, met a cross, the base of which is carved most elaborately and beautilly. On closer examination he discovered that it contains an Irish inscription, which he copied, and with a translatin of which, as with other matters apertaining to this sacred and lonely spot, he promises to furnish the readers of the Reporter and Vindicator as soon as possible. - Limericic Reporter.

The Fermanagh Mail has the following account of a melancholy accident which occurred in Lough Erne: "On Saturday evening last, as Mr. Arthur D'Arcy, youngest son of William D'Arcy Esq., of Necame Castle, was going down in a pleasure yact to Castle-Caldwell, the seat of his brother-in-law, J. C. Bloomfield, Esq., a squall unfortunately capsized the boat, and we regret to state that three of those on board at the time met with watery graves. It would appear from what we have heard, that the party embarked at Rosclare, and had little more than rounded a neighboring island, when, having too much sail up, a breeze bore down upon them, and upset the boat, which contained, besides Mr. D'Arcy, a man well known in this district as a building contractor, Mr. Samuel Moore, of Lowtherstown, who was going down to pay some men he had at work at Castle Caldwell; also a young man who we have heard is greatly regretted in the neighborhood of Lowtherstown, named Graham, aged 18, and a man in the employment of Mr. D'Arcy as a sailor, named Phil Oliver, along with a son of the When the accident occurred, Mr. D'Arcy and young Oliver succeeded in getting into a punt which followed the large boat, and were thus saved. We have heard that the elder Oliver and Graham lost their lives in attempting to rescue Mr. Moore, who was of corpulent dimensions, and in his death struggle brought the other two down with him. Mr. Moore has left a wife and seven children to deplore his untimely end."

THE ENNISKILLEN RAILWAY MISHAP.

On Saturday, we pointed out an array of important facts showing how likely the affair was to have resuited from negligence and accident, and none of our arguments have met with either affirmation or contradiction from contemporaries who know that silence is their cure. We noted then the fact, that though two ur three enormous stones were found on the line (when some hours after the accident, the officials thought of looking for the cause), no mark could be seen on these stones to show that they had been struck by the engine, though competent authorities have asserted, as, indeed, anybody might guess, that the force of the collision should have either broken the stones in twain or knocked large pieces off them. We further pointed out how the rails had sprung, how the line was badly constructed, and had a very sharp curve at this part, and how the engine, instead of upsetting (as it would have done from collision) simply ran off the of such monsters in human shape.

or perm, but whatever may be the result, that party, that party of capport, and how the engine, instead of upsetting (as it have received notice to quit. It is right to rid the soil at all events, fall back on that unfailing resource—a would have done from collision) simply ran off the

cumstance, that at first people seem to have looked upon the affair as a palpable accident, and that it was not till every one of the eight hundred passengers had been removed (a process of some hours), that late at night, the officials miraculously found on the line the stones which have given rise to the story of the "Popish plot." Facts like these are surely sufficient to make any man who was not blinded by the darkest prejudices or incited by the unworthiest motives, hesitate before he charged as a murderous plot against anybody, what may turn out to be purely accidental. Important as these facts are—and they have had strong influence on the minds of many honorable men—ad ditional strength is given to them, by the very unlikelihood of persons being found so base and so brutal as to concoct a horrible conspiracy for the murder of hundreds of their fellow-creatures. For we assert, that if this thing should be shown to be not an accident, but a preconcerted attempt at wholesale slaughter (a thing we shall never believe till proved as clear as noonday), no punishment, however subtle in torture, would be too great for the perpetrators of it. Aye, and if such monsters there be, no punishment would be too great for those who would shield them from the vengeance of the law.

But, in truth, every day brings us intellegence which confirms us in the impression that the affair was solely the result of accident, and every hour's calm reflection more strongly fastens that impression

Since our last article on the subject was written, we have received information from more than one party of unquestionable professional competency, which shows more and more how easily explainable is this matter by accidental causes. One of these gentlemen declares himself very much struck with the fact, that, on examining the engine, he found the fire-box or tank uninjured. Now, this tank is generally made of malleable iron, about an eighth of an inch thick; and surely, if it came in contact with a stone a foot and ahalf high, it would have been completely jammed in. Therefore, from the absence of such a result, our informants are of opinion that no collision took place .-And so, with neither the stones marked nor the firebox injured, the conspiracy looks very mythical, indeed. But they give an explanation of the accident which is well worth noting, as reconciling some state ments made by the officials.

It will be remembered that the papers contained a statement from the man Armstrong, that his (the second) engine was not in good working order, and that this cause lessened the speed of the train. Our authorities, on inquiry, discover the following facts:-The train was drawn by two engines. The first was going at full speed; but for the seven miles next to the place of the accident, the second engine gave no assistance, owing to her 'priming' or 'finding,' as it is called. When near the curve, however, the second engine ceased priming, and resumed her steam, which quickened her rate of going so suddenly, that she dashed in on the foremost engine, and forced it over the rails at this critical spot. And this sudden accession of speed and consequent rebound of one engine off the other will readily account for the slight shock which poor Griffin said he felt just before the train ran down the embankment. In all human probability, it was this (with the engine out of order and the men intoxicated) that produced the disaster; and some importance should be attached to the fact, that th is engine run off the line twice before.

We may add, that persons who had experience in railway engine management remarked, at the Derry station, when the train was about to leave, that the officials labored heavily under the effects of their day's jolification, and were utterly unfit to take charge of the engines. How the stones afterwards got on the line our readers may conjecture for themselves; but the natural fear of punishment for negligence will explain much .- Ulsterman.

A Citizen of Derry writing in the Dublin Weekly Telegraph gives the following account of the accident : - "What are the facts, and what the evidence to implicate the Catholics in the horrid deed? From facts collected I shall endeavor to give a tangible illustration of the accident. Simply a common occurrence, the train running off the line at the curve. The servants of the company know that one of the engines ran twice off the rails before, and said engine did not work for seven miles before the accident occurred .it is also known that said engine is defective, and primes itself with exhausted steam, and when sur-charged starts with fearful velocity. The other only working, the train passed over twenty-six miles in forty-five minutes. The excursionists excited with liquor, and some of the attendants drunk, the increased impetus given to the train at the curve by the sudden working of the surcharged engine drove both engines with a first class carriage, whose connecting links were broken, off the rail, and thus providentially prevented the immense loss of life which otherwise would have taken place. The disaster over and its results known, stones might have been placed on the

rails by certain parties

No malicious intention could have been carried out if even contemplated. Arrangements had been made to guard against it, and therefore it is a falsehood to state that the accident was the result of malice. Sentinels were every where placed along the line, each having only one mile and a half to guard. This fact, in conjunction with a train having passed the same spot about an hour before the accident occurred, precludes the supposition that any stones were maliciously placed on the rail. The strictest investigation of the case is required—the public demand it. The Catholics should insist upon it, and play the Government to institute the most searching inquiry. The Catholics, conscious of the rectitude of their motives, and in possession of consciences free from guilt, can in the spirit of Christian charity pray for their enemies, and do good to those who thus malign them. Assisted by the divine protection they will pass through this ordeal unscathed-and add another fact to history, that although charged with guilt and diabolical intent to murder hundreds of their Protestant fellow-countrymen, they were wholly innocent."

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDEDT. -It is stated, with certainty, that a man named Flanagan, a ganger on the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway, at present in custody, has turned approver, but it is superfluous to say that his evidence will be received with great caution. Such fellows may have sinister objects in view in giving information. The Derry Sentinet, the local Orange organ, thus reports " progress:"-" We understand that the Roman Catholic tenantry of CapGREAT BRITAIN.

The Catholic Standard reports favorably of the health of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.

Orders have been sent from the Home Office to the Lord Lieutenants of East Lothian and Berwickshire to raise their regiments of militia. They are principally to be disciplined for artillery service. The Lord Provost of Edinburgh has received a similar notice. A sufficient number of men is expected to be obtained by voluntary enrolment.

There have been very heavy failures in Liverpool his week. One firm, that of Oliver, have liabilities to the extent of £700,000, but their assets are said to exceed a million; if so, the house will be sustained by the local bankers to prevent the ruin in which the final closing of this house would involve several other firms. Mr. Oliver speculated in corn, and realised in spring about £90,000. His failure is attributed to losses through an agent in New York.—English paper.

Apprehension of further serious difficulties at Li verpool that have weighed upon the commercial public during the past week caused increased uneasiness to-day and in some degree affected the stock market, which was dull throughout at a decline of an eight from the quotations of last evening.-English paper.

Cholera is now rapidly declining in London, and the deaths by it has fallen from 2,050 in the first week to 754 in the last week in September.

EMIGRANT "SURGEONS."-Great dissatisfaction is at present felt at the manner in which emigrant ships are supplied with medical men, and the coroner of Liverpool gave expression to his feeling in no very measured terms, at the close of business on Friday week :- " It is not long ago, at one of our principal hospitals-I will give name, the Northern Hospital-I missed, in one of my visits there, the door porter, and I said, 'Where has he gone? has he left you?' on board a ship' (laughter.) 'What!' I said, 'gone was his qualification.

THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS .- Persons who have had charge of the Russian prisoners in this country state that the officers amongst them are a very different class of persons from military or naval officers who have been sent to this country by the Czar. The latter are highly educated, and make a favorable impression of the civilisation of Russia. The former are very inferior as respects education. Whenever, however, they have expressed a political opinion, that opinion has almost invariably been hostile to the Czar's present policy.

In return for the compliment lately paid by England to her ally, by christening a man of war France, it is intended to prefix the worde Grande to the Bretagne, now building at Brest, a war steamer of 1200 horse in the whole French navy.

The returns of the wife beating cases in London alone, from June, 1850, to June, 1854, show no fewer than 2,850 aggravated assaults of this description.

Archbishop Whately has turned his thoughts upon light literature, and lately edited a trashy rovel which is likely to have a ron at Exeter Hall and in the conventicles, for it abounds in evangelical spite and calumny.

Curious Incident. - A curious incident took place at High Halden on Sunday week. The Rev. R. Shute, rector of Halden, and a minor canon of St. Paul's, London, having been absent from his clerical duties four Subbaths out of the last five, during which time the church going people have had to return to their homes without their usual spiritual admonitious, the congregation assembled on the 17th Oct., proceeded to make the best arrangement in their power for public worship. The parish churchwarden and the churchwarden of the absent rector with common consent gave out the Old Hundredth Psalm, after which the parish churchwarden read a portion of scripture, selected from Jeremiah, chap. 23; an anthem followed, sung by an excellent sacred choir. The assembly being not quite satisfied with so small a portion of sacred writ, the churchwaden read another portion of scripture selected from St. John, chap. 3, of St. John .- South Eastern Gazette.

Sunday the 1st instant was the Protestant day of "Spare us, good Archbishop, and we will bless thee," were the words with which a gentleman, signing himself "A Hedge Parson," concluded his epistle to the Times; and another Clerical correspondent observed that it was very well for Dr. Summer to sit in his palace at Lambeth and compose long forms of prayer at her Majesty's command, by his Chaplain, whose duties, he added, were performed by a Curate; but that they were not quite so pleasant to read, to the "working Clergy" at least, in addition to their ordinary duties. But I hear that the prayer has not been universally admired, notwithstanding its brevity; and of the churches (including the Protestant Cathedral) the National Anthem was played, and that some persons were evidently inclind to add the usual words, in honor of - Queen Victoria; but I am not aware "Denison case," adding that it supplies a paralled to that of Mr. Gorham, commences to-day at Wells, when a commission of five Anglican Clergymen, acting under the authority of Dr. Sumner, will sit in judgment on their Archdeacon (Denison), for his alleged statement that what Catholics assert of the Holy Eucharist is true in a real, though a spiritual sense. The "Archbishop" and his party, it appears, utterly reject the idea of a Real Presence in any sense whatever; and it is anticipated that this "case" will prove as great, if not a greater, blow to the Puseyite party, even than the great Gorham case itself. It remains to be seen whether the actual, "Church of England," as it is called, will tacitly acquiesce in this repudiation; or whether Convocation, or the bench of bishops, or of peril. But whatever may be the result, that party (like Mr. Denison himself in the present case), can, " protest." with a string of respectable names, or a Such is the reading of the Protestant poor .- Tublet.

meeting at Freemason's Hall; for I am not aware that any one indulges the hope that " the bench" will display more valor on the present occasion than when the doctrines of Baptism and Ordination were publicly impugned. The Chronicle and Puseyites generally, evidently anticipate another "heavy blow."-Correspondent of the Tublet. THE LATE THANKSGIVING .- Perhaps it is more easy

to describe the English religion by negatives than by

any form of affirmative words. At any rate it is found

to be so in practice, for whenever anything is said or

done outside that strange religion, we are told that it

is no portion of it. Nobody ventures to say what it actually is-what its speculative dogmas, or its practical acts. By a long process of exhaustion our grandchildren may be able to ascertain the positive substance around which it has grown, but for the present we must be content, as opportunities arise, to pronounce that this or that quality, gilt, or doctrine is not in the strange compound of that religion which has an act of Parliament for its rule, and the depository of the civil power for its supreme pontiff. Thanksgiving is not a characteristic of it, and seems to be no portion of it whatever. The Christian notion of gratifude to God is atterly absent. It might have been expected that so rich a harvest, so well collected, would have drawn forth, even for a relieving officer, something like an act of thanksgiving. Nothing of the kind. The Queen, as the supreme pontiff, commanded her Chaplain to prepare a form of thanksgiving; the man obeyed, but the efforts of his head and heart have been more than meagre. The composition termed a prayer is a pretentious mockery, full of antithesis and sonorous phrases, without adequate meaning in the language and habits of the people. It unites the coldness of a diplomatic note to the turgid declamation of a tasteless schoolboy. Viewed religiously, it may be said to come from the pen of a well-fed Socinian, fresh from the perusal of Priestley and Bel-Yes, sir, was the reply, he has gone out physician sham, and to whom hunger and want are mythical accidents of the human body. The very devout writer as an M.D.! Do you mean to say he has taken of the "Prayer of Thanksgiving" is not altogether charge of a ship?" 'Yes.' That was what I was satisfied with the treatment of his country at the hands informed. The house porter had absolutely taken of God. His gratitude is, therefore, cautiously concharge of the passengers on board a ship, and M.D.? veyed, intermingled with a very clear hint that things veyed, intermingled with a very clear hint that things might have been managed. He admits that an act of thanksgiving is due on the whole, but not very warmly; it is with him the result of reflection, not spontaneous. He seems to have consulted official returns, and watched the markets, imports and exports, and after due consideration, and a careful balancing of conflicting phenomena, he makes up his mind to say, well, on the whole, some sort of public acknowledgment is fitting on this occasion. Real gratitudefresh, gushing, and warm is not his, however, and he even complains, amid his thanksgiving, that all is not as it should be with so religious a people as the English. He atters his thanks formally and deliberately, but it is with a very considerable qualification, as is clear when he Isays-"That the evils of want and scarceness are not added to the dangers of war-fare abroad, and the terrors of pestilence at home." power, which will, when finished, be the finest ship War and the cholera cool the warmth of his thanksgiving, and the writer has no notion of being grateful for the safety of his whole arm, should he have the misfortune to lose his little finger. War and pesti-lence are dreadful visitations, but famine has been always considered worse. Some regard ought to be had to the difficult circumstances under which the prayer was composed. The persons whose duty it is to read it to the people, for that is the view they take of prayers, have been disturbing the repose of the poor Superintendent by hints and suggestions. The chief advice given to him is identical with the Oxford formula, addressed to the Public Orator, when he is very eloquent with his unintelligible Latin- Old boy, cat it short." Many persons declared that a long thanksgiving would be too much for them, and that it would lay them up for a day or two. It was certainly a hard matter to satisfy the public mind, and to produce a formula adapted to the precise degree of British gratitude. There was another danger involved in a thanksgiving against which it was necessary to guard. If the Superintendent expressed himself too warmly, foreign nations might take it into their heads that we were no better than they. This would have been a delusion improper for circulation at that moment. Accordingly the high estate of the Anglo-Saxon is what it always has been. He has received a great blessing, but, considering his superior merits, it is not much. The people of England are always succeeded by another anthem from the choir; and in on the column of moral excellence, and there is no conclusion 16 verses were read from the 10th chapter Bishop in the world who could successfully bid them descend. Thus in the formula before us they pray "that a due sense of Thy goodness towards this land thanksgiving for the abundant harvest, and I am told may awaken in us a more sincere repentance towards thanksgiving for the abundant harvest, and I am told may awaken in us a more sincere repentance towards that the Most Rev. Doctor Sumner, complied with the Thee, and a more earnest faith, &c. It is the mawishes of the correspondent of the Times by issuing a terial goodness, the agricultural produce, that is the much shorter prayer than usual for this occasion. motive here; none other need be specified, for the spiritual graces of the nation are incomparably grand.
The "repentance" and "faith" of the Saxon are already good in their way, but, like all other qualities, may probably admit of improvement, so they pray not for repentance simply, but for a more sincere renentance. There is no misgiving about repentance itself; we have enough of it to serve our turn; but, as the crops have been unusually abundant, why, in that case, let us add a little to it. The ancient: Pharisce, who despised the publican, must have been the model of this prayer, for it is quite clear that there is no sease of personal unworthiness in it; nothing but one of the High Church Chronicle's irreverent scribes a cold recognition of a great blessing, in the presence it "unmitigated slip-slop!" I am told that in some of which even heathens would have been sublime in their thanksgiving. What a cold, miserable thing is a State religion; what a formal hypocrisy and what perverse ingratitude it involves. It is afraid of being natural lest it should break the fetters of the State, that this was done. What the Chronicle calls the and of enthusiasm lest it should run away into truth. – Tablet. THE PROTESTANT POOR .- George III., with the be-

nevolence of a Protestant heart, earnestly desired that every man in England should be able to read his Bible." In some measure this royal desideratum has been reached. In England the Bible is a school-book. Slowly spelling their way through its closelyprinted columns, the children of Protestant Britain gradually approximate to the desideratum of the old Monarch—a knowledge of reading. Having religiously learned to read, they are rarely fastidious in their choice of authors. The course of reading of the Protestant poor of England has been lately elucidated. It has been stated (within the last week) that the number of absolutely vicious newspapers sold yearly is the Privy Council, will come to its rescue in its hour 11,702,000. Infidel and polluting publications have a of peril. But whatever may be the result, that party, yearly circulation of 10,400,000; periodicals of the worst class, 520,000. The circulation of innexious publications is less extensively by several millions.

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Montreal, February 9, 1854.

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THE TRUE WITNESS CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 27, 1854.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Washington steamer, from Southampton, the 10th instant, puts us in possession of news from the Crimea up to the 4th inst. Marshall St. Arnaud had succumbed to the fatigues of the campaign; and in consequence of his death, the command of the French army had devolved on General Canrobert, whose military capacity is highly spoken of. The plan of the campaign is now fully developed, and seems to promise success. In possession of the harbour of Bella-Clava, the Allies have established a good basis for their subsequent operations, and secured means of communication with the fleet. The heavy artillery, to the amount of 120 guns, has been landed, and, according to a letter from Vienna, its fire was opened upon Sebastopol on the morning of the 4th inst. The attack is being made on the South side, where the defences are supposed to be weakest; and it is to be hoped that a few days of steady firing will open the way for our brave soldiers into the Russian stronghold. The capture of Sebastopol is now reduced to a question of time : and as Prince Menschikoff seems to be put, for the present at least, hors de combat, there is we trust ample time at the disposition of the besiegers to bring the struggle to a successful issue, before reinforcements, in sufficient operations in the field, shall have reached the Crimea. It is not yet ascertained what amount of troops the Emperor can spare for the defence of this important province: but it is certain that the military power of looks formidable enough, but then it must be rememcampaign of 1812, in which Russia fought on her own territory for her very existence, and yet was unable to bring more than 200,000 sabres and bayonets into the field. We may therefore reasonably conclude, that, menaced as the Emperor is, on the North by the Bultic fleet, and on the South West by Omar Pacha, he has not many men to spare for the relief of Sebastopol. Perhaps, even whilst we write, the Allied flags are floating triumphantly over the

From the Baltic, we have nothing new to report. The return of the fleet has been postponed, and an attack upon Cronstadt is still spoken of; but it is to be feared that the time for active operations in those inclement seas has been allowed to pass, and that the people of England will have the mortification of beholding their gallant Armada, which left their shores cause it will be judged—not by its own merits, not it is desirable to abolish them, even to the semblance pose of therefrom deriving any income. Now as we as if to an easy conquest over the Russian Bear, re—by its inevitable effects upon the ecclesiastical insti- of connection between Church and State. This is believe that both Messrs. Young and Holton are not as if to an easy conquest over the Russian Bear, re- by its inevitable effects upon the ecclesiastical insti- of connection between Church and State. This is turn with nothing to boast of but the reduction the second-rate fortress of Bomassund. Great will the Upper section of the Province—but solely with be the disgust of the nation, and loud the popular regard to its bearings upon the fate of the Ministry clamor against the imbecility of the Administration, by whom it is introduced, and its connection with an-and the unaccountable supineness of the Admiral.— other exciting question in Lower Canada—the abo-It is generally thought that Sir Charles Napier is lition of the Seignorial Tenure. Some will vote for growing old; and a saying attributed to him some it to keep the present administration in, or rather to years ago, when second in command in the Mediterranean -" that he would not give a -- something or other rote for it to secure the co-operation of Upper Ca--for an officer after he was sixty"-is often brought nadian members on the Seignorial question; whilst to mind. Sir C. Napier is now at least as old as was the Rouges themselves will heartily support it, as the Sir Robert Stopford, when the former thus impolitely reflected on the age of his senior officer; "and thus the whiligig of time brings in his revenges."

The Niagara is reported, but she brings no additional news of any importance. The Allies were firing away on Sebastopol, but up to the latest dates | certainly vote for it. A few indeed of the old Conno impression had been produced. Prince Menschikoff is to the North East of the City, awaiting the arrival of Gortschakoff, and Osten Sacken, with reinforcements from Perekop. The Russians are said to have sunk seven line of battle ships at the entrance of the harbor, in anticipation of an attack in that liaries in the Lower Province shall sacrifice themquarter from the Allied squadron.

Further investigations into the circumstances of the Enniskillen Rail-Road catastrophe confirm our anticipations, that it would be found to have originated in accident—the result of rapid driving and drunken drivers. We refer our readers to extracts from the Irish journals, which will be found on our third page. Cholera is abating, the harvest is abundant, and in spite of the failure of some large houses in Liverpool, the prospects for the coming winter are sufficiently cheerful.

We gather from our American exchanges further particulars concerning the essentially Protestant outrage perpetrated by the brave Protestants of Maine on the person of a Catholic priest, for the offence of saythe walls of a private chapel. According to the Bangor Daily Journal, the Rev. Mr. Bapst was

from the village of Elsworth, when about 11 or 12 at night a large body of Protestants broke into the house, seized and stripped the priest stark naked, and commenced reviling him, like genuine Protestants, with every kind of ribald obscenity and blasphemy mingled with beastly, but essentially Protestant allusions to serves" is advocated. the Blessed Virgin, "who would not save him."-But decency requires us to draw a veil over the abominations of Protestantism.

The ruffians then tarred and feathered their victim, and, mounting him on a rail, carried him to a ship yard where, having glutted their vengeance, they left him exposed on a cold and stormy night to the inclemency of the weather. Of course such a proceeding could not have occurred, if the actual perpetrators had not been well aware that they would be tholics of Lower Canada to solemnly recognise the supported and countenanced by the strong Protestant feeling of the country. It is in vain for Catholics, to expect redress from the laws; and though differing in details from the cruelties generally practised by English Protestants upon their Catholic countrymen, we see nothing in this Elsworth outrage to excite our surprise. Always, and whenever it has had the power, has Protestantism approved itself true to its beastly and bloody origin: the veritable offspring, as Cobbett says, of blood and lust.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

As usual, the debates in the Legislative Assembly are of such a character that it would be neither for the amusement of our readers, nor the credit of the Legislature to publish them. Mr. Brown made a violent attack upon the appointments of Magistrates, and other public functionaries; Mr. Hincks repeatedly gave him the lie, which Mr. George Brown should be abolished, the State should at once re-pocketed very tamely, like a man who is used to be peal those Acts, and allow those bodies to die treated as a wholesale dealer in slander and fiction. The Hon, gentleman-he is honorable by courtesymoved for copies of any correspondence between the Catholic Bishops and the Provincial Government on the subject of the "Clergy Reserves."-Granted. Mr. Drummond has introduced his Bill for the settlement of the Seignorial question, which measure, if we may trust the assurances of the Ministry, is to be advanced puri passu with the "Clergy Reserves" Bill; it being generally understood that the votes of Upper Canadians will be given on the former measure, in exchange for the votes of Lower Canadians in support of secularisation.

On Tuesday evening, the order of the day for the numbers to enable the Russians to assume offensive second reading of the Clergy Reserves Bill was taken up. An animated debate ensued, Mr. Gamble moving an amendment to the effect, that secularisation was a violation of good faith towards the present recipients of the funds accruing from the Clergy Russia has been much exaggerated. On paper it Reserves. Only 12 members supported it. Another amendment by Mr. Powell, for referring the question bered that in a rast empire like Russia it is not easy to a direct vote of the people was rejected as out be any longer perpetuated? Why should the busito bring the whole of this force to bear upon any one of order. The motion for the second reading was point. This was well established by the results of the then carried; the numbers being—For the second

reading, 93-against it, 15.

THE SECULARISATION BILL.

It will not pass, says one; it must be carried, cries another; with considerable modifications, adds a third; to Chaplains, and all State enactments enforcing rebut that it will pass, and much in its present form, is, ligious observances, should be abolished. If it be not we fear, the most probable hypothesis. We do not agree with the Journal de Quebec, that any solution of the long agitated question of the Clergy Reserves is preferable to a prolonged agitation; we admit that a solution, and a final solution is necessary; but we doubt much if Catholics should accept the solution propounded by Solicitor General M'Donald's Bill.

Yet we fear it is likely to pass, and with the assistance of the French Canadian Catholic vote; betutions of Lower Canada, keep the Rouges and Clear Grits out; others will first of a series of measures destined to extinguish the too exorbitant pretensions of the pretrisse, and to prepare the way for other great, and radical social changes.

Of the Upper Canada members, a majority will servative party may oppose it, but their numbers are but small, and their influence still less. Their leading men are willing to throw the Reserves overboard, and the Protestant Conservatives have therefore no right to expect that their Catholic friends and auxiselves in the defence of a cause, which the principals have already abandoned as hopeless. The general feeling is, that it would be useless to prolong the contest.

Such being the case, it seems that the opponents of secularisation have nothing left but to submit with the best grace they can assume, to their inevitable fate. It can hardly be expected of them that they should do more, or that they should join in the joyful acclamations with which the approaching downfall of all ecclesiastical endowments will be hailed by the demogratic, and infidel party.

We need therefore say but little of Mr. M'Donald's Bill now before the country. It embodies all the most objectionable features of Mr. Hincks' Bill,

support of religion. "Whereas," recites the Bill of our separate Schools—that is of Catholic educa-under consideration, "it is desirable to remove all tion—in Upper Canada is inseparably connected with semblance of connection between Church and State." There can now be no mistake about the principle upon which the secularisation of the "Clergy Re-

"It is desirable to remove all semblance of connection betwixt Church and State!" It is desirable to ignore God in the management of our secular concerns, and to proclaim the principle of political atheism. This is the plain meaning of the extraordinary recital in Mr. M'Donald's Bill; and which certainly has not been introduced without good reasons, without some ulterior designs, but for the successful prosecution of which it is first necessary to get the Caprinciple that "it is desirable to remove all semblance of connection between Church and State." It is a principle susceptible of a very extended application, as Catholics will yet learn to their cost.

Of course it will not stop with the "Clergy Reserves." If indeed "it be desirable" that the very semblance even of connection between Church and State should be removed—and as the aid which the Civil tribunals lend to the Catholic Church in Lower Canada for the payment of tithes to the parochial Clergy, is certainly rather more than the "semblance" of such a "connection"-it does not require a prophet's gift to foresee the mode in which the principle that French Canadian Catholics are now called upon to affirm, may, and most assuredly will, be applied to Lower Canada. Ecclesiastical Corporations exist, in their corporate capacity, only in virtue of an Act of the State; but if it be desirable that the very semblance of connection between Church and State should be abolished, the State should at once rea natural death. Now a Corporation can have no heirs; and dying intestate and without natural heirs, it is easy to foretell what will become of its property. Assuredly the principle embodied in Mr. M'Donald's Bill is destined to have a very extended application.

And were it consistently carried out-which it will not be, unless Canada be destined to relapse into the condition of a heathen country—what, we should like to know, would become of State-paid Chaplains to our jails and penitentiaries? If it be indeed desirable that the "semblance" even of connection between Church and State should be abolished, why, in the name of all that is ridiculous and inconsistent, should the State be burdened with the salaries of Chaplains for the Houses of Legislature? Why should such a monstrous piece of humbug, as Statepaid clergymen, for wealthy members of Parliament, rich enough to pay their own ministers, and who expressly declare that there should be no connection, or semblance of connection, between Church and State-why should such a piece of humbug, we say, ness of the State, and its solemn assemblies, be inaugurated with prayer, if it be desirable to abolish all semblance of connection between Church and State? And why should the State busy itself with Sabbath Observance Bills, and other religious enactments? If the principle be true, it must be susceptible of universal application; therefore all salaries paid by the State susceptible of universal application, it cannot be true; and if it is not true, it must be a lie, and as such is to be repudiated, as of the devil-the Father of lies and the especial patron of all cant.

We repeat it. Secularisation can only be logically and consistently defended upon the pica that all State endowments, all State assistance to, all State recognition, of the Christian religion-which is embodied in the Church-are essentially evil, and that the doctrine of the Voluntaries with Mister George | a. little indebted for their seats in Parliament, and Brown at their head; but this is a doctrine which no conscientious Catholic can assert, repudiated as it always has been by the teaching and practice of the Catholic Church. "It is not desirable," says the Catholic, "that all connection between Church and the latter should be occasionally directed to the mar-State should be severed: it is an evil to be deplored,

and a calamity to be averted."

As regards the School system of Upper Canada, Mr. M'Donald's Bill is just as objectionable, and as unjust towards Catholics, as was Mr. Hincks' measure. It passes over the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves to the General Funds of the County Municipal Councils, according to population, making them "applicable to any purpose to which such Funds are applicable." Now the "General Funds of the Municipality" are applicable to Common School purposes; but from the composition of the Municipalities we may be sure that they will not be applied to separate separate Schools of Upper Canada will be as effectubeen expressly excluded by the very words of the Act.

We shall return to this subject next week, for we do not think that a measure so important will be allowed to pass without discussion. In the meantime poraries who blamed us some months ago for mixing this simple fact—that the speeches of the introducer part in the debate on the motion for the first reading of the Clergy Reserves Bill, were almost entirely devoted to the discussion of the School questionthat, whether they liked it or no, the supporters of Bill sought to veil the real motives of their opposithe Bill felt themselves compelled to treat the Sepa- tion, is far more disgusting than that opposition itself. ing Mass, and preaching to his congregation, within and differs from the latter chiefly in this—that it ex- rate School question as essentially part and parcel of It is possible, whilst detesting the higotry, to feel a plicitly esserts—what the other only implied—that the Clergy Reserves question. It is thus that, from certain degree of respect for the honesty, of the State endowments of the Church are evil, and that the beginning, the True Witness has always viewed man who boldly stands up, and, avowing his hatred of stopping at the house of a Mr. Kent, some distance the secular power should not lend its assistance to the and discussed it: because it is evident that the fate Popery, declares his intention to oppose its spread by

tion—in Upper Canada is inseparably connected with the solution of the Clergy Reserves question.

"The Clergy Reserves Bill, introduced lately in the Legislature, contains in its preamble the following sentence:- Whereas it is desirable to remove nil semblance of connection between Church and State, This gives occasion to show in its true light the Ca-meleon character of the Church of Rome, inasmuch as her leading organ here, the True Witness, does not know how Catholics will reconcile it with their consciences to sanction, by their votes, that 'heretica' proposition.' In other countries, England, Ireland, and the United States for instance, Rome has been very anxious for the non-interference of the State in Church matters. But the infallible doctrine of the Church is 'yea and nay,' according to circumstances. Rome wants the union of Church and State whenever she can rob the State, and loathes that union whenever there is a chance of her being restrained by the State." -Montreal Witness.

Our cotemporary should pay a little more attention to his categories. It is true that we denounce State interference in Church matters, and it is no less true that we do not deem it desirable to sever all connection between Church and State; but it does not thence follow that we are chargeable with incorsistency, or that the teaching of the Church is contradictory. Connection between Church and State does not necessarily imply any assumption by the latter of authority over the former; and the connection which we contend for, absolutely denies to the State any right to interfere in matters ecclesiastical. The normal position of the Church to the State is somewhat analogous to that of parent to the child; betwixt whom indeed a close connection should exist. but without implying any right on the part of the latter to control, or dictate to, the other. We conceive of both Church and State as existing by Divine appointment, each deriving their authority from one common source, and each bound to support the other. Nor is this doctrine peculiar to Romanists. Protestants not a few, and Protestants of Protestants, have contended for it both in England and Scotland. Even the Free Church party of the latter country, prior to the disruption, never went so far as to maintain that the rupture of the State connection was desirable per se; and Dr. Chalmers, the leader of that party, always deplored the sad necessity which, in his opinion, rendered that rupture incvitable. These men assuredly were Protestants, and yet asserted the very doctrines for upholding which the Protestant Witness takes us to task. reluctance with which they abandoned the Establishment, after repeated efforts, in the Courts of Law, and in Parliament, to bring about an amicable arrangement, they clearly showed that they did not think it "desirable to remove all semblance of connection between Church and State;" by their relinquishment of their stipends, when it appeared that that amicable arrangement was impracticable, they asserted the principle, that the State has no right to interfere in Church matters. Does the Montreal Witness then mean to tax Dr. Chalmers, and his friends, with inconsistency, or the Free Church of Scotland with being of a "Cameleon Character?"

We would call the attention of our Irish Catholic readers, electors of Montreal, to the fact that, upon the late debate on the " Masson College Incorporation Bill"-a Bill to allow a Catholic educational establishment to hold landed property given to it by charitable individuals-the names of Messrs. Young and Holton are to be found, together with those of Messrs. G. Brown, J. M. Ferres, and Mr. M'Donald (of Glengarry) on the list of those who voted against allowing the College to hold land for the purfor the power which they thence derive to throw difficulties in the way of the establishment of charitable Catholic institutions, to the votes of Irish Catholics in Montreal, it is well that the attention of ner in which they are served by their representatives.

That George Brown, J. M. Ferres and others of a similar stamp, should be found voting against our Catholic establishments, is but natural; and when no Catholic vote has assisted to place these men in the position which they occupy, we have nothing wherewith to reproach ourselves; but the case is different when it is by Catholic votes that the encmies of our Church are invested with the power of doing us hurt. Catholics should always remember that their first duty is towards the Catholic Church; that her claims are superior to all others, that she will brook no rival, and will accept of no divided allegior Catholic School purposes; and thus the Catholic ance: The elective franchise is then a trust which the Catholic will always exercise as a trust for which ally debarred from all participation in public funds he is responsible to God, and which he is therefore made applicable to School purposes, as if they had bound to exercise in the interests of religion and morality-that is, of God's Church. Now this he cannot do by giving his vote for men who have rendered themselves conspicuous for their anti-Catholic prejudices. It is bad enough that we should be wronged by our enemies; but Catholics must be infatuated inwe would call the attention of those of our cotem- | deed if they lend their aid to elevate to political power men by whom that power will be employed as together the School and Clergy Reserves questions, to a means for inflicting wrong upon the Church. At the next election, we trust that the Irish Cathoof the Bill, and of the members of the House who took lic voters of Montreal will show their appreciation of the conduct of Messrs. Young and Holton on the "Masson's College Bill."

The hypocrisy with which the opponents of this

every means in his power. But when, instead of such of offering Him such relative adoration, we should an open avowal of motives, we are treated to long canting dissertations upon the dangers of "mortmain," and the injurious effects of "locking up land from the market," as the reasons for opposing the multiplication of Catholic religious, charitable, and educational Corporations, our detestation of the bigot is lost in astonishment at the impudence of the speaker, and in contempt for his hypocrisy.

For we know, and every body knows, that these men do not believe what they say, and that they are perfectly conscious of the absurdities of the arguments which they advance. They call themselves Free Traders too, do many of these men, professing, as articles of their political creed, that a thing is worth what it will fetch, and that it will fetch what it is worth; and yet they affect to believe that land. because held by an ecclesiastical Corporation, will be an exception to the rule. Now we contend that land, whether held by an individual or by a Corporation, will be brought into the market, just as often, and in proportion, as there is a demand for land; that if the demand exist for land, if it be likely to fetch a good price, the Corporation will be as willing as the individual to accept that good price, and to supply the demand. For, whilst we see no reasons why Corporations as well as individuals should not be allowed to hold land, we would deprive neither of the right to sell, and to invest the proceeds in such other securities as might seem most advantageous to the individual or Corporation; with the proviso that, in the case of the Corporation, the funds accruing from such sales should be wholly devoted to the purposes for which the Corporation was endowed. This it is the duty of the State to enforce; but having fulfilled this duty, we dony to the State any more right to interfere with the property of ecclesiastical Corporations, than with that of private individuals.

In the Middle Ages, and under the old Feudal Regime, when the lands of the Church were exempt from taxation, when ecclesiastical Corporations bore no part of the burdens of the State, it was the interest of Government, and Government had the right to put restrictions upon the power of such Corporations to hold landed property; because property so held ceased to be productive for State purposes, furnished no longer its accustomed quota of men and money for the defence of the realm, and therefore was the cause that the lands not so held were burdened in undue proportion. But as these causes are not in operation now-as the land of a Corporation is now as liable to taxation as that of the individualas it contributes, in proportion with all other lands, to the exigencies of the State-and will produce as much grain, and feed as much stock as if it were held under any other tenure, it does look ridiculous accidents of the Feudal Tenure-as an argument own a few acres of land, in order thence to derive a revenue sufficient to defray its expences. Ridiculous! it is worse than ridiculous. It is cant; and -a lie raised to its third power.

on "The Worship of the the Virgin Mother of Christ," which shows that the theological training of the good man who gets up the religious paragraphs for our cotemporary has been sadly neglected. Hear him, on the question of the "Immaculate Concep-

"It is understood that His Lordship's"—the Bishop of Montreal—"visit to Rome is that he may be present at the grand conclave of the chief dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church, assembled by the Pope-whose duty it is to decide, finally, the long disputed question, whether the Virgin Mary was herself conceived without sin, and thus free, by bith, from every taint of human impurity and imperfection, and consequently a divine being, who may, without insulting the Creator, be made an object of human adoration."

Thus we see that, according to the Herald's theology, a divine being—or God—is a being conceived without sin, and free from every taint of human imourity and imperfection-whilst a being conceived without sin, and free from every taint of human impurity and imperfection, is ipso facto—"consequently"—a "divine being—or God." Argal Adam, who was, before the fall, without sin, and free from every equally immaculate in the beginning, must have been a Goddess.

The question of the propriety of the worship, which, under the name of huper-dulia, the Catho-This question again depends upon the question—wherelationship, not of person to nature, but of person seems, he had no means of verifying. # person—was the person Mary the Mother of the | It is far more probable that, with their ships jammed

deny Illim as the Absolute.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

The publication of a letter from Dr. Rac to Sir George Sunnson, under date August 4th, York Factory, goes a little way to clear up the mystery which has so long hung over the fate of Sir John Franklin and his gallant but unfortunate comrades. All expectations of their return, or of their still being susceptible of relief from the hands of man, have long been abandoned; and in establishing the fact of their death, Dr. Rae has merely established that which was never doubtful. As to the-when-how-and under what circumstances—they came by their end, we are still nearly as much in the dark as ever. We publish below such portions of Dr. Rae's letter as throw any light upon these questions.

After having given an account of the expedition, and of the difficulties with which it had to contend up to March of this year, the writer continues:-

"On the 31st March my spring journey commenced, but in consequence of gales of winds, deep and soft snow, and forgy weather, we made but very little progress. We did not enter Pelly Bay until the 17th. At this place we met with Esquimaux, one of whom, on being asked if he ever saw white people, replied in the negative, but said that a large party (at least 40 persons) had perished from want of food, some 10 or 12 days' journey to the westward. The substance of the information, obtained at various times and from various sources, was as follows :-

"In the spring, four winters past, (spring 1850,) a party of white men, amounting to about forty, were seen travelling southward over the ice and dragging boat with them, by some Esquimaux who were killing seals on the north shore of King William's Land, which is a large island named Kei-ik-tak, by the Esquimaux. None of the party could speak the native language intelligibly; but, by signs, the na-lives were made to understand that their ships or ship had been crushed by ice, and that the "whites" were now going to where they expected to find deer to shoot. From the appearance of the men, all of whom, except one officer, (chief,) looked thin, they were then supposed to be getting short of provisions, and they pur chased a small scal from the natives.

"At a later date, the same season, but previous to the disruption of the ice, the bodies of about thirty white persons were discovered on the Continent, and five on an island near it, about a long day's journey, (say 35 or 50 miles) to the N. W. of a large stream, which can be no other than Back's Great Fish River (named by the Esquimaux, Out-koo-hi-ca-lik); as its lescription, and that of the low shore in the neighborhood of Point Ogle and Montreal Island agree exactly with that of Sir George Back. Some of the bodies had been buried, (probably those of the first victims of famine,) some were in a tent, or tents, others under a boat that had been turned over to form a shelter, and to cite the legislation of the Middle Ages against several lay scattered about in different directions. Of nuntmain—legislation which had its origin in the those found on the island, one was supposed to have accidents of the Feudal Tenure—as an argument been an officer, as he had a telescope strapped over against allowing a Catholic College, or hospital, to his shoulder and his double-barrelled gun lay underneath him."

" From the mutilated state of many of the corpses, and the contents of the kettles, it is evident that our miserable countrymen had been driven to the last recant, according to Carlyle, is the essence of a lie source—cannibalism—as a means of prolonging life.

"There appears to have been abundant stock of ammunition, as the powder was emptied in a heap on the ground by the natives, out of the kegs or cases The Montreal Herald of yesterday has an article containing it, and a quantity of ball and shot was found below high water mark, having been left on the ice close to the beach. There must have been a number of watches, telescopes, compasses, guns, (several double barrelled,) &c., all of which appear to have been broken up, as I saw pieces of these different articles with the Esquimaux, and together with some silver spoons and forks, purchased as many as could obtain. A list of the most important of these I enclose, with a rough pen-and-ink sketch of the crests and initials on the forks and spoons. The articles themselves shall be handed over to the Secretary of the Hon. H. B. Co. on my arrival in London.

"None of the Esquimaux with whom I conversed asen the 'whites,' nor had they ever been at the place where the dead were found, but had their information from those who had been there, and those who had seen the party when alive.

"From the head of Pelly Bay,—which is a bay, spite of Sir H. Beaufort's opinion to the contrary,—I crossed 60 miles of land in a westerly direction, traced the west shore from Castor and Pollux River to Cape Porter of Sir James Ross, and I could have got within 30 or 40 miles of Bellot Strait, but I thought it useless proceeding further as I could not complete the whole."

The same letter also contains a list of the articles of plate alluded to therein-spoons, forks, dishes, &c., taint of human impurity and imperfection, must have with the initials and crests engraved thereon; thus verts to Romanism. The souls of officers, commisbeen a divine being, or God; and Eve, who was leaving it certain that these articles were once the sioned and non-commissioned, are charged at the property of the officers of Sir J. Franklin's party, and that that party must have perished.

fell in heard from another party of Esquimaux who Cornoral Trim-though Cassio inclines to the opinion lic Church renders to the Virgin Mary, does not, as fell in with the party of white men, that the latter the Herald fancies, depend upon the question of her had perished with hunger. This is the report, and "Immaculate Conception;" but upon the question frankly we must say that we do not believe it. We whether she were "Theotikos," or "Mother of do not believe that a party of British sailors, abundantly supplied with guns and ammunition, would starve to death in a country which furnished abunther the person, Christ, who was born of the Virgin dance of food to the Esquimaux. Where the latter Mary, was a divine or human person; for both, he could live, and find food with their miserable hunting could not have been. A person cannot be two per- implements, so could the well armed, and well fursons. Now if Christ were a divine person, and if nished party of white men whom the Esquimanx the Virgin Mary was the Mother of Christ-then- met. We put little reliance then on this story which since the term mother implies relationship, and the only reached Dr. Rae at second hand, and which, it

divine Person Christ, or God; and as such she is in the ice, and all hopes of releasing them abandoned, entitled to that adoration which the Catholic Church | Sir John and his party-weakened no doubt consipays to the Mother of God; but which as differing derably by disease, and the effects of long confinein kind, not in degree, from the adoration which the ment-left their vessels to their fate, and tried to Church pays to Creator, can be offered to creature make for the Hudson Bay Company's Posts-and that without any insult to Creator. It would be robbing they were attacked and murdered by the Esquimaux, God to give to Mary the adoration which is due to who thus made themselves masters of the articles the Divine Being or God; but it would be an insult which, as being to them of little value, they handed to God to offer Him the adoration which, as Catho-over to Dr. Rae. It will be in the recollection of lies, we offer Mary, because in, and by the very act many of our readers, that the report of the massacre lie missionaries amongst the Indians.

of a ship's crew was current amongst the Esquimaux some years ago, and was published in the journals at the time. We believe then, and almost hope, that our brave countrymen were spared the horrid lingering torture of death from starvation.

At seven o'clock on Monday morning the pealing of all the bells of our City Churches and Religious Communities, announced the departure of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, for Rome, whither he is about to proceed as representing the Church in Canada, to take part in the deliberations of the Prelates who, from all parts of Christendom, are about to assemble round the Chair of St. Peter. Before leaving. His Lordship assisted at Mass, celebrated by Mgr. La Rocque, the Co-adjutor, by whom the affairs of the Diocese will be administered during Mgr. Bourget's absence. The earnest prayers of all the Faithful are offered up for the prosperous voyage and speedy return of our beloved Pastor.

Religious Professions .- We learn from the Toronto Mirror that, on Tuesday the 17th instant, the following ladies embraced the religious life, and were received Sisters of the Convent of St. Joseph: Sisters St. John, Mary Gertrude, Mary Theresa, Mary Philomena, Mary Stanislaus. Three others at the same time, received the Holy Habit of Sisterhood. His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto presided at the ceremonies, assisted by several of the Clergy of his Diocese. It is but a few years, says the Mirror, since His Lordship Mgr. de Charbonnel, Bishop of Toronto, established in his Episcopal City, the first branch of these devoted women. "It has already thirty-six members, including the professed and postulants; they have five schools in the city, besides a night school; houses of the same order have is to judge the heart. Should dauger, however, arise been established at Hamilton, Amhertsburgh and und their lives be placed in jeopardy, will they coura-Chatham; and a house for the Noviciate has just been completed near St. Paul's Church, where a day school is taught. Their asylum, in Nelson street, is crowded with orphans."

Despatches from the Home government to Lord Elgin, explaining the motives for the withdrawal of the troops from Canada have been laid before the House of Assembly. There is nothing in them very remarkable. Great Britain requires the aid of every soldier in her service, and trusts that the colonies run no risk from foreign aggression. The regular forces or what became of them. It has been, moreover, to be left in Canada will consist of the Royal Rifles, one regiment of infantry to be kept up to 850 men, and two companies of artillery. These will be distributed between Kingston and Quebec.

for herefical teaching on the Holy Eucharist-" in day next. Petitions praying for a commutation of accordance with the provisions of the Act of the sentence are being circulated, and if there be 3rd and 4th Victoria, c. 86." The Archdeacon any extenuating circumstances connected with the

at which souls are to be saved in Her Majesty's Ser- tality presume to reverse the decree which of old vice. From and after the first of April, 1854, mili- went forth against the shedder of his brother's blood. tary chaplains, or clergymen officiating with the troops, were to be paid in proportion to the average number murderer should suffer the penalty, by God Himself of men and officers requiring their services, and ac- awarded to the murderer; and what God has awardcording to the following scale:-

Catholic chaplain to receive at s. d For from 25 the yearly rate of 5
Anglican, 10 Anglican, 100 souls, For from 300) Catholic chaplains 1 souls and up- Anglican,

that the laborer should be paid inversely as the amount The great exertions of the Fire Companies preventof labor which he is called upon to perform. It also establishes the fact, that, according to the theology of the Horse Guards, the soul of a Catholic soldier can be saved for half the price that it costs to save the soul of the Anglican—and for about two-thirds of of the road is postponed until the 15th of next what it requires to save the soul of a Presbyterian month. soldier. Really, for the sake of economy, and in view to a reduction of our Army Estimates, it would be well if our brave soldiers were to become consame figure as the souls of private soldiers; a piece of liberality on the part of the authorities which must, But how? The Esquimaux, with whom Dr. Rae | no doubt, afford intense gratification to the ghost of

> Indian Missions .- Our Protestant cotemporaries are squabbling about the fruits of their missionary excursions: the Methodists bonsting of having made numerous conversions from amongst the Catholics, whilst the adherents of the Government heresy as stoutly deny it. A writer in the Toronto Church, over the signature of "James Chance," dating from "Garden River, August 30," says :--

> "I heard soon after I came up here that the Methodists had boasted of having made 40 conversions from Romanism, but I was more greeved than surprised to find that none of those who professed to be Methodists, were formerly Papists, but all were members of our

evils of Popery, "is deeply grieved that this work of Satan has been carried on so subtlely, and yet so effectually, in this place;" an admission which will be gladly hailed as a proof of the success of the Catho-

The Reverend Miss Antoinette Brown, lately ordained a minister-ess of the Protestant church in the United States, has startled the world by taking unto herself a mate, and has become metamorphosed into the Reverend Mrs. Merritt. The case is a novel one, and cannot be adjudicated by any reference to precedents. Who is to do the preaching ?- to whom shall the care of the household be consigned? The Reverend bride may quote scripture, that it is not reason that she should leave the ministry of the Word to serve tables-and so the unhappy bridegroom will go without his dinner, whilst his better half is breaking the bread of life in the neighboring conventicle. The Protestant church should take the matter into early and serious consideration, with the view of preventing the embarrassments, not to say abuses, that are likely to accrue from the intermarrying of clergywomen and laymen. The difficulties might perhaps be obviated by refusing to admit young ladies to Holy Orders before they shall have attained a certain age, say forty or thereabouts. But then this would be interfering with " Woman's Rights;" and we fear that such venerable Clergymisses would attract but very small congregations.

The Pittsburgh Guzette, a Protestant journal. complains bitterly of the "Unfaithfulness of the Protestant Ministry" in the United States. The shepherds of the Protestant flock, are, according to our Protestant cotemporary, no better than hirelings who shear their sheep indeed, and that pretty close; but who fice away, and abandon them in the hour of danger.

"While nothing occurs to obstruct their path, rufile their temper, or test their true character"-remarks geously encounter trials, and even death itself, rather than give up their integrity? Nay, verily! that the time shepherd will lay down his life for the sheep, we have abundant evidence; but that the hireling will the when the field in the sheep. will flee when the flock is threatened is certain beyond peradventure.

" Of this mournful fact, we had occular demonstration, during the recent ravages of Asiatic Cholera,-We have heard of certain professed ministers of the gospel, who, during the prevalence of the pestilence which walketh in darkness and wasteth at noonday,? abandoned their people with the utmost precipitancy, apparently unconcerned whether they lived or died, asserted, and it is believed with truth, that certain distinguished ministers positively refused to enter the sick chamber of a dying brother minister, because he was supposed to have the Cholera."

Dr. Sumner has notified Archideacon Denison that | We see that Louis Theberge, convicted of murit is his intention to institute proceedings against him | der, is ordered for execution at Three Rivers on Frierime of which he has been found guilty, we hope he may have the benefit of them. But a heavy SPIRITUAL SLIDING-SCALE .- The Horse Guards responsibility rests with those, who, from a too lacile have been pleased to issue a circular, fixing the rates compliance with the clamors of a mawkish sentimen-The interests of society demand that the convicted ed, and the safety of society demands, that the Government to which the guardianship of those interests. o is confided, has the right, and is in duty bound, to in-

> Fines .- On Sunday at noon, a fire, which howeverwas speedily extinguished, broke out in the rear of 0 the row of houses in Prés-de-Ville Place, Laganche-0 tierre street.

About seven P.M., on Monday, the premises in occupied by Miessis. Beauchemia This scale is ingeniously based upon the principle, and Payette, Book Binders, were burnt to the ground. ed the flames from spreading.

> GRAND TRUNK RAIL-ROAD .- We understand that the opening of the Quebec and Richmond Brauch

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Isidore, Rev. Mr. Tradel, £1 2s 6d; Industry, Rev. Mr. Manseau, 12s 6d; South Monaghan, M. Cooney, 6s 3d; Bytown, R. C. Bennet, 12s 6d; Brockville, H. Walsh, £1 1s 3d; Bridgeport, A. Mesner, 10s; St. Hyacinthe, B. Flynne, 6s 3d; In Presentation, Rev. Mr. Bouregard, 12s 6d; St. Placide Rev. A. Toupin, 6s 3d; St. Jerome, P. O'Shon, 6s 3d; Sherrington, J. Hughes, 12s 6d; Hemmingtord, Rev. Corporal Trim—though Cassio inclines to the opinion that the lieutenant is to be saved before the ancient; Mr. O'Mally, 12s 6d; Smith's Falls, Rev. T. Smith, much more then, before the corporal, the private soldier, or drummer boy.

Sherrington, J. Hugnes, 12s on; riemanngairo, Rev. Mr. O'Mally, 12s 6d; Smith's Falls, Rev. T. Smith, L1 5s; Caughnawaga, N. Delorinier, 15s 3d; Shefford Mountain, P. Maheady, 12s 6d; Kingston, J. Patterson, 12s 6d; J. G. Harper, 10s; Varennes, Rev. Patterson, 12s 6d; J. G. Harper, 10s; Varennes, Rev. Mr. Primeau, £1 5s; St. Zotique, Rev. C. Dufort, 12s 6d; Williamstown, Rev. F. M'Donogh, 6s 3d; St. Alphonse, Rev. Mr. Quinn, 6s 3d.

Per J. Doran, Petth—W. O'Brien, 12s 6d; Very Rev. J. H. M'Donogh, 12s 6d; M. Doyle, 12s 6d; J. M'Kinnon, 6s 3d; Carleton Place, P. Galvin, 6s 3d; Lanark, W. Mackay, 6s 3d

Per B. Boyd, Peterboro—M. O'Brien, 10s.

Per Rev. G. A. Hay, St. Andrew's-J. M'Donald, 12s 6d; A. Grant, 12s 6d; D. J. M'Donell, 12s 6d; Captain J. Milntosh, 12s 6d; S. Milntosh, 6s 3d; Roxbury, J. MiDonald, 12s 6d.

Per A. E. Montmarquet Carillon, Grenville-R. Gillick, 12s 6d; St. Andrews (Ott.) T. Fitzgerald, 12s 6d.

church's (Episcopalian.)

The same writer, being strongly convinced of the evils of Popery, "is deeply grieved that this work of E. Britton El 178 6d; Kinggian D. 1981. Mill Point, T. Butler, 12s 6d.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 29 .- The Emperor and the Empress of the French will pay a visit to the Queen of Engand at the Isle of Wight. This is authentic accord-

ng to the Nation.

The Pays has the following on the decree for the

organisation of a new police for Paris:
"The imperial decree on the new organisation of the police of Paris has above all for its object to provide the capital of France, where the Emperor resides, where all the moving forces of the administra-tion are concentrated, and where so many foreigners each day arrive, the admirable order and security which distinguish the capital of England. The powerful organisation of the police of London, everywhere respected under the costume of the policeman, descreed, in fact, to attract the attention of our statesmen. But, since this important question has been brought forward, and since the intention to introduce the English system into France, it ought not to be forgotten that it is not merely its material organisation, but likewise the respect with which the English police are treated, that constitutes their strength. Every one must wish to see these English customs, which double the authority of the agents of the law, taking deep root among us. The English policeman has no need of arms to protect himself; by night as by day his presence is sufficient to restore order and put down disturbance. He is respected like the law, of which he is the representative; and every citizen, comprehending that his own safety is intimately dependent on the efficacy of the police, is always ready to lend assistance and concur with an energetic devotedness in the work which they are engaged in. Such are the English customs which our population would do well to follow. The revolutionary spirit has weakened the respect due to the man representing the law. It has thrown on the agent of the public authority the passion, hatred, and sentiments of vengeance which have at all times animated factious minorities. The police has had its share of the hatred which the revolution has sworn against the magistrate charged to apply the penalty of the law to the abettors of disorder and sedition. It is to the good sense of citizens, to the loyalty of well-intentioned men, that it belongs to react against these deplorable tendencies, and to root out from the midst of the people the stupid prejudices which they have disseminated there. Yes, it is high time that public reason should at last replace in the conditions of consideration and respect which they merit all the persons who concur in the maintenance of order in our populous cities, and in that general surety which is the characteristic sign of civilised society."

SPAIN.

The affairs of Spain are assuming a menacing aspect. The Republicans are already brewing mischief, and their leader, Don Eurique, the Queen's cousin and brother-in-law, has, it is reported, been exiled to the Balearie Islands.

In Piedmont the so-called Liberals are daily developing more and more their political schemes for sacrificing individual right, and the irreligious principles from which all their legislation springs. Their hatred seems principally directed against the monasteries and convents—those asylums of peace, of charity, and prayer, of which no fewer than five have been violently seized and appropriated by the government within the last few months. The Carthusians were the first to suffer from their irreligious violence. This Order had ceded a part of their noble monastery in Turin as early as 1852, to be employed as an hospital, seeking no compensation; and their rights to the monastery remaining inviolate, they deemed themselves most happy in being able to supply some accommodation to the suffering and the poor. Yet even this was not sufficient to guarantee its possession for two years, as during the past month the Fathers were all expelled from it by the government troops, and the monastery itself declared the property of the state. A college belonging to the Oblates was similarly seized about the same time by the government, and a third belonging to the Dominican Order shared the same fate. The convents have not been more fortunate. One belonging to the Capuchin Nuns was seized with great violence and another, of which the Order derived its name from the Church of Saint John Lateran, in Rome, was attacked by a troop of the military shortly after midnight, and, though many of the community were sick, all were hurried away from the convent at that early hour, and would have remained houseless had their care rested in the hands of these "liberal philanthropists;" but the Marchioness Barolo kindly provided for them, and placed her country zilla at their disposal, where they now remain, all united together as they had been in their convent, and per-forming, as before, their various religious duties.

Thus those promoters of civilisation, as they style themselves, seem to consider that society no longer find any necessity for religion or for prayer-that civilisation needs not the thought of God and of a future life to meet the wants of man, and they make it their first duty to expel from their retreats such as might interpose to avert by prayer the anger of Providence from that unhappy society, in which the spirit of Protestantism is striving to subvert the principles alike of Catholicity, of justice, and morality. And, whilst they trample on religion, and violate individual right, they at the same time destroy the

conflicting with religion, the first bond of all society, or with individual right, the essential principle of its existence; and all this, too, with the many examples bor of Balaklava, a commodious port on the South before their eyes of the sad results which have ever of the Crimea, distant seven miles from Sebastopol, ensued from such confiscations. Not to speak of the appropriation of Ecclesiastical property in England disembarked. Here, having fixed their base of opeat the time of Henry, or in France in 1789, they had rations, the Allies can keep their communications before them the example of the Swiss canton of Argau, which in 1841 seized on Ecclesiastical property to the amount of seven millions of francs. They imagined, of course, that the state would thus have been considerably enriched; and yet what was the result? That property, which once relieved the distress and the poverty of neighborhoods all around, cannot now defray the mere expenses of administration; and whilst happiness then smiled on that fair thus been cut off from the fortress which his object canton, which was distinguished amongst the rest for its fertility and the contentment of its inhabitants, it forcements, sufficient to enable him to recommence is notorious that discontent and wretchedness have offensive operations, shall have reached him, that succeeded in their stead, and that the cries of misery and of famine are now often heard through that un-

GERMAN POWERS.

A new phase of the War suddenly threatens to make its influence at last positively perceptible nearer home. Austria, with equivocal gallantry and good faith, has been gradually waxing more courageous with every reverse of the Czar, and she elects the time of his present humiliation to abandon him altogether. M. Grubuer, the Austrian Envoy in Paris, has officially congratulated Napoleon III. upon the success of the Allies in the Crimea, and assured him ment, stationed a few years ago in Montreal, seems have universally settled down to the steady pursuits that the Emperor of Austria sympathizes " heart and soul" with the hopes inspired by that success. The Government has also taken this opportunity of informing the Russian Cabinet, that Austria is prepared to defend the future inviolability of the Principalities, if necessary, by force of arms. Probably in consequence of this, the Czar has formally interdicted the xportation of corn into the dominions of his quondam ally; and it is rumored that Russian emissaries will speedily be set at work to arouse the revolutionary spirit of Hungary and Italy. This seems to be the crisis for which Kossuth and his colleagues have so eagerly panted, and which may render the war for the first time really, "European."

RUSSIA.

Recent communications from St. Petersburg afford evidence that the present policy of the Emperor is causing great discontent among certain classes of his subjects, and it is hinted that, should he not listen to the earnest representations that have been made to him by those whose interests are seriously injured by the continuance of the war, a revolutionary crisis may

The general impression is that the Russian Government will not be able to send very powerful reinforcements to the Crimea. Prince Gortschakoff's army has enough to do to keep Omar Pasha and the Austrians in check, and therefore almost all the troops sent to the Crimea will have to cross the steppe from the interior of Russia.

THE BALTIC.

There is a rumor that the orders to the Baltic fleet to return to England has been countermanded. Wherefore? Surely, after an inglorious inaction of six months, it is ... ot intended now, when the ice is about to close the Baltic, to venture an attack on any of the Russian fortresses. The time for action there, has been disgracefully suffered to pass away; and the best thing now to be done is to slink home quietly, and if possible avoid a national charivari. We don't say that it was either wise or necessary to contemplate a great exploit in the Baltic ;-what we have all along maintained is that for the mere purpose of a blockade the naval force in that sea was absurdly large, and that the only thing that could justify so stravagant an outlay of the public money would be vigorous prosecution of the war from Revel to Cronstadt. We still hold that the Black Sea and the Danube are the places where the Eastern question could alone be settled properly. The European question might be better settled in the Baltic; and the affair at Bomarsund only serves to disgust this nation with the "great cry and little wool" of Sir Charles Napier and his gigantic fleet. In former days England placed her hopes and confidence in her "wooden walls." It has been reserved for Dundas and Napier to teach us a different lesson. Henceforth, it seems, our fleet is to be a mere marine locomotive to convey our gallant army to the scene of action and of triumph. Even the paltry fort of Bomarsund could not be attacked without the aid of 10,000 French soldiers! What spell has bound Napier?-Catholic Standard.

EXPECTED ATTACK ON CRONSTADT.—On this mportant subject the Paris correspondent of the Daily News writes:—"I learn that an attack upon Cronstadt is seriously contemplated almost immediately. General Niel, the general of engineers, who distinguished himself in the Baltic by the prominent part he took in the direction of the siege of Bomarsund, reported personally to the Emperor that he believed the attack was practicable this year. This report has been communicated to the English Admiralty, and I have reason to believe that the movement of Admiral Parseval Deschenes, already mentioned in a telegraphic despatch, portends a more serious enterprise than a fruitless sacrifice of life at Revel."

was a hoax practised, no doubt, by some parties inindividual right, they at the same time destroy the was a hoax practised, no doubt, by some parties innearest the sea fully one-half of it was protected by in to the authorities of San Francisco, for certain
surest source of comfort and consolation for the poor terested in producing an effect upon the funds; the the fire from the steamers, so that the extreme right refreshments furnished to the Grand Jury in that city and the afflicted; for ever were these domiciles of disappointment in consequence has been great. Still religion the patrimony of the poor, the asylum, the there remain ample grounds for rejoicing in the imsupport, the comfort of the afflicted. But, forsooth, portant and well authenticated successes of the Al- left of the French line, and next to the English. It

After the battle of Alma, the Allies pushed on, leaving Sebastopol on their right, towards the harand where the siege artillery can be safely and easily open with the fleet, and attack Sebastopol on the South side where, according to rumor, the land deport of Bulaklava though small, is completely landlocked, and offers admirable shelter for about a dozen of the largest vessels of the line.

Prince Menscikoff, with the shattered remains of his army, reduced now to about 20,000 men, has is to defend; and it is to be hoped that before rein-Sebastopol, with its fleet and arsenals, will be in the hands of the Allies. Marshal St. Arnaud, in an address to his troops, promised to lead them into the fortress on the 3rd inst., the anniversary of the declaration of hostilities. Meantime, the fleet were continually firing shot and shells into the beleagured city which is now completely invested by sea and land. Its capture, therefore, is reduced to a mere question of time. We find the following particulars of the battle of Alma, in our English files, from which it would appear that the brunt of the engagement was borne by the English. The 23rd regi-

to have suffered very severely.

The correspondent of the Times thus speaks of the composition of the Turkish army:-

"With respect to the Turkish army, its deeds are before the world, and all discussion as to the courage and endurance of the men is superfluous. But there can be no doubt that what has been done is chiefly due to this courage and endurance alone, and that the Ottoman troops, if properly led, could engage in offensive warfare, from which the prudence of Omar Pasha and his advisers now leads them to abstain. The fault lies in the want of officers; and, as there is now every probability of a long war, and the new attitude of Russia seems to show that she will intrench herself within her territories, and that the war, to be successful, must be offensive and enterprising, it is most necessary that the fatal want of directing skill and courage should be remedied. To a great extent the army is officered by men bred up in indolence and vice, who have obtained command by the favor of some great man-favor earned often by disreputable, and sometimes by infamous, means. As might be expected, the higher the rank the greater the poltroonery; for the place of a captain is of little worth, and may be the reward of merit, but that of colonel is well paid, and generally goes to some one with a more valuable title to advancement. In Asia, where the system prevails in its integrity, the Pasha in command is generally the first to run, and the others follow according to their rank. As is usual in the East, each man cringes to every one above and tramples on every one below him. The Major lights the Colonel's pipe, and the Lieutenant naught and Northumbrian bands, officered by favorite valets of county members or middle-aged footmen

from Berkeley-Square." From a Russian source we learn that in the battle of the 20th Sept., on the Alma, Marshal Arnaud could not command the allies in consequence of a severe attack of sudden indisposition, which prevented his mounting on horseback; consequently Lord Ragian alone commanded the allies in person. The losses of the Russians in this first battle are stated to be-one general, two colonels, fifty-three officers and 2,800 men killed; General Chomutoff, 86 officers and 3.000 men wounded. These data are from a Russian source, as it is also the report that Prince Menschikoff commanded the Russian forces in person on the 20th, and that he, together with his entire staff, narrowly escaped being taken prisoners during

the engagement.

The following reliable intelligence relative to the battle of the Alma [20th Sept.] has been received. The reserves of the Allies were not brought into action. The English on the left wing, the Turks in the centre, and the French on the right wing, did their work in such a masterly way that the Russians never had a chance. The news that the English were at first repulsed is not confirmed. At first the retreat of the Russians was orderly enough, but as soon as the heavy artillery of the fleet began to play on the Russians as they marched along the coast, they were seized with a sudden panic, " and fled in wild disorder." Prince Measchikoff was chased by some mounted Chasseurs, and would certainly have fallen into the hands of his pursuers had he not been mounted on a thorough-bred horse. A "crowd" of deserters, mostly Poles, joined the allies. The loss of the Russians is estimated by the different writers at 6,000, 8,000, and 10,000 men. At first, Prince Menschikoff had 25,000 men in the entrenched camp on the Alma, but, having learnt by his scouts that the allies were in such great force, he brought up 15,000 more from Sebastopol.

It appears from these accounts that the battle was fought within a very short distance of the sea coast. The French army, consisting of either three or four WAR IN THE EAST.

divisions, occupied the right, and was consequently mearest the sea. The English occupied the centre, and the Turks the left. The French army being A Vent nearest the sea fully one-half of it was protected by and centre of the French line did not suffer much. The French division which suffered most was on the

died of his wounds. The brunt of the battle fell upon our countrymen, who have not only had the post of honor but have been the greatest sufferers. At the French Ministry of War, it is stated that, from the information which has arrived, there is reason to believe that the loss of the English for exceeded that of their army. The main charge must have been a tremendous one. It seems that, although the Russians were posted on the opposite side of a deep fences are neither numerous nor formidable. The ravine, and on the top of a steep and difficult bank, where they had deliberately taken up their position, and where they were protected by their artillery, the whole division of the English army and the left division of the French army stormed this formidable position in front and carried it. Every military man knows what a desperate affair such an attack is, and the little we yet know of the storming of the heights of the Alma leaves no doubt that it will be recorded in our annals as one of the most glorious exploits of our brave countrymen.

AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne Argus of July 21 states that it is again enubled to report favorably of the general condition and prospects of the colony of Victoria - perhaps more favorably than on any other occasion. With the exception of the import trade, almost every interest in the country is in a highly prosperous or hopeful condition. Law and order are fast becoming established; life and property are comparatively safe, even in our remoter districts: and the population of industry. In the neighborhood of all the gold fields considerable quantities of agricultural lands have been purchased, cultivation and the breeding of the smaller kinds of live stock have become a mania, and fabulous prices are given for suitable animals. Vegetables, eggs, and milk, in place of being unheard of luxuries, are fast becoming procurable at all the older gold fields. The diggers are now sending for their wives and families, and many of them are devoting a large portion of their time to the cultivation of gardens and even farms. At Sydney business was very depressed, and great uncertainty prevailed in all commercial affairs. The Great Nugget Vein Mining Company had held its half-yearly meeting. The report is unfavorable.

UNITED STATES.

DEPARTURE OF BISHOPS OF AMERICA FOR ROME.— Besides the Archbishop of New York, several other Prelates of this country are now on their way to Rome. Archbishop Kenrick of Baltimore, and Bishop O'Conner, of Pittsburg, the former accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Folley as his Secretary, left New York in the steamer of the 14th. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Timon, of Bu ffalo, took his departure in the Canada, with Archbishop Hughes. We learn that Bishop Newman of Philadelphia goes out in the steamer of this date.-It is not improbable that others of our Prelates are of the number that purpose being present in Rome on that great occasion which now in prospect rejoices the hearts of the faithful throughout the world.—N. Y. Freeman.

7,000,000 ROMAN CATHOLICS IN THE U. STATES. A Great error was committed in the last census, in relation to the number of Roman Catholics in the blacks the Major's boots. The result is what might be looked for if we had in our service hardy Con-millions. They are set down as a little over two millions. They claim seven millions, which is doubt-United States.-They are set down as a little over two less correct. The mistake originated in the Census takers, in estimating the number of various sects, they averaging them so many to a meeting house.—
With Protestant Churches, where the average attendance is about the same all through, this plan would work very well. It would not do with the Catholics, their churches, like their dwellings, being crowded to their utmost capacity. Hence, the mistake. Remember then, there are seven millions of Roman Catholics in the United States, instead of two millions, as is generally supposed.—Am. Patriot.—(Know-Nothing Journal.)

Dr. Ives, late Protestant Bishop of North Carolina, has arrived with his family from Europe, and is at present in New York.

Thomas Francis Meagher proposes to emigrate to California, and make San Francisco his future home.

The Street 'Preacher Orr, alias the Angel Gabriel, was prevented by the police from speaking in New York on Sunday.

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY .- We read in the Bangor Daily Mercury the following account of the manner in which religious liberty is vindicated by the genuine, true-hearted Yankee Protestants of Maine:

Ellsworth, Sept. 14. 1854. "We learn that the Rev. John Bapst, the Catholic Pastor in this city, was, on Saturday night, TARRED AND FEATHERED, AND RIDDEN ON A RAIL, in Elisworth, that home of rowdies and ruffians. Mr. Bapst was on a visit to Ellsworth, when the outrage was committed. He has been Pastor of the Catholic population in this city a few months. We understand he was born and educated in Italy. Since he has been here he has done much good among the Catholic population, and has brought about many useful reforms, winning commendation on all hands.23

The Rev. Mr. Bapst had, it seems, been guilty of exercising the functions of his sacred office, in opposition to the wishes, and in spite of the warnings of the brave Protestants of Maine; who being ardent lovers of function, and called Vaplace like the Restan Convent freedom, and gallant Yankees like the Boston Convent burners, or the church-wreckers of Newark, took the above mentioned means for testifying the blessedness of republican liberty, and sanctuary privileges.

We read also in our American exchanges of another truly Protestant attack upon the nuns at Louisville:is Six men lately broke into the Catholic numery at Louisville, knocked down one of the Sisters of Charity with a brick, and then, becoming alarmed made their

A VERY GRAND JURY .- A bill was recently handed while pursuing their investigations which contained the following rich items:—"One dozen cherry wine, three thousand five hundred cigars, one dozen bottles the interests of the state require this confiscation— lied armies in the Crimea. The following facts may as if the true interests of society can ever be found be accepted as certain:—

Martel's brandy, four gallons do., five baskets Heidward society can ever be found be accepted as certain:—

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Martel's brandy, four gallons do., five baskets Heidward society can ever be found by General / Thomasson, who was a single facts of the fact of th

larged their herétefore extensive establishment, by extending the front sixty feet north, and adding a large and well arranged show room; These additions, with the new building erected last year, make it the largest and most complete Bell Foundry in the world. We are pleased to know that their orders keep pace with their increased facilities. Within a week they have shipped a large Church Bell for Sacramento. Cali-fornia, the third one sent to that place within a short time. They are daily shipping bells to different parts of the Country, and among those now ready to forward, we notice a bell weighing 2,600 lbs., for a new Court House at Erie, Pa, three large bells for Port au Prince, for Pennsylvania, Ohio, Masachusetts, &c. They keep a large assortment constantly on hand, so that any order can be filled immediately upon its receipt.

West Troy Advocate. a large Church bell for Kelamazoo, Mich, and others

EMIGRANT PAUPERS.—The city of Boston has adopted means to prevent the shipment of European paupers to that port. Four paupers were last week anaigned before a justice in that city, on a joint charge of being " foreign paupers receiving aid from the city of Boston, against the Peace of the Commonwealth, and contrary to the law in such case made and provided." The charge of pauperism was sustained, and the court ordered the prisoners to be returned to the Queen of Great Britain. They would be forwarded in ship Star of Empire, which was to leave Boston in a day or two for Liverpool.

INCIDENT ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC .- It is said that one of the escaped seamen of the Arctic shipped on board the Atlantic, which sailed from New York on Saturday; but just as the steamer was about to sail, Capt. West discovered the fact, took him by the collar and marched him ashore, saying that he wished no such men to go to sea with him.

The N. Y. Times, speaking of native American seamen says :-- " Native American seamen so far from being the brave, generous, heroic men, they are poetically and romantically described to be, are the very meanest, most reckless, dastardly, and despicable class of men ever allowed to be long at liberty in the world.

A LOST VESSEL COME TO LIGHT.-HER CREW MURDERED BY THE MORMONS.—A rumor has been current for several days on our docks that the schooner Robert Willis, whose sudden disappearance on Lake Michigan last fall was noticed at the time, and of which no intelligence was ever afterwards received, had been captured by the Mormons of Beaver Island, her captain and erew massacred, and the vessel unloaded and scuttled. At the time of her loss, the Willis was bound from Chicago to this port with a cargo of wheat, and was last seen by the schooner Lansing, on the 22nd of November, off Sheboygan, bound up the Lake in a very heavy north-east gale. The news of her capture, &c., is said to have been received through a Mormon who escaped from the community at Beaver Island, and who has made oath to the facts above stated. It is also stated that the U.S. steamer Michigan has been sent to the Island to look into the affair.—Buffalo Republic.

At some of the hotels in Vermont, they give you a glass of 'good river water' which has such a peculiar flavor that some people mistake it for schnapps, and leave a fourpence on the counter.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS .- My omnibus companions were free and kindly; conversation was unembarras-eed. The best dressed man of the three pulled a horn comb from his pocket after a while, combed his own head, and then passed round the utensil. All accepted and made use of it, till it came in turn to me, and (not to give offence) I apologised for declining it, on the ground of having a curly head that took care of itself. The comb lender was a hater of the men who couldn't get a place to call his own. He pointed to a porter's lodge on one of the beautiful woodland estates we ware received the read for this miles have tates we were passing (the road, for thirty miles, by the way, seeming to pass through a lordly English park), and said he liked to see a shanty with a pigtrough at the door, and fences around small lots-no such a sign as that, of a man's gobbling up more than his share. As to the old Kentuck that God made, belonging to a few of those cursed aristocrats, he didn't believe it was a good law. You might as well do without it. Why didn't Cassius Clay take up that idea and not be trying to make a gentleman out of niggers ?- Willis' health Trip to the Tropics.

CAN'T READ OR WRITE.-It is stated upon authority that, in Georgia, there are forty one thousand free white grown persons who can neither read nor write! In 1840 there were but 30,000, showing that one of the most thrifty of the Southern States is retrograding rather than progressing. This is certainly lamentable; that nearly 50,000, arrived at years of maturity, should be found within the borders of a single State who can neither read nor write, shows a degree of ignorance almost equal to that of semi-barbarians; and it will be recollected that the entire population of Georgia, according to the census of 1850, was only 906,185. It is time for the South to rouse from its lethargy, and by following the example of our own State endeavor to instill into the minds of its people some of the elementary principles of knowledge. - Philadelphia

Why we thought such a state of things could only WANTED, exist in "papal countries." Where are those Protestant Bibles which were so freely offered to Cathotestant Bibles which were so freely offered to Cathocite instructions on the Piane. lics lately, to enlighten their ignorance? Where are those Protestant Ministers who boast so freely of the blessings of Protestantism? Echo answers, where? They are snugly at home studying "Popery," trying to prove that it is a demon, while Protestantism is a "Spirit of Light," from which "good Lord deliverus."

Apply at the Taue Witness Office.

October 4th, 1854. lics lately, to enlighten their ignorance? Where are -Boston Pilot.

PROJECTED PROSELYTISM IN THE FRENCH ARMY .-Exeter Hall is about to pervert the French army in the Crimea! We declare solemnly we are not jest-ing. A flock of Scripture Readers is about to be despatched to the Black Sea, to make Protestants of Marshal St. Arnaud's army. Such is the resolution adopted by a meeting of fanatics at Exeter Hall on Wednesday night, over whom a Rev. Dr. Marsh presided, who, in giving a parting admonition to the four hirelings about to sail for the Bosphorus, said that "he believed one of them was a descendant of Abraham," an observation which we leave to the Abraham," an observation which we leave to the Office of the Western Tablet, Chicago.

OF MICHAEL, PADDEN, who less the resolution of John Clarky, from Colemain, County Clare, Ireland in 1852, and Abraham," an observation which we leave to the criticism of the Standard, which stoutly maintains that there is not a genuine Jew in existence—the en-

BELLS.—The Messrs. Meneely have recently en- bring the knowledge of the Scriptures to the French Protestant soldiers (no great compliment to the French Huegonot Ministers), and," continued Dr. Marsh, "as they would meet Roman Catholic French soldiers, he hoped that they would also bring before them a knowledge of the Scriptures." This suggestion was, we are told, loudly applauded. We are obliged to Dr. Marsh for his candid announcement. It is well to be in possession of the enemy's plans. Marshal St. Arnaud will know how to treat the descendant of Abraham, and the other rantipole blasphemers when they present themselves in his camp. - Catholic Stan-

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE EFFECTED BY DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

New York, March 19, 1852. This is to certify that I have been troubled for almost four years with a choking sensation, sometimes so bad as almost to sufficeate me; I employed two regular physicians, but to no purpose. I was then persuaded to try a bottle of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge. I took two tea spoonfull at one dose. It soon began to operate, when it made thorough work. (I had a regular worm factory within me.) I should judge it brought away from me some two quarts of worms; they had the appearance of having bursted. I took the remainder of the bottle at two doses. The effect was, it brought away about one quart more, all chopped to pieces. I now feel like a different person.

The above is from a widow lady, forty-six years of age, resident of this city. For further particulars, the public are referred to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan place, or to E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutger and Monroe streets.

P. S. The above valuable medicine, also Dr. M'-Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all

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Montreal, Oct. 24th, 1854.

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wears Classical Muster in one of the First Classical Schools in London, England, wishes employment as Teacher.

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October, 1854.

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OF MICHAEL PADDEN, who left Ireland in 1852, and that there is not a genuine Jew in existence—the entire race having been annihilated by the Romans at the last siege of Jerusalem. This person was selected, it appears, "for his knowledge in languages—to to the care of Mr. Michael Hearny, Kemptville, C.W.

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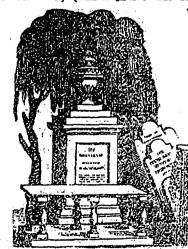
Montreal, May 6, 1852.

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MONTREAL MARKET PRICES. MARSHA PATTAL, SIN October 24, 1854. Wheat, - per minot 7 a 9 .0. a. Barley, Buckwheat, a Rye, -Peas, -4 Potatoes, - per bush. a ٠0 0.0 0 Beans, American --a Beans, Canadian a 11 3 6 Mutton, ...- cold-, ... a per qr. Lamb, 0 per lb. a Beef, 0 7 0 Lard, $\begin{array}{c} 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 7 \end{array}$ Cheese, ·夏恩·托洛尔 李 a a Pork, -0 Butter, Fresh 0 10 0 Butter, Salt-0 6 0 Honey, a 0 11 a - per dozen Eggs, per quintal 20 0 a 21 0 Flour, 19 0 a 20 0 Oatmeal,

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COFFEE. 10 bags (best quality) of Java

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June 26.

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BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last nine years; and now craves a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Steam; on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engagements with punctuality. He will due all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woolien. Shawis, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c.; Dyed and Watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best syle. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar,

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extracted. Land N. B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner

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welve months, and no longer. Montreal, June 21, 1853.

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Their Purchases being made for CASH, they have determined to adopt the plan of LARGE SALES and SMALL PROFITS, thereby securing a Business that will enable them to Sell MUCH LOWER than any other Establishment.

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The entire work is manufactured on the premises, under careful supervision. Montreal, June 22, 1854.



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A quantity of good SOLE LEATHER for Sule, 308 and 310 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

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THE GREATEST

MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY,

HAS discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred capitificates of its value all miles. over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing-sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimple on the face.

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Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum. Five to eight bottles will care the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken. Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed growing on the pastures, and along old stone walk, should cure every humor in the system, yet it is now a fixed fact. If you have a humor it has to start. There are no fix nor ands, hums nor ha's about it suiting some cases but not yours. I peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Beston. I know the effects of it in every case. It has already done some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachusetts. I gave it to children a year old; to old people of sixty. I have seen poor, puny, wormy looking children, whose flesh was soft and flubby, restored to a perfect state of health by

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To those who are subject to a sick headach, one bottle will always cure it. It gives a great relief to catarrh and dizzines. Some who have taken it have been costive for years, and have been regulated by it. Where the body is sound it works quite easy; but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular feelings, but you must not be alarmed; they always disappear from four days to a week. There is never a bad result from it; on the contrary, when that feeling is gone, you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extravagant encomums of it that ever man listened to. one bottle. ums of it that ever man listened to.

"During a visit to Glengary, I fell in with your Medical discovery, and used three bottles for the cure of Erysipalus, which had for years allicted my face, nose and upper lip. It perceive that I experience great benefit from the use of it; but being obliged to return to this place in a hurry, I could not procure any more of the Medicine. I made diligent enquiry for it in this section of the country, but could find none of it. My object in writing is, to know if you have any Agents in Canada; if you have, you will write by return of mail where the Medicine is to be found.

"DONALD M'RAE." Answer-It is now for Sale by the principal Druggists in Canada-from Quebec to Toronto.

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" Send 12 dozen Medical Discovery, and 12 dozen Pulmo-

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"ANGUS M'DONALD." " ALBANY, N.Y., Oct. 6, 1854.

"Mr. Kennedy,—Dear Sir—I have been afflicted for upwards of ten years with a scaly cruption on my hands, the inside of which has at times been a source of great anguish Physicians could prescribe, also all kinds of Patent Medicines, without any effect, until I took your valuable discovery.

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f quackery; but I have the satisfaction and gratification to inform you by using one bottle, it has, in a measure, entirely removed all the inflamation, and my hands have become as saft and smooth as they ever were

"I do assure you I feel grateful for being relieved of this troublesome complaint; and if it cost 50 dollars a bottle it would be no object;—knowing what it has done for me; and I think the whole world ought to know your valuable disco-

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"I sold several dozen of the last to go to Canada West."
I have not a single bottle left; for see the Medecine appears to be very popular, as I have enquiries for it from all parts of the

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"JOHN BIRKS & Co." Directions for Use.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children for eight years, desert spoonful; from five to eight, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.

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