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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1851.

NO. 3.

DR. NEWMAN'S FIFTH LECTURE. (From the Birmingham Correspondent of the Tablet.)

On Monday evening, the 28th ult., Dr. Newman delivered the fifth lecture on Catholicism in England, at the Corn-Exchange. The attendance, as on former occasions, was large, and included many of the Catholic Clergy of the district, and a number of highly respectable Catholics and Protestants of the town. The learned Divine in this lecture contended that the Protestant Church was not as tolerant as it professed to be, and proved that though Protestants boasted on all occasions of their toleration and liberality, they let no opportunity pass of persecuting, annoying, and treating unkindly those who differed from them. more especially Catholics. In support of his argument Dr. Newman related many historical facts, alluded in a touching manner to the conduct of parents to their children who embraced the Catholic Faith, and after enumerating the outrages committed by Protestants during the last nine months, concluded his lecture with the following remarks relative to the notorious Dr. Achilli :--And, in the midst of outrages such as these, my

brothers of the Oratory, wiping its mouth, and clasping its hands, and turning up its eyes, it trudges to the Town-hall to hear Dr. Achilli expose the Inquisition. Ah! Dr. Achilli, I might have spoken of him last week had time admitted of it. The Protestant world flocks to hear him, because he has something to tell of the Catholic Church. He has a something to tell, it is true; he has a scandal to reveal, he has an argument to exhibit. It is a simple one, and a powerful one, as far as it goes-and it is one. That one argument is himself; it is his presence which is the triumph of Protestants; it is the sight of him which is a Catholic's confusion. It is indeed our great confusion, that our Holy Mother could have had a Priest like him. He feels the force of the argument, and he shows himself to the multitude that is gazing on him. "Mothers of families," he seems to say, "gentle maidens, innocent children, look at me, for I am worth looking at. You do not zee such a sight every day. Can any Church live over the imputation of such a production as I am? I have been a Catholic and an infidel; I have been a Roman Priest and a hypocrite; I have been a profligate under a cowl. I am that Father Achilli who, as early as 1826, was deprived of my faculty to lecture, for an offence which my superiors did their best to conceal; and who, in 1827, had had already earned the reputation of a scandalous Friar. I am that Achilli who, at Viterbo, in February, 1831, robbed of her honor a young woman of eighteen; who, in September, 1833, was found guilty of a second such erime, in the case of a person of twenty-eight, and who perpetrated a third in July, 1834, in the case of another aged twenty-four. I am he, who afterwards was found guilty of sins similar, or worse, in other towns of the neighborhood. I am that son of Saint Dominick, who is known to have repeated the offence at Capua, in 1834; and at Naples again, in 1840, in the case of a child of fifteen. I am he who chose the sacristy of the Church for one of these crimes, and Good Friday for another. Look on me, ye mothers of England, a confessor against Popery, for ye 'ne'er may look upon my like again.' I am that veritable Priest who, after all this, began to speak against, not only the Catholic Faith, but the moral Cavaliere Achilli, who then went to Corfu, made the College at Malta, who, with two others, was dismissed from my post, for offences which the authorian hypocrite. Not many years passed of your conwere deprived of your professorship—we own it; strength, that thou mayest make me safe." "I you were prohibited from preaching and hearing conthou art my firmament and my refuge."—Ps. 70. fessions; you were obliged to give hush-money to the father of one of your victims, as we learn from the servedly to the will of the Almighty, and confide official report of the police of Viterbo. You are in His goodness and mercy, we are yet most sensible reported in an official document of the Neapolitan of our serious responsibility, and of the grave difficulpolice, to be "known for habitual inconsistency;" your name came before the civil tribunal at Corfu, for your sin of adultery. You have put the crown on your offences by, as long as you could, denying viate. them all; you have professed to seek after truth,

but while you need not go out of yourself for your laborers are few. Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of argument, neither are you able. With you the argument begins; with you too it ends; the beginning and the ending, you are both. When you have shown | especially in the eastern portions of our diocese, there witness against yourself. You leave your sting in the wound—you cannot lay the golden eggs, for you lamented. We may refer in particular to the large are already dead. For you, brothers of the Oratory, manufacturing districts of Accrington, Haslingden, can we possibly believe a man like this, in what he Colne, Bacup, Tadmorden, and Heywood, where says about persons, and facts, and conversations, and there are neither resident clergy nor chapels. events, when he is of the stamp of Maria Monk, of must be our first care, with the blessing of Heaven, nation or the shame of mankind! What call is there on Catholics to answer what has not yet been proved? to cause His name to be known and adored by His What need to answer the evidence of one who has creatures." not replied to the police reports of Viterbo, Naples, and Corfu? He tells me that a Father Inquisitor brethren is also a matter which we have greatly at said to him, "Another time, that you are shet up in heart. At a time when the subject is engaging so the Inquisition, you will not get away so easily." I largely the attention of all classes of the community, do not believe that it was said to him. He reports and that of the legislature itself, we cannot shut our that a Cardinal said of him-" We must either make eyes to its vast importance. And we need not say do not believe it. He bears witness that " the General of the Dominicans, the oldest of the Inquisitors, Ition, but more particularly include the teaching which exclaimed against him before the council- This leads to eternal life. Education, to be genuine, must heretic, we had better burn him alive." I don't always rest upon the foundations of religion. believe a word of it. "Give up the present Archine are far from undervaluing secular learning, and by no bishop of Canterbury," says he, "amiable and pious means share in opinions now almost obsolete, that as he is, to one of these rapid Inquisitors; he must this kind of instruction for the poor is of unquestionaeither deny his Faith, or be burned alive. Is my statement false? Am I doting?" He is not doting, but he is false. "Suppose I were to be handed over schools for the poor. to the tender mercy of this Cardinal (Wiseman,) and he had full power to dispose of me as he chose, without losing his character in the eyes of the nation,..... should I not have to undergo some death more terrible than ordinary?" Dr. Achilli does not dote; they dote who listen to him. Why do I so confidently you supply a ready access to all kinds of immorality. assert that he is not to be believed? First, because his life for twenty years past creates no prepossession | times, have devastated society, destroying both altar in favor of his veracity; secondly, because during a and throne, and see how these calamities have had part of that period, according to his own confession, he spoke and argued against doctrines which at the France, in its last century's history, furnishes for all very time he confessed to be maintained by the communion to which he belonged; thirdly, because he has ventured to deny, in the general, what official documents prove against him in this particular; now under religious teachers of both sexes, whose fourthly, because he is not simple and clear enough, in his narration of facts, to inspire confidence in him; fifthly, because he abounds in misstatements and romance, as any one will see who knows anything of the matters he is writing about; sixthly, because he runs counter to facts known and confessed by all. The sixth lecture is postponed until Monday, Au-

PASTORAL OF THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF SALFORD.

To the Clergy, Secular and Regular, and all the Faith-ful of the Diocese of Salford. Health and Benediction in the Lord.

Dearly Beloved Brethren, and Children in Jesus Christ,-We address you for the first time since our elevation to the Episcopate, and in doing so we are law, and perverted others by my teaching. I am the | vividly reminded of those words of the Apostle,-"How incomprehensible are the judgments of God; wife of a tailor faithless to her husband, and lived how unsearchable His ways." As is meet, we are and that children may be trained in virtue. "A son publicly and travelled about with the wife of a cho- filled with sentiments of wonder and awe, and with a rus-singer. I am that professor in the Protestant | sense of confusion and abasement, when we reflect upon the exalted dignity to which the hidden designs of the Almighty have raised us-most unworthy. ties cannot get themselves to describe. And now We humbly submit to these decrees; and in the lowattend to me, such as I am, and you shall see what liest prostration of soul, conscious of our own littleyou shall see about the barbarity and profligacy of ness, say Fiat volunta's Dei-the will of God be God's assistance we can do nothing; without being the Inquisitors of Rome." You speak truly, O Achilli, done. Indeed, we shall rejoice even, if any poor replenished with the gifts of the Holy Ghost, we and we cannot answer you a word. You are a Priest: ability of ours can be rendered available in promoting cannot become a faithful shepherd of the fold. We and we cannot answer you a word. You are a Priest; ability of ours can be rendered available in promoting you have been a Friar; you are, it is undeniable, the the honor of God and the welfare of His Holy scandal of Catholicism, and the palmary argument of Church. In all things we cheerfully sacrifice our-Protestants, by your extraordinary depravity. You selves for His sake. As God can and does at times have been, it is true, a profligate, an unbeliever, and raise up the "weak and the foolish," so we humbly trust that He who has imposed upon us the sacred ventual life, and you were never in choir, always in office of Bishop, will be our strength and support. Spirit to those who ask aright. Weak and destitute private houses, so that the laity observed you. You "Be thou unto me a God, a protector, a place of of ourselves, and sensible of our insufficiency, we were deprived of your professorship—we own it; strength, that thou mayest make me safe." "For must implore his assistance and protection. He will

> Dearly-Beloved, whilst we yield ourselves unreties which beset us at the very threshold of our Ministry; difficulties, however, which we shall not shrink from, but shall seek rather to meet and to ob-

when you were ravening after sin. Yes, you are an our diocese, we are painfully reminded of the number way to salvation, and make us walk in the paths of and which has been handed down to us unbroken and incontrovertible proof that Priests may fall, and of workers in the vineyard being so disproportionate virtue and good works."

Friars break their vows. You are your own witness; to its needs. "The harvest indeed is great, but the -Luke 10. In several tracts of country, and more yourself, you have done your worst and your all; are populous towns and villages where no temples you are your best argument and your sole. Your exist, in which the Faithful can worship, and where witness against others is atterly invalidated by your no Pastors are found to break the bread of life—a Jeffreys, and of Theodore, and of others who have to direct our best energies to these destitute places, had their hour, and then been dropped by the indig- sending among them zealous Missionaries, to "build up Sion, to restore the fallen altars of the Lord, and

him a Bishop, or shut him up in the Inquisition." I to you, dearly-beloved, that when we speak of education, we allude not exclusively to secular instrucble advantage; opinions which formerly went to diminish the faculties for establishing and extending

> An education that should not comprise religious instruction, would certainly furnish materials for the revival of such views. All God's gifts are liable to be abused, and education constitutes no exceptionyou supply a ready access to all kinds of immorality. Trace the progress of those evils which, at different their origin in the neglect or abuse of education. time, a melancholy illustration of this truth. It is most consoling to us, and fills us indeed with lively joy, to be aware that so many of our own schools are exertions in their holy calling are beyond all praise. We witness with heartfelt satisfaction, those pious men and women dedicating their services to our good God, and extending their usefulness in our large towns, protecting the innocent, and rescuing from depravity the perverted youth, or the erring female. May the Lord continue to bless their labors, and extend their inestimable services to village, town and hamlet.

> But, dearly-beloved brethren, whilst we are pointing out to you the necessity of multiplying our temples, and of adding to the number of our schools for the benefit of Christ's poor, we know well that our best intentions will be fruitless, and our efforts come to nought, without your liberal and hearty cooperation. Under God, therefore, we rely upon your generous and charitable contributions, urging you to second us in carrying out the work; and thus you will enable us to approunce the good tidings that the poor may have the "Gospel preached to them," ill taught," says Ecclesiasticus, "is the consusion of his father, and a foolish daughter shall be his loss."

> Dearly-beloved brethren, we exhort you in the Lord, to pour forth your fervent prayers to the Almighty for ourselves, and for the flock committed to our charge. We are fully conscious that without stand in need of the Divine Spirit, to enlighten and guide our erring steps. Beg his supporting aid, that we may have fortitude and courage under the cares and anxieties inseparable from the Episcopate. Pray to the Father of Light, who has promised the Good not refuse the boon. "For if you, being evil, know how to give good gifts, how much more will your Father in heaven give the Good Spirit to them that ask him."-Luke ii.

Finally, we entreat you to join your prayers with ours to invoke the Mother of God, under whose patronage we have placed ourselves, that by her intercession "the Sweet Comforter, whom her beloved Son sent down upon His Apostles, filling them thereby On viewing the extent and the great population of with spiritual joy, may teach us in this world the true

In furtherance of the objects herein stated, we direct this Pastoral to be read in every church and chapel at each Mass, on the first Sunday after it is received. We further enjoin that, on Sunday the third of August, the "Te Deum" be sung or recited at the end of the Mass, and that there be Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in the afternoon or evening of the said third day of August, to testify our gratitude to God for all His mercies and favors. Clergy shall also add at the Mass on that day, and on the two following days, the Collect, Secret and Post Communion (De Spiritu Sancto,) to implore the blessing of Divine aid upon our Episcopacy.

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Charity of God, and the communication of the Holy Ghost, be with you all. Amen.-2 Cor. xiii., 13. † J. TURNER, Bishop of Salford.

Salford, 28th July, 1851.

DINNER TO MR. O. HIGGINS, M.P., AND MR. KEOGH, M.P., AT CASTLEBAR.

The Mayo Telegraph gives a lengthened report of the proceedings at the late public banquet at Castlebar. We have only room for the speech of Mr.

The Chairman (the Venerable Archicacon Mi-Hale,) having proposed the toast of the evening, viz: "Our representative, George Ouseley Higgins, Esq., and our illustrious and talented guest, William Keogh, Esq., the member for Athlone."

Mr. Keogh rose, and was greeted with repeated and most enthusiastic cheers from all parts of the room. The hon. gentleman commenced by saying-Archdeacon M'Hale and gentlemen, I can assure you that I use no words of mere formality when I declare myself wholly incompetent adequately to thank you for the manner in which you have received me, and for the very undeserved, but, nevertheless, most enthusiastic greeting you have given to the proposal of my health. (Loud cheers.) When I look around this splendid meeting, collected together on a sudden, without scarcely time for any preparation-without any certainty of the arrival in this town at the assizes of either my hon, friend or myself, and yet counting amongst the gentlemen assembled at this sumptuous entertainment the representatives of all the best and most important classes in this country, I am impressed with the deepest gratitude. (Great cheering.) I see here the venerated representatives of our ancient Church—a thousand and a thousand times assailed, but as often and always victorious over all her opponents. (Tremendous cheering.) I see here the representatives of the legal professions, headed by my old and valued friend, Walter Bourke, one of her Majesty's most distinguished counsels—(cheers)—the members of this your county town-magistratesmembers of your grand jury-landed proprietors from every district, and all assembled, not to confer honor on any individual so humble as I am-(loud cries of "Yes, yes, and cheers)-but to declare their unchangeable determination to struggle to the last for the great cause of civil and religious liberty. (Cheers.) I must not forget that this tribute is paid to us in a county which has been at all times remarkable by the great efforts made to extend the civil and religious liberties of the people; and my hon. friend -your deservedly esteemed representative-will not suppose that I am disposed to flattery when I say the compliment is much enhanced by being shared with him-for I will say of him now what you all know on a former occasion I said in his absence—(cheers) that Ireland does not send to parliament a firmer. truer, or more faithful representative than my hon. friend-(loud cheers)-and this I say of him, not only for myself, but on behalf of all those members of parliament who have won the approbation of the country, and whose warm regard and entire confidence my hon. friend most cordially enjoys. (Continued cheers.) And now to return to the subject of our religious liberties. Lest we be misrepresented, I will take this opportunity of explaining what we all mean by a struggle for religious freedom. The most narrow and contracted motives have been attributed to us. The prime minister of England has spoken of our religion as calculated to "confine the intellect and The English press, with (Groans.) enslave." a few honorable exceptions, has assailed us in the most unmeasured language; but I shall take care that if they again do so it shall not be without an explicit declaration of our opinions. (Hear, hear.) When we talk of religious liberty, it is not for the Roman Catholics alone we desire it. No such thing. The same liberty we seek for ourselves we desire to confer upon all classes of Christians-upon the Protestants, the Presbyterians, the Baptists, the Methodists, the Quakers, the Moravians, as well as upon that religious belief to which we are ourselves attached,

uncorrupted from the days of the Apostles. (Great

cheering.) Nor is this any new doctrine of ours. At all times we gave the most incontrovertible proofs of the extent and liberality of our conviction; at every period of his great career that illustrious man who no longer survives to protect for you those liberties which his mighty intellect enabled you to recover-(great cheering)-gave the entire weight of his all-powerful influence to the complete emancipation of the Protestant Dissenters. You all know thow much he contributed to promote the repeal of othe-Test and Corporation Acts long before he was onabled to accomplish Catholic emancipation--(cheers) -and how ardently and carnestly he at all times supported the cause even of Jewish emancination. Little did I think that we should be so soon called upon to fight over again the battle of former daysto raise the old banners which our ancestors had carried, and which, with the blessing of God, we will never lay down until we see re-established amongst -us, in its broadest, fullest, and most comprehensive sense, civil and religious liberty. (Loud cheers.) But now it may be said-"You have fought and struggled, and what has come of it? Parliament has decided against you and the bill the atrocious billwill be law in despite, of all your wishes." I admit the bill has been carried against us, and we have been defeated in a hard-fought field; but I deny that we are vanquished. (Cheers.) We have returned to our native soil to re-form, to re-construct, to consolidate and strengthen our ranks; and I, from this place, tell the Brirish minister-tell the British parliamentthat the struggle is only commenced, and that it shall not end until not only that wretched bill is removed from the statute book, but also every other act which in the smallest, most trifling degree places the Catholic on an inequality with his Protestant fellow-subjects. (Cheers.) Complete and entire equality we must have; and be assured, notwithstanding the late outhurst of bigotry in England, the heart of the great middle class in that country is sound and well disposed to do justice to the people of Treland. I do not speak, mind you, of the minions of the aristocracy, or of that wretched family oligarchy which still continues to monopolise the government of England-I do not allude to your Greys, or your Russells, or your Elliotts, who have combined to hold power at any sacrifice, even by again creating a reli- though he should be disposed to dim the glories of upon the honest, powerful, and independent middle classes of England when I say-as I do advisedlythe people of England are not in favor of penal legislation against the Catholics of this country (cheers.) Do you want proof of this? Look to the west riding of Yorkshire. Is the representative of that great hive of human industry and political power in favor triumphs of Waterloo itself, where the serried phalanx of the bill? Look to Liverpool, the emporium of the commerce of the world. Is Mr. Cardwell in favor of the bill? Look to Manchester, the metropolis of manufacturing England. Are John Bright and Milner Gibson in favor of the bill? Look to Middlesex, and Sheffield, and Birmingham. Are -Osborne, and Rochuck, and Scholefield in favor of the bill? (Loud cheers.) But there is one name which I must not omit. There is a representative lately returned to parliament for the flourishing and historical town of Coventry-returned after the penal bill had been read a first time. He was a man with no aristocratic connections - he was entirely the architect of his own fortune. (Hear, hear.) Not more than ten years ago -I mention the circumstances, because I believe it redounds to his honor, and because it is an important lesson of self-reliance to our people -he was, as I have heard, possessed of little, if any, properly—he is now rated to the relief of the poor anxious to secure, as is now shown by their substituting I the power, the overwhelming influence which their him for the high-souled and noble Lord Arundel--that he would, if returned, oppose the bill-(continued | and Clergy we but fought our own. But we are cheering)-and the electors of Coventry returned him by a majority of several hundreds over his ministerial opponent. (Loud cheers.) That honest and able man has rigidly adhered to his declaration; he has been uniformly found voting with us, not cavilling about forms of motion or words of resolutions, but always voting against penal legislation in all its phases. The Catholics of this country owe a deep debt of gratitude to the man whose name I have mentioned. (Great cheering.) Well, then, if I am right in saying that the middle classes of England are not against us, how, you will ask, have we been beaten? Whence came the exhibition of anti-Catholic feelings so throw of every venerable and time-honored institution. trumpeted by the English press? I tell you the centire was got up by the partisans of the Russell overthrow. [Hear, hear.] Our mission, the mission ministry. There was no cry worth talking of in of Catholicism, throughout the world has ever been England until the infamous Durham letter, and until to maintain, to clevate, to preserve. In any move-Lord John thought it right to allow his brother, Lord | ments we may undertake we shall act under the Charles Russell—the paid servant of the House of Commons, whose business it is to carry Cromwell's bauble, the mace, up and down the people's houseto run from Bedfordshire to Middlesex, from Woburn | relics, the glorious relics of Roman Catholic times. to Covent-garden, from the family seat—the plunder Look at her universities, the foundations of the of our monastery—to the ancient site of another piece of Russell spoliation, and this, too, by the most -covenomed speeches, to raise the slumbering fanaticism | never walked without the thought rising in my soul But for such disgraceful proceedings you would not now be driven to engage in a religious war-on your part, a war of self-defence-on theirs, of attack and aggression. No doubt you had against you the whole of the old Tory party-the Inglises, the Napiers, the Willoughlys, the Verners; but I tell you their power would have been as nothing but for the base desertion of the men who had during their previous career freedom-(cheers)-and even thus betrayed and de- point to that illustrious Prelate the Archbishop of the Right Rev. Dr. Turner, the new Bishop of Salserted-although, in one sense of the word, counting Tuam, whose letter has been read this evening, a ford, officiated, the Rev. Mr. Wilding acting as heads the numbers were as twenty to one against us. letter in which his Grace has been pleased to speak Deacon, and the Rev. Mr. Byrne as Sub-Deacon. | Chronicle.

-yet, in another and a better meaning-in point of of me in far too flattering terms-[cries of "No, -we were twenty to one against penal legislation. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) We had on our side the men I have already named—we had with us the almost inspired eloquence of Gladstone -(great cheering)--risking in the cause of freedom the proudest honor an Englishman can obtain—the representation of the first University in Great Britain. We had with us the varied political experience—the matchless rhetoric powers of Sir James Graham, who refused the highest office the Sovereign could confer upon a subject rather than depart, even by the hair's breadth, from that policy of religious equality consecrated for ever by the glorious achievements of Canning and of Plunket, of Grattan and O'Connell. (Vehement cheering.) Still more, I must say that Ireland contributed her proportion—and more than her portion towards defeating the bill. I cannot sufficiently describe the hold front, energetic resolve, firm purpose, and vigorous eloquence of my hon, friend the member for Dublin (cheers.) I wish I could sufficiently praise the fervid zeal and brilliant fancy of another hon. friend of mine, your representative, Mr. Moore. (Tremendous cheering.) The country has already in every part pronounced its verdict upon the exertions of my honorable friend the member for Carlow, Mr. Sadleir, whose great and practical experience and masculine argumentative powers were always ready to sustain our cause. And from a neighboring county we had the incorruptible Anthony O'Flaherty, of whom might be said, as was of Fabricius of old, that it was easier to turn the sun from its course than him from the paths of rectitude. (Cheers.) I think I may say, without fear of contradiction, never yet was a measure so long and vigorously opposed as that which is now before the House of Peers, certain (for you must know the worst) to be carried. And speaking of the House of Peers, I am reminded of a matter which my venerated friend in the chair mentioned to me as we were entering this room. The Duke of Wellington has, I am informed, not only spoken for the bill, but declared his readiness, if need should be, to repeal certain clauses in the Emancipation Act. (Cries of "Shame.") Now, I desire to say nothing disrespectful of that illustrious man, even gious war in the country. No, I have my eye fixed his setting sun by aiding to reimpose upon his Catholic fellow-subjects those chains which it was the greatest triumph even of his wondrous career to have stricken down by the great Catholic Charter of 1829. But this I will say, that not all the hard-fought fields in which Catholic blood flowed freely-not Vimiera, but Busaco's blood-stained heights-not the unparalleled of France went down before the fiery onset of Celtic and Catholic valor, were more difficult of accomplishment than will be the attempt to refix fetters upon the limbs of the Roman Catholics of Ireland. (Great cheering, which lasted for several minutes.) that, so help us God, we will never submit. [Cries of "Never."] But we must at once be up and united. Throughout Ireland every man, lay and Clerical, must be at his post. Let every one show his readiness to stand in the front rank, and, with the blessing of God, they who, like the followers of Pharoah of old, would drag us back into slavery, will find their discomfiture. [Cheers.] I have said that all should be united in the coming struggle. The approaching great meeting at Dublin will be a fitting moment to consecrate this union. [Hear, hear.] I know that our venerated Hierarchy have been heretofore reluctant to expose their sacred office to the rough blasts of political conflict, but I here make to at £30,000 a-year. He stood in Coventry, and was them my most humble, most respectful, but, at the opposed by the whole government influence. Mr. same time, most sincere and energetic appeal, that Hexbam, on the 27th ult., administered the Sacra-Stratt, whose return to parliament the ministry were they will no longer hesitate to give to us the weight, sacred influence at our first great meeting was sure to reat cheering)—was the opponent of Mr. Geach. | confer. | [Loud cheers. | Limake no merit of what Mr. Geach expressly told the electors of Coventry | we have done. In fighting the battle of the Hierarchy once more rallying for the old cause, the good old cause of religious freedom, and we would wish to fight beside our altars and around our Prelates. [Great cheers.] You have given this evening the health of the venerable Pontiff Plus the Ninth. It has been my happiness to have been admitted on more occasions than one to the presence and the converse of that illustrious and sacred person. I know how unjust are the vile slanders directed against him. I know how great are the dangers and perils by which he is surrounded-dangers arising from the combination of men who are everywhere associating for the over-Let no one attribute to us any wish to level or to guidance of the Prelates of that religion. Let the bigots declaim against us as they may, remember that the greatest things of which England can boast are the Alfreds and the Edwards - look at her glorious cathedrals, along the splendid aisles of which I have of the dregs of the English people. (Cheers.) that the religion which could inspire the construction of such noble structures, raised to the glory of the Most High, was not a religion calculated " to confine the intellect or enslave the soul." [Enthusiastic cheers.] Nor do I think we need despair of finding in the Catholic Church of this day worthy successors of the Prelates who laid the foundation-stones of those magnificent piles in which no longer is heard the voice of Roman Catholic prayers -[continued professed the greatest devotion to the cause of religious | cheers] -since, in the midst of this province, we can

intellect, and statemanship, and eloquence, and justice no "] - a Prelate whose undaunted bearing towards the enemies of his creed would, if he had not, as he has, a thousand other virtues to boot, have for ever endeared him to Catholic Ireland. [Great cheering.] Richly deserved is the applause with which you have received the mention of that name,

"Clarum et venerabile nomen,

Gentibus et multum nostræ quod proderat urbi." [Great cheering.] Gentlemen, said the honorable member in conclusion, from my heart I thank you for the manner in which you have received me. Believe me that in the trials upon which I fear we are entering you shall find me-it may be a feeble, but at all times, as long as the people think me worthy of their confidence-a firm, faithful, and uncompromising advocate. The honorable gentleman resumed his seat amidst the most vehement cheering, which was again and again renewed.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

DIOCESE OF KILMORE.—On Wednesday, the 30th ult., the Bishop of Kilmore, Right Rev. Dr. Brown, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation in the parochial chapel of Drung to 470 children and a good many adults.

RIGHT REV. DR. BROWN .- We are delighted to state that the venerated and venerable Bishop of this diocese, the Right Rev. Dr. Brown, Lord Bishop of Elphin, is coming to reside amongst us. We are sure our readers will hail with pleasure the return of Dr. Brown, and be gratified to learn that he intends to remain .- Athlone Sentinel.

RIGHT REV. DR. FRENCH .- We regret to announce that on yesterday the above-named Catholic Bishop was attacked with paralysis and remains without hope of recovery. His fordohip is in the 75th year of his age .- Galway Vindicator.

The Rev. James Roche, of Kilmallock, lately ordained a Priest of this diocese, has been appointed by the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, Bishop of Limerick curate of St. Munchin's, in this city, in place of the Rev. Patrick Kenyon, removed to his former curacy at Donoughmore. - Limerick Examiner.

On Monday, the 21st ult., the Rev. Dr. O'Neill. P. P., Arboe, died at the advanced and patriarchial age of 100 years. He was Parish Priest of Arboe for the last 66 years, during which time he invariably gained the esteem and respect of all religious denominations, and was nobly manifested by the numerous and respectable concourse that followed his remains to their last resting place .- Requiescut in pace. Belfast Vindicator.

On Thursday morning Miss Mary Sherlock (in religion sister M. Magdalene de Pazzi Joseph,) youngest daughter of Alexander Sherlock, Esq. made the profession of her vows as a member of the Urseline order in the convent of St. Mary, Waterford.—Limerick Examiner.

The Right Rev. Dr. Mullock, (a native of this city) has given £900 for one of the grand organs in the Crystal Palace, for his chapel in St. John's, Newfoundland .- Limerick Chronicle.

CONFIRMATION AT ST. BEDE'S, JARROW, SOUTH SHIELDS .- On the morning of Sunday last, the Bishop of Hexham arrived at South Shields, and proceeded from thence to hold Confirmation at St. Bede's, Jarrow. The Church was crowded to excess, One hundred and fifty-one persons were confirmed, several of whom were adults and converts.

CONFIRMATION AT DURHAM .- The Bishop of ment of Confirmation in St. Cuthbert's, Durham, to one hundred and twenty-five young persons and adults. Twenty of the latter were converts.

CONFIRMATION AT HAMPSTEAD.—The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, having fixed four o'clock on Sunday last to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation at the Hampstead chapel, a crowded congregation assembled to witness the holy rite. The chapel was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and a very simple arrangement, which we have not before witnessed, produced an effect more imposing than the most gorgeous of those displays which we have of late frequently witnessed in our Church ceremonies. We allude to the placing of a great number of female children, from the schools attached to the chapel, all down the nave in blue dresses with long white veils, and bearing in their hands lighted wax tapers. These interesting children formed lines at either side of the way through which his Eminence walked in procession from the extreme end of the chapel to the altar. His Emineuce, dressed in a flowing robe of the richest red silk, with crosier, mitre, and white cope, took his seat on a handsome chair, placed on the top of the altarsteps, and delivered a discourse on the nature of the sacrament he was about to administer. After which those who were to be confirmed approached the altar, and were made soldiers of Christ. The chapel was so crowded, and the heat was so intense, that few others than those who had obtained places near to his Eminence could hear or attend to his powerful

After the consecration of the Right Revs. the Bishops of Salford and Plymouth on Friday the 1st inst., his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster returned to Mr. Leeming's, where he spent the remainder of the day and night, and where he was visited by most of the leading Catholics of the district. On Saturday morning he returned to London by the express train.

On Sunday morning [July 27th] a solemn High Mass was celebrated in the same church, at which

THE BISHOP OF LANGRES .- This distinguished Prelate, is to succeed the late Cardinal d'Auvergne in the Bishopric of Arras.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, FORDHAM.—The numerous friends of this valuable institution will be pleased to know that the Rev. Father J. Larkin, S. J., has been appointed its President. We learn with unfeigned satisfaction, that the Institution will still have the benefit of the Rev. Father Thebaud's talents and experience .- Truth Teller.

CATHOLICISM IN GERMANY .- The town of Heidelberg is in great excitement concerning the Jesuits, who enter on their mission there this day, 3d August. In Breslau, one single Priest has, during the last three years, converted no fewer than seven hundred and twenty Protestants-120 on their deathbeds, and 600 young people of the different schools. His colleagues keep their own separate accounts. Aurelio Mutti is nominated Patriarch of Venice .-Correspondent of the Globe.

Conversions .- Lady Catherine Howard, fourth daughter of the Earl of Wicklow, was lately received into the Catholic Church, at the Jesuit's chapel, Farm-street, London.—Catholic Standard.

John Hutchinson, Esq., a gentleman of good fortune, and at present studying for the English bar, has been also received into the Catholic Church .-

In the course of the ensuing fortnight, the Duchess of Buccleuch will formally join the Catholic Church. It is generally understood that her ladyship will be received by the Archbishop of Westminster .- Free-

The morning papers state that the Rev. W. Hutchison, of St. Endellion, near Wadebridge, Cornwall, was lately received into the Catholic Church. This young Clergyman was for some time Curate for one of the new-formed districts in Devonport, where he came under the notice of the Bishop of Exeter for his adherence to the views of the Puseyite party in the Established church. His proceedings, however, displeasing the Incumbent, the Rev. T. C. Childs, he was removed to the parish church at Stoke Damerel, and subsequently presented to the living of Eudeillen by the Bishop of Exeter. -Tablet.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

REPRESENTATION OF DOWNPATRICK .- A vacancy in the representation of this borough having occurred by the resignation of Mr. Richard Kerr, the Hon. C. S. Hardinge, eldest son of Viscount Hardinge, has addressed the electors. In his address he makes a profession of Conservative principles.

In the event of a vacancy taking place in the representation of this county, we have heard that a gentleman of highly liberal principles and extensive fortune will offer himself as a candidate.—Clare Journal.

The Mallow and Killarney railway works will commence, under the act of this session, in a few days. To Mr. Herbert, the member for Kerry, this benevolent and patriotic achievement is due.

THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. CANICE .- The chapter of St. Canice have resolved upon having the ancient bells, most of which were put up in the iniddle of the seventeenth century, recast, and relong in the tower, in consequence of several of them being cracked, and the machinery connected with them all being in a dangerous condition. Mr. Williams, the contractor for the building of the Lanatic Asylum, is engaged at present in taking down the bells, and is also to remove the old cupola on the top of the belfry, which had become quite rotten and dangerous. A flat roof will, we understand, be substituted.—Kilkenny Moderator.

DEATH OF CHARLES PHILLIPS' MOTHER. -- This venerable lady expired at her residence, Abbey View, near this town, on Sunday last, having reached the advanced age of eighty-five. She was daughter of Robert Johnston, Esq., for many years clerk of the crown for the province of Ulster, and was married to William Phillips, Esq., by whom she had a large family. Of these only three, including her distinguished son, now survive. The deceased was much e teemed for a kind and amiable disposition; and, although she had long passed the time alotted to human existence, is generally regretted. - Sligo Chronicle.

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE. - A few days ago, a horse, the property of Mr. M Caul, of Castletown, was brought to Mr. Towers, Veterinary Surgeon, Dundalk, suffered from general derangement of the system. Having examined the animal, Mr. Towers prescribed some medicine, and shortly afterwards an cel was evacuated, measuring 15 inches. The eyes of the eel were covered with a slight skin.-Louth Advertiser.

INGENIOUS MACHINE.-Mr. William Delany, of Jerpoint, in this county, a miller in humble circumstances, has invented an extremely curious and interesting machine, which is calculated to excite considerable public attention, and perhaps lead to important results in the military world. It is a most original piece of ordinance, consisting of six barrels disposed in the form of a wheel, which revolve upon an axle, and are loaded, primed, levelled at an object, and discharged alternately without the lapse of a moment between, so that the fire upon any point may be perpetually kept up without the slightest loss of time. The model, which we have had great pleasure in examining, is beautifully contrived and put together, and the machinery is perhaps as ingenious in its conception as we have ever seen .- Kilkenny Moderator.

Poor LAW RELIEF IN IRELAND.—According to a return to Parliament, printed on Thursday, the workhouse accommodation in Ireland at the close of the first week in July last was for 318,823 persons. The number of inmates was 257,752. The deaths in the workhouses in the week was 981. The number of persons in the receipt of outdoor relief at the same period was 19,842, and the expense was £486 4s 11d. There is a great difference in the corresponding period in the year 1848. At that period the workhouse accommodation was 167,358; the inmutes numbered 142,492; the deaths were 588. As many as 816,783 persons were that week in receipt of outdoor relief, and the expenditure was £21,535 6s 6d.

EMIGRATION.—Five hundred able-bodied emigrants left our quay, via Liverpool. for America, on Friday, by the Mountaineer and Mars steamers. - Waterford CATHOLIC TRUST FUNDS UNDER THE NEW PENAL LAW.

In the last number of the Dublin Gazelle there is published, in pursuance of the statute 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 97, a notice by Alderman Hart, and Alderman Potter, of Kilkenny, as the executors of Mr. M. Desmond, of Kilkenny, setting forth the several sums which he bequeathed to three of the Catholic Bishops, and their successors, for charitable and pious

The Bishops are described in this official gazette of the Queen's-printed by "The Queen's Printer," and published by "her Majesty's authority" as:-

"The Right Rev. Edward Walsh, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory.

"The Right Rev. Edward Walsh, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory, and his successors, Roman Catholic Bishops of Ossory.

"The Most Rev. Paul Culien, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, or his successors; and

"The Right Rev. William Delany, Roman Catholic

Bishop of Cork, or his successors." Now, in this official notice, printed and published by the Queen's printer, in her Majesty's Gazette, and framed in pursuance of a recent act of parliament, we have territorial titles given to those of the Irish Bishops who, with their successors to the respective territorial Bishopries, are named as trustees to considerable funds, to be applied to charitable and religious uses. When the penal law shall be one of the statutes of the realm, who will be the trustees to these funds? At present the bequest is valid and unimpeachable. But how will the matter stand in a week hence, when the penal bill will have been transformed into a penal law? With the Bishops of Ossory and Cork, and the Archbishop of Armagh, be in a position to accept the trust, or to enforce the payment of the trust moneys? In the cases of the present occupants of the sees named there may arise less difficulty than in the cases of their successors. The Most Reverend Paul Cullen and the Right Reverend Doctors Delany and Walsh, if the penal bill be of force, will, by English law, have no successors Archbishops of Armagh, and Bishops of Cork and of Ossory. We know that they will have surnames despite any law to the contrary. But the law will not recognize these surnames, and will not protect them in their trusteeships; may, it will, if carried out, deprive them of their rights as trustees, robbing them, the Catholic Church, and Catholic people of this country. What, then, is to become of the funds? Who is to possess?—who to declare for

The great Catholic meeting will be held in Dublin on the 19th, and will, we understand, be attended by a large number of the prelates of the Irish Church, and we have no doubt but they will be surrounded and sustained by the best men of the Catholic party from all quarters of the country, even the most remote.— The struggle which the Catholics have now been forced to enter upon is not one involving ecclesiastical titles—the false issue taken by the enemies of Catholicity-but one involving the existence of Catholicity itself, and as such must the Catholics enter upon the contest.—Ibid.

the trust intended by the testator?-Freeman.

THE TENANT MOVEMENT .- Sharman Crawford and the Council of the Tenant League have arranged that the conference between the Irish Members and the Tenant Leaguers shall be held in Dublin on the 20th

of the present month.—Ibid. A most influential meeting was held on Tuesday,

at the Mansion-house, Dublin, hastily summoned by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, to meet the Hon. Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, who, having recently visited Ireland, had just returned from the town of Galway, whither he had proceeded to inspect the bay and harbor, with the view to ascertain and report to the American citizens the capability of that harbour for an American packet station. The Lord Mayor took the chair at ten o'clock, and among those present were—the Lord Mayor Elect, Colonel Latouche, J. M'Donneil, Esq., late High Sheriff; Alderman Roe, J. Ennis, Esq., Chairman of the Midland Great Western Railway, Alderman Boyce, Mr. Gresham, Mr. Manusell, T. C., Mr. Codd, T. C., Mr. J. Cooper, Mr. Wilson Gray, Sir Timothy O'Brien, Mr. Leland Crosthwaite, Mr. Fleetwood, Mr. W. Watson, Mr. John White, Mr H. Stevenson, Mr. S. Fraser, Mr. T. Mooney, E. W. O'Mahony, &c., &c.

Emigration is proceeding with a pace almost beyoud the conception of persons living at a distance. It is not a wholesale clearness of parishes, or properties, or townlands. It is a quiet but steadily advancing move onwards. Emigration is becoming a sort of clanship affair. A family make up their minds to send off a stout healthy son or daughter, as the case may be, with the view and in the expectation that in the course of time this emigrant will be able to send home money to take out certain others of the same family. In the course of six or nine months accordingly a letter arrives to the care of the Catholic priest, or in a few instances of the landlord, containing from five to seven pounds, with a particular account of the position of the writer in America, and pointing out the member of the family at home whom it will be proper to send out. The person selected is off in a few weeks to join his relative. In the course of some half year or upwards another remittance arrives from the joint exertions of the two, and then the entire family, parents and all, proceed together to join their friends in America. could individualize hundreds of cases of this kind which have occurred under my own observation. I have sometimes been thinking that the publication of some passages in the letters of emigrants would be of signal service in opening the eyes of our statesmen to the feelings which actuate the minds of thousands now in the New World. Englishmen may rely upon it that there is growing up in that country a new generation, which, if the occasion over arrives, will make her repent bitterly of the neglect by which she has uniformerly treated every effort made by the friends of the people of Ireland to make them comfortable at home, instead of being compelled to fly to a strange country in search of the means of a livelihood. At present England may afford to despise this growing feeling; but she has not shot into the earth an eternal Like every other nation her turn will come, and in that event she may be prepared to see the present horde of emigrants and their progeny arrayed in no friendly guize against her.—Cor. of Freenan.

STATE OF THE CLARE UNIONS .- An application from the guardians of the Killadysert Union, requesting assistance to allay, if not remove, the present pressure of distress by sending out a number of paupers to America, has been unfavorably received by the commissioners, who, in their reply, state that, having pendent.

given the fullest consideration to all the circumstances of the case, they must decline to apply for any further assistance from the rate in aid fund for emigration purposes. The condition of this union may be best learnt by the wording of the resolution adopted by the board and forwarded to the commissioners:-"That we request the serious attention of the Poor Law Commissioners to the state of this union, in the earnest hope that they will adopt speedy measures to assist this board in suppressing the distress prevalent at the present time; having, since May, 1850, struck rates in the several electoral divisions to the amount of £5,700, (nearly 10s. in the pound on the valuation), £4,600 of which has been collected, with debts (exclusive of Government debts) of over £6,000, to meet which the outstanding rate of £1,100 only remains, and not more than £700 of this sum can be made available; having six auxiliary establishments, and their staff, &c., to support, in this union, together with our proportion of the support of the establishments of Ennis and Kilrush unions under reservation orders; with an enormous weekly expenditure attendant upon the support of 2,500 persons in workhouses, and 500 on out-door relief, and with an overtaxed and miscrable class of ratepayers to satisfy the claims consequent upon this expense, upon whose resources no reliance can be placed, we find an almost total inability in carrying on the affairs of this union; and we earnestly and respectfully hope the commissioners will afford our state the consideration it deserves, and grant us the means, if not of removing, at least of allaying, the extreme distress in this unfortunate union, and enabling us to cancel our reservation orders; as a means of doing which we would respectfully suggest to the commissioners the propriety of sending out a number of our workhouse inmates to America, where alone a field of industry presents itself, and from which place, by means of their earnings, they will assist their relations here by supplying them with funds to enable them to leave a country reduced to the most miserable condition, thus reducing the taxation attendant apon their support as paupers at home."

DEATH FROM STARVATION.—An inquest was held on Saturday last by Lewis Ormsby, Esq., at Ballinlough, on the skin and bones of a man named John Coleran. Coleran held nine acres of land under Mr. Wills Sandford, and continued holding them up to his death. A few days before his decease he handed over eight shiftings, which he had received for grazing, to the bailiff on the estate, as poundage for eattle distrained, while from the evidence of his sister, Catherine Coleran, it would appear, that at this very time the unfortunate man was supporting nature by eating green cabbage leaves and dockens. He never applied to a relieving officer, and died of absolute inauition while in the legal and unsurrendered ownership of this nine acres of land .- Roscommon Messenger.

BURIED ALIVE. - A correspondent of the Munster News writes-"The town of Tipperary was thrown into a state of excitement, on Monday, by a report of a woman having been buried alive. The following are the particulars :- Mary Neill, a young woman, died on Sunday, in the poorhouse, and was buried on Monday, in White Church, about four miles from town. On the morning of Monday, a man heard her cry as he passed close to her grave, and he ran as rapidly as possible to town, and gave the alarm. Many of the inhabitants hurried out, and the master of the workhouse sent out some of the officers, who having disinterred the body, on opening the coffin found the de-ceased lying on her right side, the shronding torn, a cap which she wore on her head removed, and scratches and blood on her face, and other marks of recent violent exertion apparent. But she was quite dead. Her apparent death previously was sudden, but it is believed she was only sunk in a trance. However, there was no blame to the workhouse officers, as the hapless woman was over twenty hours seemingly dead previous to interment."

THE HARVEST.-If we only gave one side of the story that reaches this office, we should become the veriest of alarmists; for, if we were to credit all that people in certain localities, especially those residing near the sea, or along the coast, say of the injury that has been done, we should come to the conclusion that the crop was utterly lost—as utterly gone as in 1847. But no sooner has a long-faced "coaster" left us, than we are favored with the presence of a cheerful-looking "inlander," who assures us, with a joyful energy, the petate was never fine and even there only partially; while we are perfectly satisfied, from the information which we have just received within the last four-and-twenty hours, that there is a vast district of the country-of this province generally-in which there is no disease, and in which, unless some unexpected calamity occur, there will be a superabundant crop of splendid potatoes.—Cork

It is with much pleasure we announce the favorable position in which the crops in general are placed at this moment, and the healthy appearance which they present. Our accounts from various parts of the counry are most cheering. During the last few days there is a warm and ripening sunshine, a genial heat, which is doing incalculable service in bringing forth the cereal and other crops, after the recent heavy rains, to maturity. The potato crop is most productive and healthy in every part of the country. In our town they are selling at 5d. a stone.—Nenugh Guar-

In a letter received this day from our special cor-respondent, we regret to find it stated that the blight and the west of this county, but that it is daily extending and assuming a more virulent form. The following, from another correspondent, residing on the same route as the former, is more cheering :- "There | an intelligent man went recently into the house of a is some report of the blight appearing in the potato crop in the neighborhood of Newcastle; but a great many state if it does not advance more, that it appears at present that the injury will be trivial!"—Limerick Examiner.

Potatoes are now selling in Tullamore at from 1d. to 5d. per stone. There is every prospect of a luxuriant and prolific crop about that neighborhood. -King's County Chronicle.

There is no doubt, we are deeply pained to state, of the appearance of the blight on the early potatoes; but happily, as yet the main crop remains intact, and the virus of the disease on the former is much less malignant than in recent years. Where the disease appears, turnip seed or cabbage plants should be sown without delay between the potatoes. - Wexford Inde-

the plant generally is showing symptoms of improvement, inasmuch as it is sending forth fresh green shoots, and as there is a visible diminution in the numbers of the injury will be much less than was apprehended a weather, will eventually arrive at its usual vigor. If our statement), it will be of infinite value to the agriculturist, as it would be difficult at this advanced seaor vetches, the latter of which would indeed be but a poor substitute for that valuable vegetable. - Cork Examiner.

On Monday two men, named Alexander McKeown, and William Laverty, who were digging sand on the side of a mountain between Newtownhamilton and Keady, were overwhelmed by a mountain torrent and drowned. An ass eart, which a little boy was driving along the road at the same time, was swept into the stream, which had swollen to a fearful height; the ass was suflocated and the cart dashed to pieces, but the lad happily escaped without injury.-Newry Examiner.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL-LORD MONTEAGLE'S PROTEST.—The names of Lords Dormer and Arandel of Wardour were omitted in the list of the signatures attached to Lord Monteagle's protest against the penal bill. We are requested by Lord Stourton to state that he also signed this protest. - Times.

Address of the Supremacy Declaration Commit THE .- A manifestation of the sentiments of a vast number of the clergy in regard to the "Gorham case" has been made public in the shape of a declaration (signed by more than 2,300 clergymen of the established church, among whom are the Deans of Manchester, Llandall, Bristol, Ripon, and Carlisle, and many other dignaturies), setting forth their surprise and concern at the attempts made by parties holding office in the church to invalidate and nullify the judgment recently delivered by the Sovereign, as "supreme governor of this realm as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal," in the said case; and protesting against any attempt, from whatever quarter it may proceed, to bring into contempt a judgment so issued. The declaration further holds such attempts to be equivalent to the enforcement of a standard of doctrine in the church by unauthorised individuals, to be irreconcilable with the first principles of all church polity, and necessarily to lead to a state of disorder, strife, and confusion in the church. The committee also request that the names of the clergy who wish to subscribe the declaration be forwarded as early as possible to them, at Messrs.

Hatchard, 187, Piccadilly. A serious question has arisen as to when the Exhibition should close. The committee had fixed the 14th or 15th October, but the exhibitors from Russia and North Germany complain of this, as the means for the removal of their goods would then be cut off by the winter ice. The 30th of September is as long as they could afford to wait. Then there is a question as to the sale of the goods in general. The exhibitors wish to dispose of them in the building, whilst the shopkeepers of London do not like the idea of flinging suddenly into the market so large and valuable a quantity of foreign goods.

Public Income and Expenditure .- On Friday was printed the Government balance sheet of the income and expenditure for the year ending the 5th alt. The income was £53,045,267 9s, and the expenditure £50,012,480 13s 4d, showing an excess of income over the expenditure of £3,032,786 7s 5d. The balances in the Exchequer on the 5th of July last year were £8,900,380 Is 103d, and on the 5th ult. they amounted to £7,934,154 9s 63d.

THE CENSUS FOR 1851.-A series of valuable tables, compiled from the summaries of the commenters, have inst been presented to parliament, showing the population and houses in the divisions, registration counties, and districts of England and Wales, in the counties, cities, and burghs of Scotland, and in the delight our heart to see it so fleurishing as it is all lation of Great Britain and the islands in the British through his district. We are well aware that some Seas, as enumerated on March 31st. 1851. was through his district. We are well aware that some Seas, as enumerated on March 31st, 1851, was injury has been done, but only in certain localities, 20,936,468; and that the part of the army, navy, and merchant service belonging to Great Britain, but out of the country when the census was taken, is estimated to have been 167,604; whilst of the total number of these persons, 21,104,072; 10,360,325 (including the 167,604 absent soldiers and sailors) were males, the remaining 10,743,747 females; showing a preponderance of males over females of 383,422.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE BLOOMER COSTUME IN London.-Two ladies were to be seen promenading Oxford-street this (Saturday) afternoon attired in the Bloomer costume, and escorted by a crowd of ragged urchins and a number of the curious of both sexes. They were said to be mother and daughter, of the name of Jeffers, recently arrived in the metropolis to attend the vegetarian soirce. The ladies, who appeared to be respectively about thirty-seven and eighteen years of age, were attired in black satin visites and an inner tunic, reaching a little below the waist: the inner garment being loose pink-striped pantaloons fastened round the leg a little above the ankle; the head-dress was of the usual kind worn by females. The mob at last got troublesome, and the ladies enterhas not only appeared in several localities in Kerry ed a cab, and were driven off, amidst shouts of laugh-

ter .- Weekly Chronicle. EXTREME IGNORANCE AND SUPERSTITION .- In a large village in Dorsetshire, not far from the county town, somewhat respectable woman who keeps a general shop in the village, and who is the mother of a numerous family; and seeing her with a large family Bible open before her, and several of her children collected around, while she was cutting and pairing their finger nails, and so holding their hands as that the cuttings might drop on the leaves of the Bible, he asked her why she did this. Suspecting, by her manner, that she had some object in view, judge of his surprise when she replied, "I always, when I cut the nails of my children, let the cuttings fall on the open Bible, that they may grow up to be honest. They will never steal if their nails are cut over the Bible!" Do we not Queries.

THE TURNIP CROP.—No doubt, this crop is bad this subject. It appears that a lutiatic named Luxenough, from the ravages of its destroyer, which is moor, a man in the prime of life, had been chained variously described as a grub or maggot. But it is up like a mangey wolf in a dark and moisome cell, said by persons of considerable experience that it is not first in his father's house, and subsequently at the back beyond hope of recovery. Within the last cay or two jof a farm belonging to his sister and brother-in-law. A magistrate thus described to the jury a visit he had made to the cell alluded to, and the situation of the unfortunate man. In company with the lunaties its insect devourers, strong hopes are entertained that brother-in-law, he passed through a parlor, and then into a dark place lighted by a door. There he foundfew days since, and that the plant, with favorable a cell, the door of which was firmly bolted. When the door was opened he was at first aware of nothing this be the case (and we have excellent authority for | but stench and darkness. Although it was eleven o'clock in the morning, it was necessary to use a lantern in order to investigate the condition of the densson to find a substitute for the turnip, save mangolds and then-" We saw a man" (Luxmoor, the lunatic); "he had not any clothes on, perfectly naked. He The cell was seven feet long, and was sitting down. between four and five feet wide, seven feet high .--There was a sort of a framework of a bed with the legs cut off so that it rested on the floor. There was a little straw, no covering. There was a small aperture looking into a passage, with iron bars to it. The smell was so disgusting that I retired as soon as possible, and did not examine the cell." In this cell the poor fellow remained till April last, when he was removed to the North Devon Asylum. It is also added that he was confined by a chain tightly rivetted round his leg. Dr. Bucknall, the physician to the asylum, states that the lunatic was perfectly quiet and harmless. The relations, Mr. and Mrs. Yeo, were apparently quite unconscious they had acted wrongly, and were even solicitous for the welfare of the lunalie. Yeo was sentenced to five months' imprisonment.

PROTESTANT AGITATION IN GLASGOW .- On Sunday night, the 27th alt., a most determined and long promeditated attempt was made to excite a social war in the Gorbals; but, owing to the nuremitting exertions of the Catholic Clergymen of St. John's Church, and the forbearance and good sense of the congregation, the calamity was averted. For several days previously the gates and dead walls of the public thoroughfares in that locality were covered over with inflammatory placards, authoriting an open air preaching against Popery in the very close adjoining the Catholic house of worship. The Rev. Mr. Gray, and the other Catholie Clergymen of St. John's, admonished their hearers to stay away from the place altogether; but the tempters were too strong for them, and when the preaching began, upwards of five thousand people had assembled in the adjoining streets. The members of the St. Vincent de Paul's Association, under the instructions of the Clergymen, went amongst the Catholic body, persuading them to retire from the place, which at last was effected, but not before several severe scuttles had occurred. It had been proclaimed that the madman Orr, of Greenock notoriety, was to be the chief performer on the occasion, which no doubt contributed to intensify the excitement; but it subsequently appeared that the apostle of peace, on the Gorbals mission, bore the ominous name of Russell. A temporary pulpit was erected for the occasion in Chapel Close; and it is intended, we understand, to repeat the performances to-morrow night.-Glasgow Free

Inisii Ore.-A vessel which had arrived in the river from Arklow has brought an entire cargo of sulplan ore, comprising 100 tons in weight, the production of the sister country.—Morning Herald.

UNITED STATES.

A SERVANT WITH CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES .- On Monday, an Irish servant in the Revere House found a wallet in one of the halls containing a large sum of money and many valuable papers, which had been dropped by a southern gentleman. The servant carried it to the office saying, " Mr. Stevens here is a pocket book I found up stairs. I don't know what is n it." Mr. Stevens opened the wallet, and finding the owners name marked inside, notified him of "the foundling." The gentleman was thankful for the restoration of his property, and rewarded the servant who found it by presenting to him a hundred dollar bill.—Boston Courier.

Stuart, who was hung in San Francisco on the 11th of July, confessed that he belonged to a band whose sole object was robbery and murder. The authorities endeavored to rescue him from the hands of the Vigilant Committee, but did not succeed. Judge Campbell had charged the Grand Jury that the Vigilant Committee were nothing else but murderers. The Mayor also issued a proclamation, calling upon all good citizens to abandon the Vigilant Committee. There was, in consequence, great excitement.—Boston Pilot.

The cholera continues to rage in Iowa, one of the western states. The papers from that quarter contains the names of many individuals who have died within ten days or a fortnight.—1b.

Eleven printers from one office in Cleveland, Ohio, took the temperance pledge from Father Mathew last week. Father Mathew administered the pledge to 3,480 persons in Cleveland, and to over half a million since his arrival in this country. He commenced his labors in this cause in April, 1838, since which he has administered six million sixty-four thousand two hundred and fifty pledges.—1b.

A boy, fourteen years of age, died in Williamsburg, N. Y., in consequence of drinking an excessive quantity of brandy. The liquor was administered by a man under the promise to the boy that he should receive a large sum of money. The heartless offender ought to have been lashed through the city.—1b.

In the first two weeks of August this year, 16,628 immigrant passengers arrived at New York, which is more than double the number that arrived in the corresponding weeks last year.—1b.

Father Mathew arrived at Erie, N.Y., on Saturday, and assisted at the consecration of a new Catholie Church in that place. At the close of the services he administered the pledge to a large number of his countrymon. He was to attend a public dinner in Erie. on Monday evening.-Ib.

It is again rumored that Mr. Webster will not return to Washington till about the time Congress sits, and will then resign. "The position which his friends have placed him in, renders it, in his opinion, indelicate that he should remain in the cabinet."—Ib.

THE GALWAY STEAMERS.—Subscriptions in behalf of this object have been received in New York to the amount of \$170,000, and assurances have been given that \$250,000 will be taken in Ireland-total \$420,000. steal if their nails are cut over the Bible!" Do we not Subscriptions will be received until \$800,000, or yet require the educator to be abroad?—Notes and enough to build two vessels, is secured.—Ib.

A severe storm occurred near Louisville, Kentucky, TREATMENT OF LUNATICS.—A case tried at Exeter last week. Houses were partially demolished, trees last week before Judge Coleridge painfully illustrates uprooted, walls levelled, &c.—Ib.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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THE TRUE WITNESS

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 29, 1851.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Upon the 8th inst., Parliament was prorogued by the Queen in person, and, as if a tacit consent upon the part of Royalty, to the Penal Laws against Catholics, was not sufficient, as if some act of superlative meanness, and hypocrisy, was wanting, to render the Session of 1851 memorable, and the Government of Great Britain,—odious in all its branches, to the Catholics of the Empire,-our precious Whig ministry, must needs put a lie into their Sovereign's mouth, and make her prorogue Parliament, with the solemn enunciation of a deliber-Parliament, with the solemn enunciation of a deliberate falsehood. Yes, the Majesty of England must yield good fruit."—St. Matt., vii., 18. be degraded, and truth set at naught, in order that the Legislators of Great Britain might be complimented with the Royal assurance, "that they had maintained inviolate, the great principles of religious liberty, so happily established amongst us." This detestable hypocrisy, this affectation of liberality, is, to our thinking, the most odious feature in the whole affair; it reminds us, too forcibly to be pleasant, of our school-boy days, when, with a sweet smile upon his face, but an awfully long and supple cane behind his back, pedagogue used to approach us, with solemn protestations of the amiableness of his intentions .-We never failed to observe, upon these occasions, that the more gentle his demeanor, the more honied his words, the sounder was the thrashing that we received at his hands. Much the same is it with Protestant legislators; they are never so dangerous, as when they are canting about peace, and religious liberty; and we may be sure, that when they are loudest in their professions of liberality, they are then ineditating some most damnable piece of villainy. Truly, it was meet, that a Session, wasted in obscene calumnies against the Church of Christ, should be

terminated by a lie from the throne. God forbid that we should be thought to speak harshly of Queen Victoria. Independent of her claims as our Sovereign, she has the right, as a lady, to be spoken of respectfully, by every one who arrogates to himself the name of gentleman. When, therefore, we speak of falsehood, we mean not to attribute it to the Queen; she can do no wrong.-She is, politically speaking, but a puppet in the hands of a detestable clique, who bid her go, and she goeth; to say this, and she sayeth it. We have no means more than suspected of being as strongly attached to of knowing the feelings of her Majesty, as an indi- old rum, as to true religion, vied with one another, in ridual, towards her Catholic subjects; we have, therefore, no right to suppose them to be, anything but what they ought to be, and will, until the contrary shall have been proved, assume, that it was with regret, that her present majesty found herself compelled, by popular clamor, to give her royal assent to a measure, proscribing the religion of about ten millions of dollars are annually raised for missionary millions of her subjects, and thus to follow in the steps of the most infamous of her versecuting predecessors. We will suppose, therefore, that that assent has been forced from her by circumstances over which she had no control, and that if she could, she would have acted differently.

But the Bill has passed, and is now the law of the land. We arow that we regret it; not for the Church, for she ever thrives best, when most persecuted. Besides, the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill will prove as ineffectual against Catholicity, as any of the other laws, which, at former times, have disgraced the statute-book, and is destined, like them, to-show how vain is the attempt

"To exclude. Spiritual substance with corporeal bar."

We rather take it as a high compliment to the energy and vitality of Catholicity, that Protestantism finds itself obliged, in self defence, to oppose Acts of Parliament, to the threatened inroads of the grace of God upon the realm.

But we regret it, for the sake even of those, who have taken an active part in the re-imposition of the Penal Code; we regret it, for the sake of her Majesty. Yes, we do regret, that the folly and higotry of her advisers, should have deprived Queen. Victoria of the affectionate devotion of so many millions of her faithful subjects, and should have tarnished the same of a sovereign, whose name, but for them, might have been handed down to posterity, "as a pattern for all princes." Never did a sovereign ascend the throne with fairer prospects of a happy reign, than did her present Majesty. In no part of her dominions, was her accession hailed with more sincere joy than in Ireland. The chivalrous Celt, forgot, in his admiration of her youth and innocence, that she was a daughter of the house of Brunswick, the hereditary persecutors of his race, to be considered a portion of Christ's Church; but and of his religion. After so many generations of alternate fools and profligates, men congratulated acknowledged rapidity, extent, and permanence of themselves, that, for the first time, since the Revolution, the Imperial diadem encircled the brow of one, missionaries, additional proofs of the continual presence

by her virtues, to adorn the rank, which her predecessors—the drivelling idiot her grandfather, and the bloated Elagabalus, her uncle-had degraded by their folly, and their vices.

But alas! how soon was this bright morning over-The young Queen, unluckily for herself, unluckily for her people, fell into the hands of the vilest set of political charlatans, that were ever entrusted with the destinies of a great nation, and whose constant endeavors seem to have been, to bring the person and office of their royal mistress into contempt. Who does not remember, how they made Christianity." The above description will apply a tool of her, in their dirty attack upon the unfortunate Lady Flora Hastings? How, at their bidding, scenes were enacted in the palace of a virgin Queen, which would have been esteemed too monstrous for a brothel? And how the unfortunate victim of their malignity, sunk, broken-hearted, to the grave, "done to death by slanderous tongues." It is well known, also, what effect these disgraceful transactions had in found honest, and sincere men.; men. who would diminishing the popularity of the young Queen. Now, however, the same men seem determined to render it impossible, for a true Catholic, to be a loyal subject of Victoria, unless by becoming an apostate to the Church. It is this that we regret, for it is this that teaches us, no longer to look upon the Government as has been, but to superadd the vices of European. which is, by all means, to be resisted, and for whose fatal to the children of the forest, than is the presence downfall, all Catholics are bound to pray.

THE BARREN FIG TREE.

"All things considered, the number of converts to Christianity made in Bengal and Western India is astonishingly small. In the Bombay Presidency there are (according to the almanack) about 50 missionaries of various denominations, yet a conversion is very seldom heard of. The island of Bombay itself contains an insulated native population of about 500,000, who are remarkably free from caste prejudices, and have lived under an English government for nearly two centuries, yet there are not half-a-dozen native communicants to be found in Bombay. This result is very discouraging when contrasted with the rapid, extended, and permanent success obtained by the Jesuit missionaries of the European powers that preceded us in Western India. 2-Times.

Nearly one laundred years have elapsed since the first introduction of Protestant missionary establishments into India. Since 1714, the Bible, or, to speak correctly, portions of the Protestant versions of the Bible, have been translated into the native dialects. About the commencement of the present century, the Missionary Society sent forth fresh agents, who received every encouragement from government in the prosecution of their task. In 1806, we find these Protestant apostles writing, not to complain with St. Paul, that no man stood with them, and that all forsook them-but to acknowledge the support and assistance which they received from the powers of this world. "Every encouragement is offered us by the established government of the country. Hitherto they have granted us every request, whether solicited by ourselves, or others."-Trans. of Miss. Society, Vol. III. Chairman and Deputy Chairmen of the East India Company, were numbered amongst the subscribers to, and trustees for, "missions to Africa and the East." Money flowed into the coffers of the society from all quarters; young and old, pale-faced Evangelical young gentlemen, and stout elderly ladies, their contributions to the fund, for furnishing Gospel truth, and fiannel petticoats to the heathen; subscriptions were set on foot, for the conversion of 420 millions of Pagans, so mighty were their expectations. Even at the present day, when the meagreness of their performance has been made manifest, about two purposes, by four Protestant societies alone-The Wesleyan, the Church Missionary Societies, and the British and Foreign Bible Society. Thus, with rast sums of money at command, and the active support of the government, surely there were means at their disposal, sufficient for all emergencies. It must be borne in mind also, that in India, the British government has long been supreme; its omnipotence has passed into a proverb: its influence over the minds of the native population. is almost boundless; and that influence is freely exerted in support of the Protestant missionaries. Here then we have abundance of leaves: let us draw near unto the tree, and see if haply we can discover much fruit thereon. In the Bombay Presidency, there are fifty missionaries, yet a conversion is seldom heard of. In the island of Bombay, with a native population of 500,000, remarkably free from caste prejudices, and subject for near 200 years to a Protestant government, there are not half-a-dozen native communicants. If such be its fruits, may we not well exclaim of the tree: Cut it down. Why cumbereth it the ground?

The foregoing account of the result of Protestant missions, is not the production of a Papist, or some Jesuit maligner of the Protestant fuith; but is given by a Protestant eye witness of the facts that he relates, the Bombay correspondent of the leading Protestant journal of Europe, the systematic slanderer of Papists, Priests, and Jesuits—the London Times. Well may the writer exclaim: "This result is very discouraging when contrasted with the rapid, extended, and permanent success obtained by the Jesuit Missionaries of the European powers that preceded us in Western India." Yes, it is discouraging for Protestantism, for it is to every reasoning mind, a complete proof of the impudence of its claim it is encouraging to the Catholic, who sees in the whom it was no disgrace to honor, and who promised, of the Redeemer with His Church, and the fulfilment have much diminished.

it be answered that, though small in quantity, yet the quality of the Protestant fruit is good, we will give the man who bears that name, is very commonly nothing more than a drunken reprobate, who conceives himself at liberty to eat and drink anything he pleases, and annexes hardly any other meaning to the name of agents for Evangelical societies in general, at the

It is in vain for Protestants to boast about the success of their missionary schemes. Far be it from us to deny, that amongst their missionaries, are to be willingly ameliorate the condition of the heathen, if they only knew how, or possessed the means so to do; they have been sent: the end of all their evangelising wherever Protestants colonise, the aborigines rapidly disappear? Compare, for instance, the numbers and condition of the native tribes in Canada, settled by Catholics, with that of the native tribes in the New England states, settled by staunch Protestants, and then ask, whence does the difference proceed? Why is it, that the descendants of the red man, are not as numerous at Boston, or at New York, as at Montreal and Quebec? It is not that the climate of the latter destruction, or preservation of the old-hunting grounds: nor can it be said, with truth, that the Frenchman, independent of his Catholicity, is more humane than New England and New York by Protestants. In the same results: not much more than half a century has elapsed, since the first settlement of New Holland and Van Diemen's Land; in the latter, not one of brethren's wrongs; some six score wretched individuals in Flinder's Island, a small island in Bass Straits, years ago, roamed uncontrolled, and chased the Emu and Kangaroo through the forests of Tusmania. In New Holland, we have the same sad picture before us. In the vicinity of Sydney, in 1846, one, and only one was left alive of the tribe, which witnessed the debarcation of the white men, upon their tranquil coasts. The fate of the aborigines of the Sandwich Islands to it, en passant; we will therefore conclude this long enumeration of the results of Protestant missionthe Cape of Good Hope, in which he laments, that the and without any cause whatever, rush back, in nearly one torrent, to barbarism and savage life." So true it is, that every tree which the Father has not planted, shall be rocted up.

It is hard to convince Protestants, of the poor to hear flaming reports, from platforms, at Exeter accounts, in missionary records, of evangelical Hottentots, and psalm-singing Cannibals, that they will not believe the truth, even when told them by one of themselves. It is hard to be roused from pleasant dreams, but roused, our friends must be, sooner or later. At the sight of the vast sums of money, annually expended on Protestant missions, men will ask, what has been done with them? It is all very well in London, or in Montreal, to talk about converted savages; it may make a strong impression, upon elderly females, and cause much waving of pocket-handkerchiefs, much shouting of Glory, Oh Glory, Alleluia! from cockneys, who have about as much knowledge of the countries where the conversions are said to have occurred, as they have of the mountains in the moon; but the same stories would only be laughed at, if told upon the spot; and the pions Protestant, who, upon his arrival in some of those regions, which he has been taught to look upon as the chief scenes of missionary triumph, should ask for a "converted native," would be stared at, and esteemed as green as was the townbred young lady, who enquired of Betsy, "Which was the cow that gave the buttermilk?" We speak from a pretty extensive personal acquaintance with savages, and savage life, in the South Dacific. Often have we heard intelligent Protestants, lamenting the vast sums of money wasted in Protestant missions; and the only question we ever heard discussed, the only one upon which we ever heard any difference of opinion amongst them, was-Not whether savages. could be converted to Christianity; for every one seemed to take the impossibility for granted; but whether, seeing the manifest existence of that impossibility, it were possible that God could punish them for their want of faith.

But, thank God, the success, and the permanent success, of Jesuit missions, relieves the mind of the Catholic from all doubts as to the mercy of God, and

of His promise: "Lo, I am with you all days." If proves the adaptation of His Revelation, when preached in its purity, to all the wants of man. As we have made use of a Protestant authority, to prove he testimony of a Protestant clergyman, the Rev. the barrenness of Protestant missions, so also will we Sydney Smith, to the character of the general run | conclude by quoting Protestant authority, in testimony of Protestant Hindoo converts: "Whoever has seen of the glorious success of the missionaries of the much of Hindoo Christians, must have perceived that Catholic Church, and, above all, of the gallant

"In the beginning of the seventeenth century, we find the stately fabric of the Catholic Church in South America fully reared," that is, in little more than halfi a century, after the conquest of Mexico and Peru. equally well to the majority of the converts made by |" It included five archbishoprics, twenty-seven bishopthe French Canadian Missionary Society, and by the rics, four hundred convents, and innumerable parishes; magnificent cathedrals had risen, the most gorgeous of which, was perhaps that of Los Angelos. The Tesuits taught grammar and the liberal arts, and a theological seminary was connected with their collegeof San Ildefonso. Conquest had passed into missionary effort, and missions were the parent of civilisation. The monks and friars" useless, fellows in cowls, " taught conjointly the arts of sowing but in spite of all their good intentions, they have and reaping, planting trees, building houses, reading but succeeded in demoralising the nations to which and singing, and they were regarded with proportionate affection. When the priest came among his flock, he was welcomed with ringing of bells and music; a beneficent power, to which it is our interest, as well; civilisation, to the vices of the wild man, and to render | flowers were strewed in his path, and women held out as our duty, to render a cheerful obedience, and the degraded savage more wretched and degraded their children to him, and besought him to bless hearty support; but rather, as an odious tyranny, still. The sound of the white man's axe, is not more them. of proselytising went on nearly in the same manner of the Protestant missionary. How comes it, that in the East Indies, as far as the sway of the Spaniards and the Portuguese extended. Goa became a great focus of proselytism; year after year thousands were converted. As early as 1563, there were reckoned three hundred thousand new Christians in Goa, in the mountains of Cochin, and at Cape Comorin." After alluding to the obstacles which caste prejudices presented to the missionaries in India, the historian adds: "It was the natural tendency of Catholicism to overcome even such a world as this! is more favorable to longevity of race, than that of In China," the same author tells us, "a Catholic the former: the cause is not to be found in the Church was consecrated in 1611; by 1616, there were Churches in five provinces of the empire, and not a year passed in which thousands were not converted." In the XIX. century, Protestants think the Englishman; but it is in this, that the cause is to be found, that Canada was settled by Catholics— about, because, under the protection of the British about, because, under the protection of the British flag, and without any danger to themselves, two or the South Seas, the same causes are bringing about three of their missionaries have ventured to tread the ground, which, two hundred years ago, was reddened with the blood of the martyred Jesuits. In Japan, the children of Loyola were no less successful. What the children of the soil is left, to tell the tale of his though in one year, 121 testified their fidelity to Jesus by their blood, if, in that same year, 2236 were added to the fold of Christ? "Their proselytes alone remain of all those numerous tribes, who, fifty invoked the death of martyrs; they had formed a martyr society, the members of which encouraged each other to endure all sufferings." No wonder that the converts to Christianity were numbered by thousands, and hundreds of thousands. By the year 1579, they counted in Japan 300,000 Christians, 300 Churches, and 30 Jesuit houses. "How prodigious," exclaims Ranke, after the enumeration of these is too well known, for us to do more than to allude triumphs of Catholicity, " was this wide world range of activity! Forcing its way at once amid the Andes long enumeration of the results of Protestant mission- and the Alps, sending out its scouts and pioneers to ary enterprise, and Protestant colonisation, by recalling Scandinavia and to Thibet, and insimuating itself into to mind the recent despatch of Sir Harry Smith, from the favor of the governments in England and in China; yet everywhere on this immense theatre, fresh. Hottentots, "for years assembled in societies, and unbroken, and indefatigable." Prodigious indeed, villages, under excellent clergymen, should suddenly, for it was the Lord's doing, and is therefore marvelous in our eyes.

> We are not in the habit of speaking about ourselves, because we consider the subject to be a very uninteresting one; nor should we, at the present moresults of all their grand sounding schemes, for the conversion of the Gentiles: they are so accustomed ment, deviate from our established rule, had not a cotemporary fallen into the error of stating, that the Hall, and anniversary meetings; to read such glowing TRUE WITNESS was edited by a Catholic Clergy man. It is of little consequence to the Editor of the British Whig, who is, or who is not, Editor of the TRUE WITNESS; but of this we will assure our cotemporary, that this Journal is conducted solely by laymen, who are responsible for all its defects, both as to the matter, and the manner.

Since writing the above, we have seen the British Whig of the 26th inst., in which he reproaches the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS as "a renegade Scotchman, who having basely apostatized from the faith of his fathers, shows his zeal for his new creed, by the abuse he heaps upon the religion he has deserted." . Faithful to our principle, of endeavoring to avoid all allusion to ourselves, we have no intention to render "railing for railing," or of bandying personalities with our Protestant cotemporary; if he cannot write like a gentleman, that is no reason why we should write like the Editor of the British Whig. The charge of apostacy from the faith of our futhers, means only, that we have returned to the faith of our grandfuthers; and the editor of the British Whig would do well to bear in mind, that if our fathers of the XVI. century had not changed their religion, we, their descendants, would not have been obliged, in the XIX. century, to change ours. We are accused also of "heaping abuse upon the religion we have deserted." When our cotemporary shall have clearly defined the religion he accuses us of having deserted; we shall be the better able to plead to the charge. In the meantime, we will review the several counts, in the indictment.

The first, is an article that appeared in our last, under the head-Great Britain-giving an account of the delinquencies of the governor of a Protestant Poor House. This article was copied, and acknowledged, from a London Protestant paper. It was not honest, therefore, on the part of the British Whig, to attribute the authorship of it to the TRUE WITNESS.

The second, is a little article which appeared. respecting the triumphant return of Lord Arundel,"

for Limerick: the third, a notice of the rumored conversion of her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Kent; and the fourth, our remarks upon Orange Processions, in commemoration of the Battle of the Boyne. For the statements therein contained we are responsible; we reiterate, and defy our cotemporary to disprove, them.

We will now take our leave of this stupid topic, hoping that we may never again be compelled to allude to ourselves, or to our private affairs. Without a contest, we will yield the palm, to the Editor of the British Whig, as the great master in the realms of Billingsgate; in the use of angentlemanly language. we frankly admit our inability to cope with him. It is enough for us, to be his superior in argument, and in courtesy, and to know, that though our cotemporary can abuse us, he cannot refute us.

The Toronto Church has some very uncalled-for remarks, upon our use of the title of Bishop of Toronto, as applied to Mgr. de Charbonnell. We assure our cotemporary, that we do not intend to enter iato any discussion upon the rival claims of Dr. Strachan, and the above mentioned amiable Prelate, to the title in dispute. Such discussions never do good, and often lead to unchristian-like personalities; a mode of argument, as distasteful, we have no doubt. to the Protestant, as it would be to the Catholic, Bishop. We have no desire to say anything disrespectful of Dr. Strachan. He holds a government situation, in virtue of which, he is styled by the Protestants, their Bishop; in the same way, as in virtue of the appointment of the supreme ecclesiastical authority of Christendom, Mgr. de Charbonnell is Catholic Bishop of Toronto. The first claims from the Secretary of State for the Colonies; the other from the Successor of St. Peter. The office of the one, being so dissimilar to the office of the other, we see not why there should be any dispute about titles. No one can ever mistake a Protestant, for a Catholic, Bishop; would it not, therefore, be better for the-Church to imitate the amiable, and truly dignified example, set him by his Lordship the Anglican Bishop of Montreal, Dr. Fullford, who, although he hasnever had any dispute with Mgr. Bourget, as to who is the better entitled to call himself Bishop of the Diocese, is certainly not the less esteemed by persons of all denominations, whether Catholics or Protestants.

We publish below, the names of the subscribers from Pertli, and the adjoining townships, towards the funds of the Irish Catholic University.

We may add, that His Grace, the Archbishop of New York, has very earnestly recommended the faithful of his diocese, to respond to the appeal, now being made to them, in aid of the University. The following list assures us, that the Irish Catholics of Canada, will be as zealous in the good work, as their Catholic fellow-countrymen on the other side of the lines:---

£ s. d. Matiew Stanly, £ g. 0 2 0 2 The Very Rev. J. H. M'Donagh, John Doran, Esq., O John Moran, O David Nagle, sen.,. 2222222 0 O Hugh Grady, 0 0 O James Furlong, 0 0 O Mrs. Hudson, 0 0 O Thos. M Caffry, Esc., 0 Daniel Kerr, William O'Brien, Michael Stanley, Molloy & Brown, Mrs. Jane Fullon, 1 0 0 Thos. M Caffry, E 0 10 0 Patrick M Hugh, 10 Ol Patrick M Flugn,
10 Ol Nicolas Brown,
10 Ol Bernard Morgan,
10 Ol William M Donagh,
5 Ol Bridget Grady,
5 Ol Thomas Dovle,
5 Ol Michael Doherty,
10 Old McBachen 0 10 2.2 Stephen M'Elavy, 0 2 0 2 Peter Henratty, James Lenihan, 0. 2 Mr. Gilgore, Lewis Renney, Michael Devline, 0 John M'Eachen, 0 Robert Sheil, Patrick Doyle, Patrick Galvin, O Angus M'Kinnon, O Denis Manion, O John M Parlon, Michael Murphy, Phillip M'Gowan, Mrs. Grenier, Daniel Corigan, 0 James Doran, 0 John M'Kinnon, 0 Patrick Collins, John Foy, Tobias Stafford, o) Francis Brogs.

o) Patrick Leonard,

o) John Walsh,

o) James Wulsh,

o) James Nvonen, jun.,

o) James Byrne,

o) Patrick Dowdall,

o) Mrs. Would,

o) Michael Dowdall,

o) Mrs. Ward,

o) Edward Lee,

o) O Mrs. Foy,

o) Chimas Bowes,

o) Edward Kerr,

o) O Miss M'Cabe,

o) Denis Doyle,

o) Denis Doyle,

o) Denis Doyle,

o) Denis Doyle,

o) John M'Carliy,

ol Michael Ryan, 0 Francis Brogan, James Hughes, John Madden, James Sheridan. 2222222 Thomas Patterson, Denis Moan, John Murphy, Patrick Daly, Martin Doyle, Owen Stauley, Michael Hogan, James Murphy, John Moran, James Costelo, Patrick Crosson, Patrick Dooher, Francis White, James Manion, John Mitchel, Henry Keho, Richard Bennet, Esq., 0 Michael Ryan, 0 Edward Doherty, Patrick Brndy, Martin M'Cabe, William Gill, Sarah Dewit, 0 James Stafford, 0 Michael Foy, 0 Mrs. Keho, 9 Thomas Morrison, Bernand Byrne,
GAngus M'Lellan,
Mrs. Burns,
Patrick MGrade,
James Brogan,
Many Ward John Bowes, Mrs. Coulican, Mrs. Gill, John Gill, Michael Nagle, Rodolf Bachman, Rodolf Bachman, Robert Doyle, Edward Connolly, Mrs. French, Michael Toole, 6 Mary Ward, 6 Peter Keho, 2 6 Stephen Toner, . 2 6 Samuel Crawford, 6 John Hogan, 6 Lawrence Dowdall, 2 6 2 6 2 6 0 1 3. 0 1 3 0 9 5 James M'Kenzie, James Henratty, Cash, James Hanlon, Mary Dowdall,

We read in the Gazette, that, on Friday evening, the 22d inst., some of the residents in Griffintown, proceeded to the Haymarket, " and burned the Union Jack at the end of a long pole," in consequence of the Queen having sanctioned the Ecclesiastical Titles | their Father's power is weak and divided here; they

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Edward Island, has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS, for that locality.

It is positively asserted that the famous vocalist Editor, your obedient servant, Jenny Land, is about to favor the city of Montreal with a visit.

We learn from Le Journal de Quebec, that on Thursday, the 21st inst., the Fathers of the Council marched in procession from the Archiepiscopal Palace to the Cathedral, to attend a solemn Mass, previous to the second session of the Council. The French Canadians most graciously resigned their pews to the members of the congregation of St. Patrick's Church, by whom the entire Cathedral was densely thronged. The Right Rev. Dr. Mulloch, Bishop of New Foundland, preached (in English) a most eloquent sermon. The collection on the occasion, in aid of the hospital of the Sisters of Charity, amounted to £28; and that on Wednesday, for the same laudable purpose,

The third and last Session of the Council of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec, took place yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, a. m. There was a grand procession, composed of all the Bishops, and two or three hundred of the Clergy.

LATEST FROM CUBA.

We learn from the New York Commercial Advertiser, the capture and execution of fifty pirates, taken with arms in their hands. A few more instances of similar wholesome severity, will suffice, we should think, to discourage the marauding rascals, who have so long, and without justification of any kind, disturbed the peace of the island of Cuba, and promoted the spirit of rebellion. Great praise seems to be due to the Captain-general, for the energy and determination which he has evinced.

FINE ARTS, &c .- We have to thank Mr. Sadier, of Notre Dame Street, for a splendid Mezzotinto engraving of His Holiness Pius IX., a name so dear to every Catholic heart. This engraving is taken from a portrait of the Holy Father, by J. Ames, an American artist. The original will be raffled for, on or before the 1st May, 1853. Every purchaser of the print, becomes entitled to one chance for the great prize; but we think that the beauty of the engraving, and its low price, (one dollar,) are of themselves, sufficient inducements to purchase.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Dora is informed, that anonymous accusations will never be taken notice of at the True Witness We will notice the communication of a Liberal Catholic in our next.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Norton Creek, H. M'Gill, 6s 3d; St. Valentine, Rev. Mr. Morrison, 12s 6d; Aylmer, James Doyle, £3; Wellington, J. Scully, £1 5s; Charlotte Town, P. E. I., Rev. Mr. MIntyre, £1 5s; St. Andrews, Cornwall, Rev. G. A. Hay. £2 10s; Cornwall, A. Stuart M'Donald, £1 5s; St. Henry, Mascouche, Rev. Mr. La France, 12s 6d; Bytown, E. Burke, £1 10s; Kingston, J. G. Harper, £1 5s; Quebec, M. Enright, £5; Plantagenet, J. Paxton, 6s 3d; Prescott, M. Tracy, 12s 6d; Granby, M. Gannon, 12s 6d.

To the Editor of the True Witness and Catholic Chronicle. SIR,—There is a paper published in this District, styled the Constitutional, which delights in flinging its feeble darts at the Catholic Church, in common with some other filthy Protestant conservative prints of the Province. Ever since the introduction of Lord John's bill in England, the dirty-faced man of the would-be Constitutional, has made a point of raking and scraping up, from all the leading journals of Orangeism in the Province, every article calculated to injure Catholicity. I make these, and the following remarks, in order that the Catholics of Glengarry, and other places, may see the necessity of withdrawing their support, (that is the few who do subscribe) from the filthy rag—the public robber, who would fain make us believe that he is the friend of liberty, and the guardian of the people's rightsbut Russel-like, would take our money, support, and patronage, under a deceitful cloak, and the next moment consign us to slavery-stamp us as infamous ignorant wretches, and votaries of superstition, &c. I call on all true Catholics to think on the course pursued by our Protestant adversaries, in the English Houses of Lords and Commons, and immediately after say, are they to support the Cornwall Constitutional, and its kindred spurious prints, whether religious or political? By countenancing such papers the Catholic is guilty of sanctioning and furthering the principles of the Parliamentary Bible, and religion of James I., not forgetting glorious Queen Bess, that pure virgin—holy Henry's daughter—who said— "Thus, and thus shalt thou do to be saved, we are the highest spiritual authority on earth," because a majority of the votes in parliament say so. "I," says James the immaculate, "give you this Bible, cut and carved; believe what I have done, and you shall have eternal life: do not ask me where I got the word, for I and my parliament are a strong and jealous one."

I say, Mr. Editor, if we have money to pay for papers, let it be spenf, and given to those who will expose the arts of the cloven-footed villains, who are endeavoring to crush our Catholic brethren of Ireland and Britain; yes, Mr. Editor, and would attempt it in Canada also, if they durst; but thanks be to God, are incessantly fighting amongst themselves, daily splitting-finding shorter and easier ways to heaven, (or I The Rev. Mr. M'Intyre, Charlotte Town, Prince | fear to perdition ;) they have sown the wind, and now they may expect to reap the whirlwind.

I say again, fellow-Catholics, shun the snake in the grass, for there is danger of being stung. I am, Mr.

A GLENGARRY CATHOLIC. Alexandria, 14th August, 1851.

To the Editor of the True Witness and Catholic Chroniele. DEAR SIR,—In looking over the last number of the Dublin Tablet, which has reached us, (of the 9th August,) I observed an article headed "COOTEHILL Union—Shameful Persecution of Catholics," being a correspondence copied from the Dundalk Democrat, in which the writer does "a tale unfold," that is enough to chill our very hearts. It seems, that the thrice miserable inmates of the poor houses in dear, unhappy Ireland, are deprived of that one blessing which could alone have made life endurable, that is to say-liberty of conscience—the free exercise of their religious convictions. Take these instances as given in the letter above mentioned:—

A young girl, named Mary Waugh, fifteen years of age, having been left an orphan, and entirely destitute, was received into the Cootehill poor-house. Her mother had been a Catholic, and had brought her up as one, so that when Confirmation was about to be administered to the Catholic children, she prepared for receiving that sacrament, and as she would not be allowed to remain in the house and be confirmed a Catholic, she left it for that purpose, of course receiving her discharge. Confirmation once over, she applied for a ticket of re-admission, and was refused, unless she suffered herself to be registered a Protestant. This she would not do, but continued her applications to the different officers of the institution, meeting always the same answer. At last she netitioned the Poor Law Commissioners, praying them to have her admitted without sacrificing her Faith.

The other case is that of a boy, named Grey, in the same poor-house, who had been registered a Presbyterian, yet preferred attending the Catholic instructions, and assisting at Catholic worship. At a full meeting of the guardians, this lad was brought up, charged with this heinous offence, and being asked by Mr. T. L. Clements, the Chairman, why lie had gone to mass, he replied that he liked better to hear the Priest, than the Minister. He was told that if he went there again he should be whipped, and his answer was-" Even if I am to be whipped for it, I will go to mass." Whereupon, one of the gentlemen present, a Mr. F. Breely, observed that the punishment was too severe for the offence, but begged to suggest that the boy should be chained, during the time of the Catholic service. The motion was put and carried unanimously.—I am, Sir,

Your's truly,

AN IRISH CATHOLIC. Montreal, August 28, 1851.

THE CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.

(From the Toronto Mirror.)

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at a preliminay meeting of Catholic citizens held in the Schoolhouse, Stanley Street, on Monday, the 4th instant, a General Meeting of the Catholics of Toronto, was held in the same place on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of submitting to their decision the propriety of establishing a Catholic Institute in this City, with a view to its speedy extension, by means of Branch Institutes, through the whole of the Upper Province. From three to four hundred of the most intelligent and respectable of our Catholic population were present, and the business of the evening was conducted in a most orderly manner-a thorough unanimity having prevailed throughout.

At about a quarter to eight o'clock, the meeting was opened by C. Robertson, Esq., who had been called by acclamation to the Chair; Mr. M. S. McCoy being chosen Secretary. The Chairman explained in a few words the objects of the meeting, and then submitted the resolutions adopted at the preliminary meeting above referred to, which were unanimously

Dr. Hayes then came forward to propose the first resolution as follows:-

Resolved,-That concurring fully in the resolutions passed at the Preparatory Meeting, we are of opinion that the advance-ment of our social and political position, the efficient discharge of our duties as citizens, the attainment and protection of our duties as citizens, the attainment and protection of our dearest rights,—nay, even the safety of our civil and religious liberties, and our full participation in the ample educational endowments of the Province, imperatively call for the proposed Association, and that it be forthwith constituted, under the name of the Catholic Justitute of Canada West.

The Doctor proceeded to show the wholesome results of Institutes of this nature in England. Prior to their to establishment there, not a single-print could be found to espouse the Catholic cause, but what a happy change since then! We occupy to-day in this country a position similar to that which the Catholics of England occupied before the organization of Catholic Institutes-numerically strong, but wanting, social and political influence in proportion to our numbers. We are nearly the largest denomination of christians in this country, and yet we possess less political power than religious bodies much inferior to us. In such a state of things, the advantages of such an Institute as that in contemplation must be apparent to every one. We live under a free government, he continued to observe, and in order to take advantage of the privileges which we thus enjoy, it is necessary that we prepare ourselves for them by a proper cultivation of the intellect and a more general diffusion of useful knowledge amongst us. The formation of such an association as the present cannot but result in the so-cial and domestic improvement of our people, as well as in the increased importance of their political influence. We enjoy in Canada, as fully as can be safely entrusted to men, the right of self government. This right brings with it a corresponding degree of responsibility on the part of those who exercise it. In order to avoid becoming the tools of oppressors on the one: hand and falling into red-republicanism on the other, it is essential that we study those rights and privileges which our free political institutions confer, with a view to their proper exercise at the hustings and elsewhere.

After pointing out in very forcible and convincing language the utility—nay, the absolute necessity—of an effort on the part of the Catholic body to keep pace with the age in literary and scientific acquirements, the Dr. proposed the first resolution as above given, which was seconded by C. Donlevy, Esq., and carried unanimously.

It was next moved by Mr. D. K. Feehan, seconded by Mr. P. J. O'Neil; and

Resolved,—That as the advantages of a free Constitution can only be enjoyed by communities, as by individuals, in proportion to the education and intelligence they possess, one of the leading objects of the Institute shall be the procuring of talented and enlightened lecturers to deliver courses of popular lectures on social and political economy, and the application of the sciences to the common purposes of life. The establishment of libraries and reading rooms—the distribution from time to time of useful and instructive pamphlets, either written for the occasion or selected from any of the valuable publications of the day.

The third resolution was moved by Mr. J. Hallinan, Barrister, who made some very appropriate remarks touching its contents, seconded by Mr. Clement Kaneand unanimously adopted. It is as follows:-

Resolved,—That it shall also be one of the objects of the Catholic Institute, through its Committee, to watch the political movements of the day and promote by every means in its control of the day and promote by every means in its control of the day and promote by every means in its control of the day and such unity of power such as perfection or organization and such unity of action on the part of Catholies throughout this Western section of the Province as will insure to them their proper weight at the hustings in elections of every description, and thereby precure a fair representation of their views and wishes in all the elective bodies of the country...

In proof of the little importance attached to the Roman Catholic body throughout Canada West, Mr. M. P. Hays remarked, that though it was confidently asserted by the Examiner and other journals that a union of Reformers had been effected, no Catholic had been consulted as to the terms of agreement though the Catholics had always proved the staunch supporters of Reform principles. He supposed that these leading Reformers thought they had only to give the "Paddies" a little fun in the shape of a row, and they would vote whatever way they liked. They may, perhaps, find themselves mistaken, unless they give us a fair explanation of their movements. If we agree to . support any party it must be on certain well under-

stood conditions, and them only.

Mr. F. O'Connell moved, seconded by Mr. R. O'Brien, and it was

Resolved,-That the Catholic Institute be now established by the enrollment of the name of such persons as are desirous of becoming members in a book provided for that purpose. That the annual subscription to be paid by each member, be fixed at

According to the foregoing resolution a large number of names was enrolled, but owing to the hurry and confusion consequent on such a proceeding, several had not their names taken down who were anxious to become members of the Institute. We understand that lists are open at the Stores of Messrs. Hays and Robertson, where the names of parties desirous of becoming members of the Institute will be received and added to the list of its members.

Mr. Wm. Halley moved, seconded by Mr. P. F: Kavanagh, and it was

Resolved,-That a President, Vice-President Secretary and Treasurer-to serve for one year-be forwith elected by the meeting now present; the election to be made by ballot.

To carry out the resolution, the election was immediately proceeded with, and resulted in the appoint-

ment of the following gentlemen:— C. Robertson, Esq., President; C. Donlevy, Esq., Vice-President; M. S. M'Coy, Esq., Secretary; M. P. Hays, Esq., Treasurer. Committee of Management,—Denis Heffernan, Francis O'Connell, Angus McDennell, Peter J. O'Neil, P. F. Kavanagh, Francis Sullivan, Bernard Cosgrove, Robert O'Brien, J. Hallinan, John Shea, D. K. Feehan, W. J. McDonnell, Clement Kane, Patrick Doyle, William Halley.

The Chairman having been moved from the Chair and Mr. R. O'Brien called thereto, the thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Robertson for the able and impartial manner in which he presided over the pro-

We understand that a meeting of the Committee akes place on next Monday evening, in the School House, to commence at half-past seven. This will afford an opportunity to those who may not have previously given in their names, to join the Institute. wish it every success, and we have every confidence. that it will succeed.

Fine. - On Tuesday morning, at 4 o'clock, a fire. broke out in the back premises of a person named Anderson, situated in a court or yard off St. George's, near Craig Street. The houses adjoining, being constructed of wood, were soon in a blaze, and in a short time six or seven houses had caught fire. The wind . was quiet at the time, and the firemen, with their ເຊຍນວໄ ed the progress of the fire. The large building opposite where the fire occurred, known as the "Old Circus,"-which is now full of valuable merchandize, -was on fire several times, and flakes were, we are informed, carried into a house at a considerable distance, through a window which had been left open, and set fire to the place; fortunately, it was noticed

by some of the bystanders, and extinguished.—Herala. ACCIDENT. - On Friday morning, the Coroners of the district were called upon to proceed to Rouville, to hold an inquest on the body of a man, Michael Ryan, well known to the police of the city as a vagrant.
It seems that the engineer of the St. Lawrence &: Atlantic Railway, when on the way to St. Hyacinthe, with a heavy train and the sun shining bright in his face, observed something in the track, which he took. for a dog. Coming up to it he sounded the first whistle, and soon after saw it move, and discovered it was a man. He instantly sounded again, to put on the brakes, and reversed his engine with full head of steam. but the cars had too much impetus to stop, before the plough in front caught the man, and throwing him off the track, broke his leg and caused concussion of the brain, which killed him instantly. A whisky bottle was found by his side .- Transcript.

The Governor General sent down a message announcing the prorogation of the House for Saturday .-

REMOVAL OF THE COVERNMENT.-Letters say that it is understood the Government people will move down to Quebec immediately after the prorogation. His Excellency the Governor General and Countess have lately proceeded to Niagara, we presume to take a farewell view of that grand and sublime scene—the Falls: Quebec Mercury.

FATAL AFFRAY.—Catherine Gillen and Saletta M'-Laughlin, two women residing at No. 25, Batavia street, had an altercation last evening, in which Gillen was knocked on the head with a coffee pot by Mi-Laughlin. About four o'clock this morning the wounded woman died. Mrs. M'Laughlin is under arrest.—Quebec Chronicle.

Birth

At St. Hermas, on the 12th instant, the wife of J. J. Roney, Esq., Provincial Surveyor, of a son.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, AUGUST 4. The National contradicts the report that the Montagnards had met for the purpose of selecting a Republican candidate for the presidency of the Republic. It urges upon the Republicans the necessity of great circumspection in the choice of a candidate, and hints at the propriety of a preliminary ballot, in order that the selection may

be satisfactory to the majority.

I learn to-day, from a source on which I can rely that the principal men of the Mountain had another meeting yesterday, for the purpose of coming to an understanding as to a candidate for the presidency of the Republic. No decision was come to, as there is to be another conference with the personal friends of General Cavaignae, and then with the principal Socialist committees; after which it is proposed to have a general meeting, and to put different candidates to the vote, it being previously stipulated that the minority shall respect the decision of the majority, and support the candidate on whom the choice shall have fallen. There is not at present the slightest prospect of General Cavaignac having the support of the Mountain .- Correspondent of the Globe.

ROME.

A letter from Rome of the 24th ult., announces that the Governor of Lugo has been arrested on the singular charge of being an accomplice of the brigands who infest the country, notwithstanding the great zeal he displayed a few months ago against the band of Il Passatore; a zeat which the government was on the point of rewarding with a medal of merit, when these strange accusations were brought against

GERMANY.

A letter from Vienna states that Lord Palmerston has addressed a note to the Austrian government representing that there can be no objection to the release of Kossuth and his companions by the Turkish government, as they consent to go to America. The subject causes frequent exchange of communications between Vienna and Constantinople.

The Hessian government has declared itself strong enough to take the reins into its own hands again, and the Diet has ordered the executive troops out of

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA. JULY 30 .- Count Rechberg, the newly appointed ambassador to the Porte, is still here, and it is not probable that he will leave for Constantinople until something has been settled relative to the exiles of Kiutayeh. The Sultan, either because he is tired of such an onerous charge, or because the representations of Sir Stratford Canning have become more urgent, has communicated to this government his intention to liberate the political exiles of Kiutaych (I believe there are but six) on the first of September, 1851. This has led to a violent remonstrance on the part of Austria, and I am much inclined to believe that the Porte will hesitate to take a step which could not fail to give the greatest umbrage as well to Russia as this country.

A circumstance occurred a short time since which, if I am not misinformed, has led to a very warm correspondence between the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the representative of the United States at this court. A young American, of very respectable connexions, who was about to take orders was imprudent enough to accept a letter of introduction from some political refugee abroad to a friend in Pesth. However, on his arrival in that city, the traveller resolved not to present the letter, and after passing a day or two in the Hungarian capital, he pursued his journey into the interior. When at Grosswarden he entered a coffee-house, and there must have discussed events, either past or present, somewhat too freely, for he was suddenly seized, searched, and the letter being found, thrown into a most miserable prison, where he remained 30 days, and probably would still remain if the matter had not been

warmly taken up by his legation.

VIENNA, AUGUST 3.—The Wiener Zeitung states that the emperor had granted a full pardon to two individuals who were implicated in the Hungarian insurrection, and had been sentenced to several years' imprisonment. It is expected that the emperor's journey to Gallicia is postponed, partly on account of the new loan, and partly on account of some Hungarian affairs of much importance, which are under consideration by the ministry. The emperor presides almost daily at the privy council .- Amsterdam Courant, August 5.

THE PROTESTANT ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN ON THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.

The Protestant Archbishop of Dublin held his annual visitation on Tuesday, at St. Patrick's Cathedral. According to the established custom he addressed his assembled clergy on the topics which seemed most likely to occupy their attention, and on which his Grace's opinions were most likely to be looked for by those under his episcopal jurisdiction. The principal topics chosen for the occasion were the "Papal Aggression," the "Ecclesiastical Titles Bill," and the "Jewish Disabilities." Considering that the Archbishop of Dublin is not only a Bishop of the Established Church, but also a Peer of Parliament, it might have been easily anticipated that topics which have occupied churchmen and parliament men. almost to the exclusion of all others, during the past six months, would have been brought under the notice of the Dublin clergy, now that the parliament has settled all to its satisfaction.

But though these topics were expected to be dis-

could hardly have expected that an Archbishop, and one of the "English interest" too, would have so plainly asserted, and so lucidly demonstrated, that the Papal aggression" was no "aggression" at allthat, to use the words of the address, " the only novelly is, as you are aware, the substitution in England of regular Roman Catholic Bishops for Vicars Apostolical exercising all the cpiscopal functions, but acting as the Pope's deputies, and removeable at his pleasure." The Archbishop is a man of common sense. He can see no novelty, no innovation, no aggression in all this; the "only novelty" he could see is the voluntary abandonment of personal control and authority by the Pope. His Grace, though no favorer of the claims of "the Church of Rome," is a hard-headed man, and does not allow his judgment to be warped by passion in such matters. In the act he fails to see any "novelty," and in the manner in which it was done, and in the language whereby it was announced, he can see nothing that was not reasonably to be expected from one claiming to be the head of the Christian Church, and "Christ's vicegerant on earth." He is rather surprised too, that other men could expect to find the Pope adopting feeble and hesitating language, which would practically deny the consciousness of his own exalted position. We could not expect that Dr. Whately would put these views in a form and language palatable to Catholic minds, and in conformity to Catholic sentiments. He has his own opinions and his own prejudices, and cannot be expected to give expression to a great truth without, in some degree, clothing it with a covering of his peculiar views. The fact, however, that a Protestant Archbishop, no matter in how anti-Catholic a tone, has given utterance in his visitatorial address to these two important admissions, is too notable a fact to be passed by in silence, or to allow of the substance of the admissions to be lost sight of in a querulous discussion, as to the tone in which they were made. Against Lord John Russell and his ferocious majorities we place the calm, deliberate conclusions of this eminent Protestant divine, as to the two facts:-

First—That there was no real aggression.

Second—That there was no language used by the Pope on the appointment of the English Bishops, save such as must have been used by any person holding the ecclesiastical position held by the Pope of

The Archbishop's opinions as to the Penal Bill are equally distinct, and hardly less important. He thinks it was uncalled for, and calculated to do much social mischief, and, therefore, abstained from voting for it. His Grace's present hope is, that it may "remain a dead letter;" but even in this case he dreads that "animosity and discontent" will be the living fruits of the mischievous course pursued by the fanatics .-

THE LATE DR. LINGARD.

The following biographical notice of the late Dr. Lingard, which appeared in a letter in the Times, may prove interesting to some of our readers :—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,-Several esteemed friends of the late Rev. Dr. Lingard, including an eminently gifted personage, having expressed a desire that I should write some statement respecting him that may serve to preven erroneous narratives from being circulated, I comply, though with considerable diffidence, with their request and select The Times as the most widely circulated paper, and therefore best medium for fulfilling that object. Though I am aware there are many estimable persons whose acquaintance with that learned and amicable man has been of more than double the duration of mine, yet the friendly intimacy it has been my privilege to enjoy for the last 17 years, will enable me to narrate some of those incidents in Dr. Lingard's life which he has at various times communicated to

The public prints have stated, I believe correctly that Dr. Lingard was born on the 5th of February, 1769, in the city of Winchester, where the name of Lingard is of very old standing, for I distinctly recollect the Doctor showing me the name in the Winchester. ter Book, among the possessors of a house and land in the city at the time of the Doomsday survey. It has also been correctly stated that Dr. Lingard prosecuted his early studies at Douay, but perhaps it is not so renerally known how narrow was the escape from a udden termination of his career on the outbreak of the French revolution. I have heard him narrate it near-

ly in the following manner:— "When we were about leaving Douay, I resolved to visit Paris, for I then thought I might probably never have another opportunity, and, though it was rather a hazardous experiment, I went. All went on well and safely till the last day of my stay, when a miscreant of a bonnet rouge, who, by some inscrutable mystery, saw 'Ecclesiastical student' written on my face, suddenly shouted 'Calotin!' This was from the catoite or coif-the black skull-cap, so commonly worn by the continental clergy. I quickened my pace; but the cry continued, and at last was accompanied by the agreeable refrain 'à la lanterne!' Calolin; à la lanterne!' I darted up a narrow passage, followed by the mob, which was now headed by a stout dame de Halle. In the passage were some posts, which I got through, or over, I cannot tell you which. I reached the end of the passage; and, on turning the corner, I caught a view of my pursuers and their she-captain, and saw that madame, being, fortunately for me, possessed of more arder than circumspection, had stuck fast between the posts, and that the citoyens, her companions, could not advance until the impediment was removed, nor very easily retreat, from being so closely packed. So I got clear off, leaving them all the Bishop of Tuam returns to hold the Confirmation. Their Faith and trampled on the dictates of their concentration their hands, as they heard the Priests were coming up the road. I do the powerful auxiliary at their command to produce the posts, and that the citoyens, her children brought out their Testaments in their hands, science. I further state that landlord coercion was another powerful auxiliary at their concentration. You can see whether such the Bishop of Tuam returns to hold the Confirmation. really in what may be called a 'fix.' "

Dr. Lingard revisited France when Bonaparte was First Consul. In that journey he was accompanied by Mr. Mawman, the original publisher of his history. The Consul was very civil, and ordered that Dr. Lingard should have access to the documents he wanted.

A statement has appeared to the effect that Dr. Lingard was once offered a cardinal's hat, which has been elsewhere contradicted. I have heard him give I did not meet or see this Rev. Mr. D'Arcy in any ment will, in all probability, be prorogued before the

English Collège (Rome), and told me it was the their narration. "That the Priests wanted the people Pope's wish that I should be a cardinal. Now, this to kneel and ask the Archbishop's blessing" is evident was not at all in my way, so I said I could not accept to be an invention to any man who has an acquaintit, as it was my intention to return to England, and go ance with Catholic usage and feeling. For the Roman on with my history.. He said that probably his Holiness might overcome that resolution, and that I was to themselves, and ask and receive the benediction of go to the Vatican the following day. I did so, and, after going through many large apartinents, was after going through many large apartments, was shown into a smaller one, where, seated in such a position with respect to the door, that I did not perceive him on first entering, was his Holiness Lee XII. account for their souls. This pious practice is coeval with the Church, and as Catholic as her existence in walking into the middle of the room, and then sud-dealy turning round and perceiving him, and immediately broached the subject. He said he wished me to become Cardinal Protector of the English missions. I told him I could not undertake anything of the sort, that I possessed none of the qualifications necessary for such an office, and that it would quite put a stop to the progress of my history. His Holiness replied that I must live in Rome, that whatever could only be got in England might possibly be procured, perhaps without much difficulty, and that whatever influence he possessed in other countries should be at my service in procuring MSS., &c., for my purpose. I then said did not possess the means that were, in my opinion, necessary properly to maintain that dignity, to which he replied that that objection could be easily obviated. Still I remained obstinate, but even at our parting interview he returned to the subject, and said I should be a cardinal in petto. This I did not care about, so long as it was to remain there (i.e., a secret in the Pope's breast)."

I may here be allowed to remark, that had Dr. Lingard desired any ecclesiastical dignity, he might easily have been gratified; but a life of "illustrious sonant to his taste and disposition, and he never at any time would consent to meddle in ecclesiastical government. His opinion may have been occasionally asked, and when given could not fail to be received with respect, but it was well known and understood that he did not wish to be consulted on these subjects, nor that his general occupations should receive any

interruption.

In his personal character and demeanor he was most gentle, kind, and obliging, and in the quiet village and neighborhood to which he had retired, he was a universal favorite, totally independent of his literary reputation. Such a thing as a religious feud was never heard of during the whole 40 years he lived at Hornby. With the late incumbent of the church (whom he survived only a few years) he lived in the continual interchange of all the kind offices of friendship and good neighborhood, and when that respected clergyman was dying he bequeathed his guinea-fowls and domestic pets to his Catholic friend and neighbor, because "he knew Dr. Lingard would take care of them," and this long-continued and intimate friendship subsisted without a shadow of suspicion in the a fortnight at least before the time, and strong induceminds of others of any difference entertained by them as to the spiritual doctrines they respectively heid .-Among other indications of a kind and gentle heart, may be mentioned Dr. Lingard's great humanity to the brute creation. In conversation and general manner he was always lively, cheerful, and facetious, with a continual flow of good spirits and vivacity.

I do not know whether it is worth while to notice a statement or rumor, "that he was as much afraid to go to bed as he described Queen Elizabeth to be."-Since my acquaintance with him I have been nearly every year his guest at one time or another, and he never certainly gave any encouragement to sitting up later than half-past 10 or 11 at the most. During the last nine or ten weeks of his protracted life he became restless, as is not uncommon with old people, or those suffering from debility from any cause, to which in his case must be added the increase of a painful and distressing malady which had for several years past more or less afflicted him. But, beyond the occasional restlessness of fever and then only of late, I am not aware that there was anything at all remarkable in this particular. When the infirmities of old age cropt on he frequently had short naps during the day, and as a natural consequence did not sleep so well at derful how free they are in communicating their night; but assuredly his medical attendant and intimate friends have seen nothing that could call for a remark on so trifling a subject.

M. F. LOMAX.

Preston, Friday, July 25.

PROSELYTISM IN CONNEMARA—FALSE-HOODS OF THE SOUL-BUYERS.

The Times, with its usual liberality, refused insertion to the following letter:-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Ballinakill, Clifden, Co. Galway, July 18, 1851. Sir--Your journal of the 11th instant contains extracts of a letter published by the Rev. Hyacinth D'Arcy, of Clifden, in the Christian Examiner, and as I am in a position to prove to you and your readers that all the their own innate power of perception. If he is to be statements contained in those extracts are a tissue of misrepresentations, I expect as a matter of justice you will be kind enough to insert my reply. When the abettors of the unchristian traffic in souls, which is flow into Connemara, that he would be a very harmbriskly carried on among the starving victims of famine less animal in his intercourse with the people. Havand landlord oppression by the Rev. gentleman and his associates, have contrived to enlist on their behalf the powerful advocacy of the Times, it becomes more necessary to afford you an opportunity of judging of the means adopted by those gentlemen for the accomplishment of their ends.

The first extract runs as follows;-"On Saturday, the 14th, Dr. M'Hale and his Priests met several people returning from market on Ballycouree-road. and the Priests wanted them to kneel and ask the Archbishop's blessing, but they said that belonged to God. They then told some of them to go to the Archbishop and ask pardon, and said that he was ready to ries to any starving Catholics, unless they abjured forgive them, but they steadily refused. Some of the their Faith and trampled on the dictates of their con-Their firmness is very encouraging, and some of the any people—I have the honor to remain your obedient most bigoted Romanists in time past are now expressing a wish to have their children taught."

I had the honor, in company with a large body of Clergymen, to accompany his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam on the evening to which allusion is made in the above extract, and beg leave most respectfully to submit the facts of the case to your consideration. As cussed, the crowds whom, we are told, thronged the the following account of the manner in which the cathedral aisles to hear the Archiepiscopal address, dignity was offered to him by Pope Lee XII.:—

that walk, in charity I allow it may be possible that Ireland are out of the printer's hands. It is always.

"Cardinal Litta called on me one morning at the the Missionary stall may have imposed on him in Catholics freely and of their own accord prostrate their Bishops, believing that they are the successors of the Apostles, "the dispensers of the mysteries of every part of the world...

The Rev. H. D'Arcy says "the children brought out their Testaments, &c." As an eye-witness I positively affirm that I did not meet or see during that walk on that evening either man, woman, or child having a Testament, or any other thing in the shape of a book, coming to meet the Priests. The Clergy met a few of those straying sheep, and as remorse seemed to have devoured their very souls, and prevariention was indelibly written in their countenances, few will deny but that it was the duty of a Bishop and a Priest to endeavor to bring them back to the "One True Fold of Christ, and reconcile them with their indulgent Mother, the One Holy and Roman Catholic Church.

The Rev. H. D'Arcy states "that the firmness of the Jumpers is very encouraging, and that he will have a goodly band of them when the Bishop comes to hold the Confirmation." The consummate hypocrisy of this goodly band could be tested by making the following easy and simple experiment. If any two or three gentlemen would take the trouble to come over and see those stirabout schools, and have a few pounds at their disposal for distribution, and give notice that they would on a certain day open a shop, and begin obscurity," as it has been well termed, was more con- to buy at a higher price, and that they would add another ounce to the platter of stirabout, they would find that the highest bidder would be their man. If Garibaldi, Mazzini, nay, even if Mahomed came, and gave this goodly band more money and meal than the Rev. H. D'Arcy, I am certain they would follow those gentlemen, and leave Mr. D'Arcy alone in his glory.

The second paragraph-" On Monday, 16th, the Bishop told them of his intention to hold a Confirmation, and they all thanked him. Between seventy and eighty of that school expressed a desire to be confirmed, and as he was leaving, they all followed him out, and cheered after him until he was out of hearing. They are in a wretched way for a school-room. The visit took them all by surprise, as they did not expect it."

You need not wonder at the rejoicing of the Jumpers in those days of famine when they hear the glad tidings that a Protestant Bishop is among them to hold a confirmation—that is, to distribute temporal treasures. money, meal, meat, soup, clothes, instead of the gifts or fruits of the Holy Ghost. Whenever Dr. Plunket or Mr. Dallas is about to visit this locality, an announcement to that effect is circulated through the district for ments are held out by the staff to the starving poor to come in great numbers, and that any person attending service on those days will be amply paid and rewarded. Fridays are selected, and plenty of flesh meat supplied to this "goodly band." They are days of jubilation and feasting. Is it not ludicrous to see the same persons confirmed over and over every year?—and is it not scandalous to witness a man pretending to be a Christian Bishop administering Confirmation (if he believes it to be a religious ceremony) to persons living in the horrid state of public concubinage? The Rev. H. D'Arcy says "they are in a bad way for a school-room." Here is a noble ellor to get the cash -a grand thrust at the purses of the deluded supporters of this worse than Pagan traffic.

Third paragraph—"I do trust Popery is coming to an end here. I heard to-day of their intention of closing one of their chapels, and lessening the number of Priests; but I do not like to say much about it until I inquire further and satisfy myself it is a real fact. May God grant it. Some of the people are a little close yet from M'Hale's visit; but notwithstanding his direction to them not to speak to the Jumpers, and to cross themselves when they meet them, it is won-

I need not inform you that it solely and entirely belongs to the Archbishop either to close a chapel or lessen the number of Priests should any such emergency axise in the diocese. And I beg to say that no such intention was ever formed, much less expressed, by his Grace of Tuam, privately or publicly, either in his Pastoral address to his Clergy, or during conversation, regarding the Deanery of Connemara, and for the proof of this truth I need only tell you and the public that no chapel was closed, and no reduction made in the number of Priests in Connemara. Yet, strange to be told, it appears that this new-fangled Rev. gentleman must have received at his ordination, a few days ago the extraordinary gift of intuition, which enables him to see into other persons hearts, and discover secrets which are entirely unknown to believed, Popery is at an end here; but I am of opinion that Popery has not much to fear from such a source, and beg to state if the English gold ceased to ing already lost his estate, which gave him great influence among his former vassals, if he had no money to bribe and buy, then would he float on the surface of society as a worthless thing beneath the notice of the community.

In closing this letter, already too long, I take leave to inform you and the extensive circle of your readers that I hold in my possession the sworn affidavit before a justice of peace to the fact that £20 was offered as a bribe to make a convert, and that as much as one farthing or a morsel of food was not given during the last five years of fumine by those " Christian Missionaand faithful servant,

WILLIAM FLANNELLY, P. P.

IRISH POOR HOUSES.

. TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,-By some skilful manœuvring I fear parlia-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

worthy of observation, that the inquiry undertaken by Drs. Hill and Hughes, the medical inspectors appointed by Lord Clarendon for the purpose, has only lately commenced; they this week began their labors at Kilrush. The result of their inquiry, I presume, will not be laid before the House of Commons this session.

There were, as I have already stated in your columns, 1,800 deaths in the first four months of this year in Ennistymon and Kilrush Unions alone. In the latter Union, the prosperity of which was described by Mr. Vandeleur in your colmns, there have been one thousand and thirly-nine deaths between the 1st of January and the 31st of May, 1851. Can anything be more discreditable to our country than the fact that, because the Irish members have acted obnoxiously, or the Government so weak they dure not offend certain parties in Ireland, no serious parliamentary notice is to be taken of this disgraceful condition of a part of Her Majesty's dominions not 24 hours' journey from Buckingham Palace?

I know the Irish Secretary professes to be very anxious to meet the question, that he may show all these inaccuracies of my public statements. Why, Sir, throw me overboard altogether; what does the census and the well known undisputed mortality of the unions say, on evidence none can dispute? I admit that peasant life may be at a discount when the parliamentary market is so agitated by papal bulls and Jews; still I think common decency required that facts so awful should have produced something more serious in the way of notice than the sending two highly respectable medical men on a tour of inquiry, to obtain evidence from the very parties who did the deeds which mainly caused this destruction of life. I have done my best that, at Kilrush at least, the commissioners shall know from whom to inquire, and what could be proved; but I know very well that the chief actors in this cruel drama are in a position to intimidate every witness, to remove some, and, if they choose, to altogether seal the mouths of many; still I don't despair but some truth must come out; but I cannot call this an inquiry at all in this character satisfactory, when compared with the gravamen of the charges made against the boards.

Hately, in your columns, called the attention of the authorities to the way in which the gnardians jeb in contracts; that their eyes might be fully opened I had informations laid against one of these worthies at Kilrush; it was proved on oath, before Mr. Lucas, that he had taken a contract to supply 160 quarts of it impossible to proceed with his lecture; the profesmilk daily, in the name of a man who had not one cow, who has I had, am since told, two sons paupers in the Workhouse for two years. The sham contractor was produced, other witnesses sworn, and the case most clearly proved; one of the active guardians not only thus, by fraud, obtained this contract, but used to receive the checks and endorse them in the name of the poor creature who was said to be the real contractor. S. G. OSBORNE.

SCENE IN THE GODLESS COLLEGES. (From the Rambler.)

The dramatis person a are—the rector, Charles Softly, Esq., M. A. (professor of ethnology and physical geography); the professor of Greek (a member of the Established Church); the professor of moral philosophy (an Atheist); the professor of botany (a Quaker); the professor of chemistry (a Swedenborgian); the professor of history (a Presbyterian); and the following students, who may be taken as representing a general class in one of her Mujesty's provincial colleges in Ircland, or in any institution founded on simidist; George Bolder, a Sceptic; Peter Dodson, an Atheist; Cornelius Burke, a high-church Anglican; and Jeremy Turbutt, a Sociaian. Such was the composition of the group which assembled to hear the first lecture of the new professor of ethnology, who, as his name is intended to imply, was a most amiable and conciliating gentleman, who never willingly offended the feelings of any person, and entered upon his professorship with the determination never, if possible, to atter a word which could hurt the religious convictions or prejudices of any of his hearers. Having, accordingly, opened his first lecture with extreme caution, modifying every definition, so as to keep as much as possible out of the way of disputed theological or metaphysical points, begging pardon even for the use of the term "creation," as it implied the existence of a Creator, he takes occasion to request his audience, that if at any time he should unfortunately use terms to which they conscientiously object, they would be good enough to signify the same, and demand any explanations they might require, "so that the studies might proceed with perfect harmony, and that they might show to a bigoted world that it was possible for enlightened men of all creeds to act together in the glorious work of the education of the mind." The result may be anticipated, but it is exhibited in a clever and interesting manner by the writer in the Rambler, to which, as our space will not permit us to make sufficient extracts, we must refer the reader. The word "mind," which the professor had just uttered, presented the first difficulty. Bolder, the Sceptic, wishes for an explanation of the meaning in which the term has been used. Professor Softly is as plausible and general as he can be on the subject, but the students begin to suspect that he is a humbug, Dodson, the Atheisi, is dissatisfied with the professor's explanation. He will not have it assumed "that the mind, or soul, or whatever it is called, is really separate from the body, recent scientific researches showing that it is a mere part of the organized material whole." Softly thinks Mr. Dodson has no right to assume, at least there, that his special view on the subject was the right one; and after proceeding a little farther he raises the ire of the Catholic student, who their duties, which they had long neglected.

The Rev. Father Gabriel Gibara, Vicar-General of the Catholic a great deal too particular. The latter question is something about mind having "no direct where, with the strong recommendations of the Conpower upon the material world, save in accordance with the known law of physical and mathematical bishop, he is solicitied subscriptions in aid of the cardinal Archscience." We here extract a fragment of the dialogue.

The Catholic student having expressed a strong reason for dissenting from that doctrine.

Sofily (in his mildest tones)—Mr. Callaghan, that

is a question of faith, not of science. Faith is one thing, and science is another (loud applause). Callaghan.—But if science contradicts faith, one of the two must be false.

The Rector (seeming confused).—Mr. Callaghan, may they not be like parallel lines, and run side by

side, without meeting?

place will be too hot to hold him.

Turbult.—Don't you know? His governor makes him come against his will. He hates the college himself, and belongs to the McHale faction. He'll bully the professors out of their lives, unless they get rid of

Burke.-Well, I wish him success; for I don't half ike the place myself.

Tarbuit (laughing.)—Ah! your'e a Puseyite, and more than half a Papist.

Softly (turning to the professor.)—Perhaps I had better withdraw the statement. The Professor of History and the Professor of Botany

(together, in a low voice.)-No, no! that will never do. The interests of science absolutely forbid it. Tell him you'll speak to him after the lecture.

Softly.—Mr. Callaghan, this is a very delicate question. If you will do me the favor to call on me after the lecture is over, I shall trust to explain all to your satisfaction. Gentlemen, we will now proceed with our subject.

To be brief, the prefessor, as he proceeds, offends the religious opinions of his hearers in their turn, and in conclusion the following scene takes place:—

Calloghan (with a loud voice.)—Well! I can stand this no longer! The curse of God and St. Patrick be upon this place for evermore! (tremendous sensation

and confusion.)

The Rector.—Mr. Callaghan, are you aware that you are a student of this college?

Callaghan.-Yes, Siv, I am aware of it. I came here because my father insisted on my coming; but I will stay no more. He never knew what the college really was; he thought that at least there would be no Atheism and infidelity; but I shall tell him what I have heard to-day. And now I shall not stay another moment to hear you talk about the God that made you as you'd hardly talk about the old Pagan Jupiter and Juno. I shake off the dust from my shoes upon you; and mark my words, the curse of Jesus Christ and St. Patrick will be on you and all your doings? (Great uproar, amidst which Callaghan leaves the feeture room, some of the students hissing and groaning, some applauding, and some terrified. Softly declares sors and students gather in groups and discuss what has happened. By and by they depart, and the rector prepares to write to the Lord Lieutenant, to tell him that between the Catholics and the Atheists he finds it impossible to observe the statutes of —

(From the London Correspondent of the Table!.) Wednesday Morning, August 6th.

It is a good omen that the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill received the royal assent on the most appropriate festival of the Church-St. Peter ad Vincula. That on the same day when the Church celebrates the deliverance of the Prince of the Apostles from the chains in which Herod had bound him, and from the execution which the Jews were so anxiously expecting, the Herod and people of England should please themselves with the thought that they were binding the successor of St. Peter, disabling his representatives, and inflicting a mortal blow on his Church.—But, happily, it will not be mortal. Mr Keogh's amendment is thought by many persons to invalidate the whole bill so far as regards Ireland; and though a lar principles, viz.: - Daniel Isaacs, a Jew; Patrick bill introduced by Lord Monteagle to remove doubts as Callaghan, a Catholic; Edward Williams, a Metho- to penalties on the assumption of Ecclesiastical titles, and legalising those which were declared by Lord Lansdowne to be unobjectionable, was lost through the opposition of Lord Lansdowne and the Lord Chancellor, yet the latter lord declared that "no act done by virtue of the spiritual office of a Bishop was a matter of jurisdiction; nor would it be so held by any court of law." The Ministry no doubt wish their precious production to remain a dead-letter; but whether the majority which forced them to pass the law will allow them to let it remain nugatory, remains to be seen. We may feel quite assured that the Whigs would allow us all to be roasted and eaten, if it would conduce to their holding office one month more than they would otherwise enjoy in Downing-street. Per-haps they may also be disposed to avenge themselves for the result of the Scarborough election, about which they feel very sore, and which makes them fear similar occurrences in other places. As an illustration of Whig vindictiveness, there is now a report current in London, that Ministers have declared their intention of omitting the Maynooth Grant next session, as Catholic Ireland has shown itself capable of supporting a University for itself.

Our line is, however, quite plain. The examples of Bath and Scarborough are too clear not to be followed; and though it is much to be lamented that the Catholies of the metropolis have allowed July to pass without any attempt at an organisation for registering votes, yet we may hope that the numerous Catholic electors of the city, and of St. Marylebone, will cooperate with at least as much unanimity, and with as happy a result as their brethren of Scarborough.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster leaves town this week for St. Leonards; he will probably be at Winchester on the 15th, to bless the new Abbess of the Benedictine Nuns there, the ceremony having been put off in consequence of his Eminence's journey in France, and his being obliged to appear before the Mortmain Committee, after which he will hold a series of Confirmations and Visitations.

The Rev. Mr. Manuing has been preaching with good effect in the crowded courts of Kensington, and has, I believe, caused many Catholics to return to

bishop, he is soliciting subscriptions in aid of the unfortunate Catholics of that diocese. I am afraid that, considering the long time he has been here, he has not reaped a very plentiful harvest.

In the Times this morning there is an article about the Roman prisons, the state of which gives occasion to a vast deal of virtuous indignation. The police reports of the same paper shew that in the Waterlooroad alone there are some hundreds of children, from fourteen to sixteen years of age, who are walking about as common prostitutes. This is no new failing Callaghan.—They may, Sir, of course; and so they Physiology, read at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in every often. But they do not always go parallel, at Callaghan.—They may, Sir, of course; and so they Physiology, read at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in riving from it: and thereby, henceforward, bastardisdo very often. But they do not always go parallel, at 1818, complains of the same thing. It is worse to ing the whole of Catholic Ireland.

least so Mr. Softly assumes, for he declared an opinion to be scientifically true, which I know to be, as a matter of faith, false. I submit that this is contrary to the rules of — College.

Burke (aside to Tarbutt.)—What a plucky fellow Callaghan is! How the dence came he here? The

A fearful occurrence is announced from Russia, which took place in Wladimir on the 1st of July. According to ancient custom, a procession is always held on that day. This time the concourse was unusually great, and just as the procession was crossing a bidge the latter gave way, and 149 persons lost their lives; 58 have been recovered, more or less injured during the fearful scene.

> THE PENAL BILL. (From the Morning Chronicle.)

"The isles of Greece, the isles of Greece? Where burning Sappho," &c.

The Isle of Saints, the Isle of Saints!* Where burning Calvin lives and reigns, Where raves Macheile—where Stowell rants— Where Lambeil whines, and Fulham feigns. Eternal Cant rules o'er the land, And all except that Cant be d-d.

The Teaan and Bohean Muse, And Low-Church hymns, and Love-feast lays,

Shall find a fame some here refuse, Where in the Rhineland Czerki prays, And where, with zeal of the Eighth Harry, Priest Rougé swears that Priests should marry.

The Sun looks down on Waterloo, And Waterloo smiles back as fair As though its champaigne never knew The crash of hostile squadrons there: And, standing on some Irish graves, I felt that Papists should be slaves.

For—ages since—on Cales' shore King Philip held accurst parade, To culverin's and musquet's roar

And answering Arsenal's cannonado; Counting his ships at break of day, But when the storm came, where were they?

And where are they? And where art thou, My country? On thy vocal shore The Puritan voice is blatant now, The Paritan bosom beats once more! Nor needs thy lyre, so long divine,

And yet, amidst "the mummeries" Of Papists and of Puseyite, Tis something, if the wish arise, To persecute, despoil, and smite-When we are left so little here-For these a blow, for those a sneer.

Degenerate into hands like mine.

Must we but smite at things unblest? Must we but sneer? Our fathers died. Earth, render back from out thy breast The ghost of half an Ironside! One Shining Light to have a shy at,

Another grand George Gordon riot. What! silent still, and silent all? Ah no: the voices of the dead Sound like some distant torrent's fall.

And answer, "Let one living head, But one, arise—we come, we come; "Lis but the living who are dumb."

Again, again! Bring screws and cords, For ere long we must come to that; There is a law for Papist hordes, While Truto treads on Wiseman's hat!) Hark! answering to the glorious call, How answers each bold Eviter Hall!

You have the Kentish fire as yet; Where are the Kentish faggots gone?

Of the two lessons, why forget The nobler and the manlier one? You have John Russell's letter-then, Why not the stake at Penenden?

Fill high the bowl with Lusian wine! The Methuen wine our sires preferred ! It made our Eldon's speech divine; He served-but served King George the Third-A Bigot; but away the taunt,

That Whig of Whigs, our own Nassau, In High Dutch once was heard to say. He wished fair Erin that he saw,

He was at least a Protestant.

Stone-drowned ten thousand miles away. Such words as these are sure to wound, Then let his health and vow go round.

Fill high the bowl with old port wine it's By Dolly's-brae or Antrim's shore,

Exists the remnant of a line
Such as the Cromwell troopers bore: And there at least some seed is sown That Titus Oates himself might own.

Trust not the lawyers of the Crown, For they are very apt to sell: And Brunswick Lodges should alone Bulls, frauds, and Latin Priests expel. Or, in default, why not three nations Vie, each with each, in informations?

Fill high the bowl with Lusian wine! And "softly sweet to Lydian measure," Let Brunswick maids in choir combine To tell their swains it is their pleasure, That to the cry of Orange Boven Should Papist skulls and rites be cloven.

Then place me on the Causeway's steep, Where nothing but the waves and I May hear our mutual murmurs sweep In amabean bigotry.
Fill up you bowl—the Pope be d—d! We must, we will, lose Ireland!

* England, in old Catholic times, was called "Insula Sanctorum."-See the Venerable Bede, passim. † Nothing could be clearer than the position asserted by Mr. Roebnek, that you cannot vitiate the Pope's spiritual, authority without vitiating also all acts de-

G. SYDNEY SMYTHE.

TO THE CATHOLICS OF CANADA!

A BEAUTIFUL MEZZOTINT ENGRAVING

POPE PIUS IX.,

SEVENTEEN BY TWENTY-SIX INCHES, TAKEN FROM AMES' ORIGINAL PICTURE, FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR!

EVERY person purchasing will receive a certificate, entitling the holder to a chance of obtaining the Painting, which will be drawn for on the plan adopted by the Art Unions.

This picture was painted from life, at the Quirinal Palace, Rome, at the desire and petition of the Archbishop, and several of the Bishops, of the United States. It measures eight feet by twelve, and represents his Holiness in the long white pontificat dress, inwrought with gold and silver, and the various emblems of the Catholic Church, standing forth from the Papal chair, in the attitude of benefiction. Across the Mosaic floor, in the background, stands in a niche of the chapel, a statue of St. Peter.

The Drawing will take place within two years from the 1st

May, 1851.
The following letters, commendatory of this picture, have

JOSEPH AMES, Esq. Boston, Jan 13, 1851.

Dear Sir:—

I have examined the plan by which you propose to dispose of your much admired Painting of Its Hollness Pins The Ninta, and think that it cannot fail to prove satisfactory to the public generally.

You are at liberty to use my name for the purpose of obtaining subscribers, as I feel consident that more who may subscribe will full to receive in the end more than in convolent for those will full to receive in the end more than in convolent.

will fail to receive in the end more than an equivalent for their

Respectfully yours,

Joun B. Firzeatrick, Bishop of Boston. Having examined the plan for disposing of the Painting and Mezzotinto Engravings of Pius IX., and being satisfied of the respectability of the parties concerned, and the extreme reasonableness of the conditions, I approve of it, and agree to take

ten copies.

†Francis Patrick Kennick, Bishop of Philodelphia. Philadelphia, March 15, 1851.

Providence, R. I., June 10, 1851. Joseph Ames, Esq.

Dear Sir;-I approve much of the plan by which you purpose to dispose of your admired painting of Pope Fins IX. As each subscriber will receive an engraving of this (i.e. piece, a sufficient consideration for the subscription required, I would be much pleased to see it every where gracing the pariors of

Most respectfully yours, &c., †BREWARD C'REILLY, Bishop of Hartford. The Engraving alone, is worth THERE times the price asked for it, and a copy of it should be found in the house of every Catholic.

August 28, 1851.

D. & J. SADLIER & Co., 179, Notre Dame Street, Agents for Canada.

Lodgings for Female Servants out of Place, AT FLYNN'S

Servant's Registry Office, and Second-Hand Book Store, No. 13, ALEXANDER STREET, OPPOSITE ST. PATRICE'S CHURCH.

FAMILIES requiring SERVANTS may rost assured that none will be sent from this Office whose character will not Lear the strictest investigation. Servants, too, are assured that their interest shall be duly attended to.

Hours of attendance from 9 till 11 A.M., and from 2 till 4 r.M.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS SOLD VERY CHEAP. SERVANTS WANTED at the above Office, who can give Good References as to their character and enpability. No

other need apply. August 2s, 1851. NOTICE.—INFORMATION WANTED OF ANDREW MONTEETH, a young man about 21 years of age, who left Three Rivers in 1849, and has not since been heard from Any information concerning him will much oblige his only sister.

Any information addressed to been one of T. L. Defense.

Any information addressed to her, care of T. L. Dourney, Montreal, will be most gratefully received.

August 21, 1851.

L. P. BOIVIN,

Corner of Notre Dame and St. Vincent Streets, opposite the old Court-House,

HAS constantly on hand a LARGE ASSORTMENT of ENGLISH and FRENCH JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c.

WANTED

TO BORROW, £600, for which Scenity shall be given in Pproperty, consisting of ONE HUNDRED ACRES of CLEARED LAND, on which are built NEW STONE SAW and FLOUR MILLS, with DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICES. Title to the above Property indisputable. For further particulars apply (if by letter, post-paid.) to A. B., TRUE WYTNESS Office.

N. B.—The Proprietor would have no objection to take a Partner in the business, with about £1,000 Camital.

Partner in the business, with about £1,000 Capital.
August 21, 1851.

DRY GOODS.

WE beg to apprise the numerous friends of Mrs. Coffy, and the public at large, that she has opened a Dry Goods and Fancy Store at No. 23, St. Lawrence Main Street. Persons desirons of making purchases in the above line, would do well to give her a call, as she is determined to sell at the lowest possible

prices.

In compliance with the wishes of her friends, Mrs. Coffy has engaged the services of a competent milliner and dressmaker, so that those ladies who may favor her with a trial, will find their orders punctually and carefully attended to.

JOSEPH BOESE,

25 College Street, opposite the College,

MANUFACTURER of OIL CLOTHS, which comprise PRINTED IMITATION MAHOGANY, BLACK WALNUT, TABLE and Plano COVERS; also Plain Black for Caps, Trunks, and for use of Coachmakers. Also, all kinds of SILK and WOOLLENS DYED, in the best manner, and with deserted the control of the cont patch.

ROBERT M'ANDREW,

IN returning thanks to the public, for the liberal support he life received during his long period in business, in SOREL, intimates that he will REMOVE on the 1st May, to MONTREAL, to 99, St. Paul Street, where he will open an extensive WHOLE-SALE and RETAIL DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT. His long experience among Country Merchants, with strict attention to their orders, will, he trusts, gain him a share of their patronage, particularly as he pledges himself to supply them with as good Articles, and at as LOW, if not LOWER RATES than any house in the city.

May 14, 1851.

OWEN M'GARVEY,

House and Sign Painter, Glazier, &c. &c. &c. THE Advertiser returns thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal support he has received, since his commencement in business. He is now prepared to undertake Orders in the most extensive manner, and pledges himself that he will use his best abilities to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their business.

Graiding, Marbling, Sign Painting, Glazing, Paper Hanging, White Washing and Coloring, done in the most approved manner, and on reasonable terms.

No. 6, St. Antoine St., opposite Mr. A. Walsh's Grocery Stord.

May 7, 1851.

CARD.

DOCTOR TUCKER, GRADUATE of the UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, has just came out from IRELAND, and begs to solicit -a share of the patronage and support of the Citizens of Mont-

DOCTOR TUCKER'S address is 56, McGill Street. Montroal, July 10, 1851.

D. & J. SADLIER & Co.. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

THE GOLDEN MANUAL;

BEING A GUIDE TO CATHOLIC DEVOTION, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE,

With the approbation of the Most Rev. Dr. Hughes, Archbishop of New York.

With the approbation of the Most Rev. Dr. Hughes, Archbishop of New York.

THIS Manual contains, in addition to forms in general use, various devotions selected from approved continental works. The Prayers, Litanics, &c., have been collected from the Latin originals, wherever such were known to exist. The English versions of the Psalms here given, have been constructed by a comparison of the authorised Douay text, (to which in substance it adheres,) with the several other versions, which from time to time have been sanctioned for the purpose of devotion. The indulgenced prayers have been literally translated from the Rucotle, Bouviers' Treatise on Indulgences, and the best edition of the Cæleste Palmetam. The particulars connected with the Confraternitics, &c., to which indulgences are attached, have been carefully collected from authorised sources.

The American Edition has been enlarged by the addition of THREE HUNDRED PAGES of matter, under the supervision of a Rev. gentleman of New York. Many new translations have been made expressly for it, and a great number of Prayers have been added, which are in constant use in this country. The Blustrations are appropriate and well executed.

We send this book confidently before the public, with the assurance that no expense has been spared to make it (what it really is) the most complete Prayer Book ever published in the English language.

The following notice of the work, is taken from Brownson's Quarterly Review for July, 1851:—

"This is a reprint from an English Manual approved by Cardinal Wiseman, with large additions by the American editor. It is the largest and most complete manual of devotion we are acquainted with. It contains a great variety of devotions, adapted to almost every occasion and to every taste, and, as far as we have examined it, selected with judgment and true devotional feeling. We know of little, except in devotions before rand after commenton, that we could desire to have andded, and twe have not with nothing in it that we wish to have omit

The anter community, that we could easier to have duded, and eye have not with nothing in it that we wish to have omitted. It is due to the publishers to say that the copy before us is well printed, and richly bound. It contains numerous illustrations, several of which are executed with much skill and artistic skill. and taste. There is no occasion to commend this Golden Manual to the public, for it is approved by the Most Rev. the Archbishop of New York, and is sure to become, and deservedly, a great favorite with devout Christians."

18mo. of 1041 pages, at the following very low prices:—

Strong sheep binding,

Roan, embossed, plain edges,

marble edges,

gilt edges, 4 plates, gilt sides and edges, "Turkey Morocco, gilt edges, 8 plates, Superfine Paper.

Morocco extra illuminated title and 12 plates, " beveled illuminated sides, - - 15 0

" clasps, - - 17 6

It may be had in a variety of Fine Velvet Bindings, at prices

This is decidedly the CHEAPEST PRAYER BOOK, considering the amount of matter and the style in which it is got up, ever

printed. It contains three hundred pages more than prayer books that are sold at the same price.

D. & J. SADLIER & Co., 179, Notre Dame Street. August 21, 1851.

NEW CATHOLIC BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS :-

The Catholic Pulpit, bound in strong leather, . . . 12s 6d The Catholic Pulpit, bound in strong leather, 128 60
The Acts of the Apostles, by Bishop Kenrick, 12 6
The Four Gospels, Do., 10 0
The Primacy of the Apostolic See, Do., 7 6
Treatise on Baptism, Do., 3 9
Touchstone of the New Religion, 0 4
Saint Columb Kille's Prophecies, 0 7
Letters on the Confessional, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop
Maginn; to which is added O'Connell's Letters
to the Methodists, price only 0 7
The Subscribers receive new Catholic works as soon as they are published.

are published.

BENJAMIN; OR THE PUPIL OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

Translated from the French, by Mrs. J. Sadlier-32mo. of 250 pages, price only 1s 3d, or 10s. the dozen. The following preface by the translator, will explain the nature of the work:-

"At the present moment when the whole Catholic world is waking to the vital importance of securing a religious educa awaking to the vital importance of securing a reagons educa-tion for the rising generation, it seemed to me that this little work might do a great deal of good, and I have hastily thrown it into an English form for the benefit of our own people, both parents and children. Let both read, the children for amuse-ment, and the parents for instruction, and let the latter reflect contents of this simple volume,—they will find it a mos

It is with inexpressible joy that I see the schools of the Christian Brothers spreading from town to town and from city to city throughout the length and breadth of Christendom. to city throughout the length and breadth of Christendom. Nation after nation is opening her arms to invite their approach, and wherever they go, they bring with them true faith, humble fervent piety, and the purest of all morality. These are the lessons they every where inculcate, and our Benjamin is but one instance of the benign effects of their teachings. The day has at length come, when Catholic parents have no longer an excuse for sending their children to Godless' schools—they all have the means of having sound religious instructions, blended with their children's secular learning, and we be to them if they with their children's secular learning, and we be to them if they avail themselves not of the advantages placed by Providence at their disposal."

THE CHEAPEST SCHOOL BOOK EVER PUBLISHED.

JUST PUBLISHED by the Subscribers—WALKINGAME'S TUTOR'S ASSISTANT; being a Compendium of Arithmetic and Complete Question-book. To which is added a Compension of Park Publisher Compension of dium of Book-keeping, and a number of additional questions in Arithmetic—12 mo. of 208 pages, price singly is, or 7s 6d the

A number of Questions have been added to this Edition by the Christian Brothers.

ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED,

CARPENTER'S SPELLER, 35s the hundred.
MAVOR'S Do., 35s do.,
MURRAY'S GRAMMAR, abridged, with notes and questions, by Putnam, for only 4s 6d the dozen.

This is by all odds the cheapest and best Edition of this Gram-

mar published. Manson's Primer, at only 7s 6d the gross.

Davis' Table Book, 7s 6d the gross.

WALKER'S SCHOOL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY

-12mo. of 400 pages, only 12s the dozen.

The First Book of Lessons, by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, 15s the hundred.

The French Companion, or French and English Conversa-tions, Is 6d, or 12s the dozen.

Butler's Catechism, 15s the hundred.

Nugent's French and English Dictionary, 3s 11d, or 27s 6d

A general assortment of all the School Books in general use in Canada, kept constantly on hand, at lower prices than they can be purchased elsewhere.

D. & J. SADLIER & Co., August 14, 1851. 179, Notre Dame Street.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the St. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held at "ST. PATRICK'S HALL," corner of Place d'Armes, on MONDAY EVENING next, 1st September, at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

A punctual attendance of Members is requested.

By Order,
August 28, 1851.

H. J. LARKIN, Rec. Sec.

THE BONSECOURS SCHOOL THE RE-OPENING of the Bonsecours School will take place on MONDAY, the FIRST of September. August 21, 1851.

M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE,

Corner of St. Vincent and St. Thérèse Streets, in the buildings occupied by C. E. Bell, N.P., Montrezl. Mr. D. keeps an Office and has a Law Agent at Nelsonville,

P. MUNRO, M. D.,

Chief Physician of the Hotel-Dicu Hospital, and Professor in the School of M. of M., MOSS' BUILDINGS, 2ND HOUSE BLEURY STREET.

> B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

No. 5 Little Saint James Street, Montreal.

H.J. LARKIN.

ADVOCATE, 'No. 27 Little Saint James Street, Montreal.

JOHN O'FARRELL,

ADVOCATE Office, - Garden Street, next door to the Urseline

Quebec, May 1, 1851.

April 24, 1851.

INSPECTION OF BEEF AND PORK.

Convent, near the Court-House.

THE Subscriber, in returning his sincere thanks for past favors, begs to inform his friends that he holds himself in readiness to INSPECT BEEF and PORK for the OWNERS thereof, conformable to the amended Act of the Provincial Parliament of

JOHN M'CLOSKY,

FRANCIS MACDONNELL.

Silk and Woolen Dyer, and Clothes Cleaner, (FROM BELFAST,)

No. 33 St. Lewis Street, in rear of Donegana's Hotel ALL kinds of STAINS, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., CAREFULLY EXTRACTED. Montreal, Sept. 20, 1850.

R. TRUDEAU, APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST,

NO. 111 SAINT PAUL STREET MONTREAL, HAS constantly on hand a general supply of MEDICINE and PERFUMERY of every description.

August 15, 1850.

JOHN PHELAN'S

CHOICE TEA, SUGAR, AND COFFEE STORE, No. 1, Saint Paul Street, near Dalhousie Square.

THOMAS PATTON,

Dealer in Second-hand Clothes, Books, &c. &c. ST. ANN'S MARKET, MONTREAL.

LARD FOR SALE.

100 KEGS FRESH LEAF LARD, averaging 112 bs each, JAMES MEGORIAN. Montreal, 23d April, 1851.

AMERICAN MART.

Upper Town Market Place, Quebec.

THIS Establishment is extensively assorted with Wool, Cotton, Silk, Straw, India, and other manufactured Fabrics, embracing a complete assortment of every article in the Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Line.

India Rubber Manufactured Boots, Shoes, and Clothing, Irish Linens, Tabbinets, and Frieze Cloths, American Domestic Goods, of the most durable description for wear, and economical in price

Parties purchasing at this house once, are sure to become

Parties purchasing at this house once, are sure to become Customers for the future.

Having every facility, with experienced Agents, buying in the cheapest markets of Europe and America, with a thorough knowledge of the Goods suitable for Canada, this Establishment offers great and saving inducements to CASH BUYERS.

The rule of Quick Sales and Small Profits, strictly adhered to.

Every article sold for what it really is. Cash payments required to the consider of the consideration of the co on all occasions. Orders from parties at a distance carefully

attended to. Bank Notes of all the solvent Banks of the United States, Gold and Silver Coins of all Countries, taken at the AMERI-CAN MART.

MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

Quebec, 1850.

Near Emmittsburg, Frederick County, Maryland. THE Annual Session of Studies at Mount St. Mary's Collegocommences on the 16th of August, and ends on the Last Wednesday of June. This Institution is under the direction of an
Association of Secular Clergymen of the Roman CatholicChurch. Its object is the education of youth in Literature;
Science, Morals and Religion. The Students are always under
the supervision and control of their Professors and Tutors, and
form but one family with them. None but Catholics, or such
as are to be brought up in the Catholic Faith, will hereafter be
received as pupils. Applicants who have been in any other
College or Academy, must present the most satisfactory testi-College or Academy, must present the most satisfactory testi-monials from the Principal of the institution in which they have studied. Vicious, disorderly, or ill-behaved Students, will be removed without delay. Youths not qualified to enter on the Collegiate course, will be admitted into the preparatory depart-

The Terms for Board and Tuition are \$182 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance. The only additional charges are, for Music and Drawing, (which are optional,) each \$40 per annum; and for German and Spanish, (also optional,) each \$15 per annum.
The advantages of the Institution in regard to health, com-

fort, and all the means of improvement, will be found greatly increased by the enlarged accommodations for Study and Recitation, by the creetion of Baths, and by a more perfect system of Disciplino and Instruction.

JOHN McCAFFREY, President.

YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION.



THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above Body, will be held at the Rooms, St. Helen Street, on TUESDAY EVENING, 2nd September next, at EIGHT o'clock precisely, when the Election of Office-Bearers to serve for the ensuing year will take place.

August 21, 1851.

By Order, DANL. CAREY, Secy.

MONTREAL CLOTHING HOUSE, No. 233, St. Paul Street.

C. GALLAGHER, MERCHANT TAILOR, has for Sale some of the very BEST of CLOTHING, warranted to be of the SOUNDEST WORKMANSHIP and no humbugging.

N. B.—Gentlemen wishing to firmish their OWN CLOTH, can have their CLOTHES made in the Style with punctuality

Montreal, Oct. 19, 1850.

CANTON HOUSE.

FAMILY TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR WAREHOUSE, No. 109, Notre Dame Street.

SAMUEL COCHRAN invites the attention of Consumers to his Stock of TEAS and COFFEES, which have been selected with the greatest care, and on such terms as to allow him to offer them at unusually low prices.

The MACHINERY on the Premises, worked by a Four

Horse Power Steam Engine, for Roasting and Grinding Coffee, is on the most approved plan, the Coffee being closely confined in polished metal spheres, which are constantly revolving and oscillating in heated air chambers, is prevented imbibing taint from Smoke, danger of partial carbonisation of the Bean and loss of Aroma, so important to Counisseurs, which is further loss of Aroma, so important to Counisseurs, which is further casured by attention to Grinding at the shortest time prior to Sale. To this elaborate process SAMUEL COCHRAN owes the high reputation his Coffee has obtained through a large portion of the Provinces.

CRYSTALLISED SUGAR (much admired for Coffee), REFINED SUGAR in small loaves, and WEST INDIA SUGARS, of the best quality, always on hand.

A few of the choicest selections of TEAS may be had at the CANTON HOUSE, Native Catty Packages, unrivaled in flavor and perfume, at moderate terms.

Families residing distant from Montreal will have their orders

nd perfume, at moderate terms.
Families residing distant from Montreal will have their orders icrupulously attended to, and forwarded with immediate despatch.
June 12, 1851. 109, Notre Dame Street.

FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT VAULTS 1031, Notre Dame Street.

THIS Establishment was opened for the purpose of supplying PRIVATE FAMILIES, and consumers in general, with GENUINE FOREIGN WINES and SPIRITS, pure and unadulterated, in quantities to suit purchasers, and upon the most moderate terms, for Cash. The experience of the last twelve months has amply proved

to the public the utility of a Depot for such a purpose—enabling them to select from a large and well asserted Stock, the quantity suited to their convenience—combining the advantage of a Wholesale Store, with that of an ordinary Grocery.

SAMUEL COCHRAN, Proprietor.

All goods delivered free of charge.

A very choice assortment of PORT, SHERRY, CHAM-PAGNE and CLARET, now on hand.

And a small quantity of extremely rare and mellow OLD JAMAICA RUM, so scarce in this market.

RYANS HOTEL, (LATE FELLERS,)

No. 231 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the Public, for the patronage extended to him, and takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public, that he has made extensive alterations and improvements in his house. He has fitted up his establishment entirely new this spring, and every attention will be given to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him by stopping at his house. The Hotel is in the immediate vicinity of mercantile business,—within a few minutes walk of the various Steamboat Wharves, and will be found advantageously situated for Merchants from the Country, visiting Montreal on business.

The Table will be furnished with the best the Markets can

provide, and the delicacies and luxuries of the season will not be

found wanting. The Stables are well known to the public, as large and commodious; and attentive and careful persons will always be kept in attendance.

The charges will be found reasonable; and the Subscriber trusts, by constant personal attention to the wants and comfort of his guests, to secure a continuance of that patronage which has hitherto been given to him. M. P. RYAN.

Montreal, 5th September, 1850.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY,

No. 53, St. Urban Street, (near Dorchester Street.)



WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the above-mentioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship, and on terms that will admit of no competition.

N.B.—W. C. manufactures the Montreal Stone, if any per-

son prefers them.

A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, No. 63, St. Irhan Street. Montroal, March 6, 1851. Urban Street.

STRAW BONNETS.

MRS. DOYLE returns her sincere thanks to the Ladies MRS. DOYLE returns her sincere thanks to the Ladies of Montreal and surrounding country, for the liberal patronage has has received during ten years, she has been in business in S. Mary Street, and begs to intimate that she has removed her Bonnet Making Establishment to 182, Notre Dame Street, opposite D. & J. Sadlier's Book Store, where she keeps constantly on hand an extensive assortment of STRAW and other BOK NETS, TRIMMINGS, and RIBBONS, at extremely low

TUSCAN, DUNSTABLE, and FANCY BONNETS cleaned and altered to the latest shape. Bonnets dyed Black or Slate

Color if required.

Montreal, March 26, 1851.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE. LIFE, AND INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1833 .- Capital Stock, £100,000.

THE Public are most respectfully informed, that the Office of this Institution is REMOVED to No. 33, Great St. James Street, this city, (late Tetu's Hotel.)

ASSURANCE against Accidents by FIRE; or the dangers of INLAND NAVIGATION, will be granted at the lonest possible rates of Premium, compatible with security to the PUBLIC, and the credit and safety of the INSTITUTION.

The numerous body of influential men, who are interested as STOCKHOLDERS, and the large amount of paid up Capital, invested at interest in this Province, guarantee the liberal adjustment, and the speedy settlement of all equitable claims which may be made upon the Company.

WILLIAM STEWARD,

Manager Branch Office.

May 8, 1851. Manager Branch Office.

Still the Forest is the Best Medical School!! That predisposition which exposes the human frame to the infection and virulence of all diseases, proceeds directify or indirectly from a disordered state of the

System, caused by Impure Blood, Bilious

and Morbid condition of the Stomach and Bowels. DR. HALSEY'S

GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS.

(A Sarsaparilla preparation of unexampled efficacy.) These Pills are prepared from the best Sarsaparilla, combined with other Vegetable properties of the highest Medicinal virtue. They are warranted not to contain any Mercury or Mineral whatever. They purge without griping, nauseating, or weakening; can be taken at any time, without hindrance from business, change of diet, or danger of taking cold. They neither have the taste nor the smell of medicine, and are five times more effectual in the cure of diseases than any Pills in use.

But a short time has claused since these great and good Pills.

But a short time has elapsed since these great and good Pills were first made known to the public, yet thousands have already experienced their good effects. Invalids, given over by their Physicians as incurable, have found relief, and been restored to sound and vigorous health from their use.

TO FATHERS OF FAMILIES.

Bile and foul state of the stomach occasion more sickness and deaths in families, than all other causes of disease put together. Sometimes whole families are taken down by malignant levers, Fever and Ague, and other dangerous disorders, all proceeding from a bilious and foul state of the stomach. No parent can be so ignorant as not to know the great danger existing from biliousness—no parent would be guilty of causing

DEATH OF HIS OWN CHILDREN!!

Yet thousands of children and adults die every year through neglect of parents to attend to the early symptoms of bile and

foul stomach.

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

SALTS AND CASTOR OIL.

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

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

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

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

sey's genuine Pills will henceforth be coated with GUM ARABIC.

An article which, in every respect, supersedes Sugar, both on account of its healing virtues, and its durability. The discovery of this improvement, is the result of a succession of experiments, during three years. For the invention of which, Dr. Halsey has been awarded the only patent ever granted on Fills by the Government of the United States of America.

The Gum-coated Forest Pills present a beautiful transparent glossy appearance. The well-known wholesome qualities of pure Gum Arabic, with which they are coated, renders them still better than Dr. Halsey's celebrated Sugar-coated Pills. The Gum-coated Pills are never liable to injury from dampness, but remain the same, retaining all their virtues to an indefinite period of time, and are perfectly free from the disagreeable and nauscating taste of Medicine. In order to avoid all impositions and to obtain Dr. Halsey's true and genuine Pills, see that label of each box bears the signature of G. W. HALSEY. Reader !!! If you wish to be sure of a medicine which does not contain that lurking poison, Calomel or Mercury, purchase HALSEYS GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS,

and avoid all others.

If you desire a mild and gentle purgative, which neither nasseates nor gives rise to griping, seek for HALSEY'S PILLS If you would have the most concentrated, as well as the best compound Saraparilla Extract in the world, for purifying the blood, obtain Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS.

If you do not wish to fall a victim to dangerous illness, and be

subjected to a Physician's bill of 20 or 50 dollars, take a dose of Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS as soon as unfavorable symptoms are

experienced.

If you would have a Medicine which does not leave the bowels costive, but gives strength instead of weakness, procuro HALSEY'S PILLS, and avoid Salts and Castor Oil, and all

common purgatives.

Parents, if you wish your families to continue in good health, keep a box of HALSEY'S PILLS in your house.

Ladies, Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS are mild and perfectly harmless, and well adapted to the peculiar delicacy of your conditutions. Procure them.

Travellers and Mariners, before undertaking long voyage, provide yourself with Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS, as a safeguard wholesale and Retail Agents:—In Montreal, WM. LYMAN & Co., and R. W. REXFORD; Three Rivers, JOHN KEE, NAN; Quebec, JOHN MUSSON; St. Johns, BISSETT, & TILTON.

Feb. 5, 1861.

Printed by John Gillies, for the Proprietors. - Greace E. CLERK, Editor.