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VOL. III.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1853.

INTRODUCTION TO COUNT DE MON-TALEMBERT'S LIFE OF ST. ELIZA-BETH OF HUNGARY.

(Continued from our last.)

In Italy, it was only at the close of the period under review that Dante appeared, (born 1265) but his advent was nobly ushered in. Poetry, less precocious personification of christian chivalry in all its purity, than in France or Germany, was but beginning to hear fruit, but she did so with prodigious abundance." In every quarter of that noble and fertile land, schools of poets arose, as schools of artists were soon after to do. In Sicily, the Italian muse had her cradle ;+ there she appeared pure, animated, a lover of nature, delicate, nearly akin to the French genius,-which was twice to make Sicily its appanage,—but still and their tendency, so well fitted to appreciate each other ever profoundly Catholic.† In Pisa and Sienna, it never met on earth. There is a pious and a touchever profoundly Catholic.† In Pisa and Sienna, it is more grave, more solemn, as we see by the fine monuments which those cities have preserved In Florence and the neighboring cities it is tender, abundant, pious-worthy in all respects of its birthplace.‡ They were indeed a legion of pocts, whose chiefs were the Emperor Frederick II, the Kings Enzio and Mainfroy, his sons, and his Chancellor, Peter de Vignes; then Guittone d'Arezzo, a poet so profound, and sometimes so eloquent, and so touching, warmly praised by Petrarch and imitated by him; finally, Guido Guinicellè, whom Dante unhesitatingly proclaimed as his master. But all these were pre-ceded and surpassed by St. Francis of Assisium ;§ his influence was to enliven art, his example to infame poets. While reforming the world, God per-mitted him to use the first of that poetry which was to bring forth Dante and Petrarch. As it was his soul alone that inspired his verses, and that he followed no rule in their composition, he had them corrected by the Brother Pacific, who became his disciple, after having been poet-laureat to the Emperor Frederick II; and then both together went along the high-ways, singing to the people those new hymns, saying that they were God's minstrels, and required no other reward than the repentance of sinners. We still have those joyous cantieles wherein the poor mendicant celebrated the wonders of God's love, in the vernacular tongue, and so passionately that he himself apprehended lest he might be accused of folly.

No, never did that love, which was, as we have seen, his whole life, send forth a cry so enthusiastic, so truly celestial, so wholly detached from the earth; hence it is that succeeding ages have not only failed to equal it, but even to understand it. His famous canticle to his brother the sun is better known; it was composed after an extacy wherein he had received the certitudle of his salvation. Scarcely had it escaped from his heart when he goes out to sing it in the streets of Assisium, where the Bishop and the

bend his head before God ; a lover of danger, of hujustice, of the weak and the oppressed ; the sublime | she gained her place in history. and of true royalty in all its august grandeur. Both greedy for martyrdom, and for sacrifice ; both continually intent on the salvation of their neighbor; glorious wounds which he had in common with the Crucified ; and Louis in that in most heart where love lies.

ing tradition that St. Louis went on a pilgrimage to the tomb of his glorious contemporary, and that he there found a worthy successor of St. Francis in one of his chosen disciples, Brother Ægidius. The account of their meeting is too characteristic of the age whereof we treat, for us to omit giving it a place. St. Louis being come, then, from Assisium to the Convent of Perousa, where "Egidius dwelt, sent him word that a poor pilgrim wished to speak with him. But an interior vision instantly revealed to the friar that the pilgrim was no other than the holy king of beheld each other, although it was for the first time, they both fell on their knees at the same moment, and tenderly embracing, they remained long thus without exchanging a single word. At length they separated, arose and went their way, the king to his kingdom-the monk to his cell. But the other brothers of the convent, having discovered that it was the king, began to reproach Ægidius. "How," said they, "couldst thou have been so rude, as not to speak a single word to such a holy prince, he coming all the way from France on purpose to see thee ?" " Ah ! my beloved brethren," replied the holy man, " be not surprised that neither he nor I could speak ; for, whilst we embraced each other, the light of divine wisdom revealed his heart to me and mine to him; and thus, looking into each other's heart, we knew each other far better than if we had spoken, and with much greater consolation than if we could have given vent to our feelings in words, so incapable is the human tongue of expressing the secret mysteries of God !" A touching and an admirable symbol of that secret intelligence, of that victorious harmony which then united lofty and holy souls, as a sublime and eternal compact.

It may also be said that those two great souls meet and are completely united in that of one woman-St. Elizabeth-whose name has already occurred so often magistrate were in open warfare. But at the ac- in this work. That burning love of poverty which cents of that divine lyre, hatred was extinguished in inflamed the seraph of Assisium, that luxury of sufall hearts, enemies shed tears as they embraced each other, and concord reappeared at the call of poetry and sapetity princess, who, from the centre of Germany, recognises him as her model and her tather. That boundless sympathy for the Passion of a God made man, which sent St. Louis, barefoot, at twenty-four, to visit the holy Crown of thorns,--which impelled him to go twice under the standard of the Cross to seek death and captivity in Africa; that longing for a better life which made him struggle against his friends and family to abdicate the crown and hide his royalty under the monastic habit; that respect for poverty which made him kiss the hand of every one to whom he gave alms; his abundant tears, his sweet familiarity with Joinville, and even his conjuga! tenderness: all that is found again in the life of St. Elizabeth, who was no less his sister by feeling and by sympathy, than by their common engagement under the rule of St. Francis. It has been established, in our own days, that the thirteenth century was remarkable for the increasing influence of women in the social and political world; that they guided the helm of government in several large states,* and that fresh homage was daily offered to them both in public and private life. This was the inevitable consequence of that devotion to the Blessed Virgin, the progress of which we have alrea-dy noticed." "It must be accredited to all women" says a poet of that age, "that the mother of God was a woman."+ How, in fact, could kings and nations constantly take her for mediatrix between her Son and them, place all their works under her sanction, choose her for the special object of their most ardent devotion, without giving a share of that veneration to the sex whose representative she was with God, as also its most perfect type? Since woman was so powerful in heaven, she must needs be so on earth. But, whilst other princesses learned to share with kings the right of supreme command, the daugh-

brave even to rashness, as willing to risk his life as to others,-showed that there was still, for women, a miliation, of penance; the indefatigable champion of was by exercising it, unwittingly and unknown, that

Her life, short though it be, presents, perhaps, the only assemblage of the most varied phases, the most attractive, and yet the most austere features which can mark the life of a Christian, a princess and a both marked with the Cross of Christ. Francis in the Saint. Still, during the twenty years which elapse from the day when she was brought to her betrothed in a silver cradle, till that when she expired on the These two men so similar in their nature and in hospital pallet, which she chose for her death-bed, there are two very distinct parts, if not in her character, at least in her exterior life. The first is all chivalric, all poetic, calculated as much to enchain the imagination as to inspire piety. From the interior of Hungary, that land half unknown, half eastern,-the frontier of Christendom, which presented to the medieval ages a grand and mysterious aspect,* she arrives at the Court of Thuringia, the most brilliant and the most poetical in all Germany. During her childhood, her precocious virtue is overlooked, her piety despised; some were for sending her back disgracefully to her father; but her betrothed remains ever faithful to her, consoles her for the persecution of the wicked, France. He ran out to meet him, and as soon as they and as soon as he is master of his States, hastens to marry her. The holy love of a sister mingles in her heart with the ardent love of a wife for him who was first the companion of her childhood and then her husband, and who vies with herself in piety and fervor; a charming freedom, a sweet and artless confidence presides over their union. During all the time of their wedded life, they certainly offer the most touching and edifying example of a Christian marriage; and we dare affirm that, amongst all the Saints, none has presented in the same degree as Elizabeth, the type of the Christian wife. But, amidst all the happiness of this life,-the joys of maternity -the homage and the splendor of a chivalrous court, her soul tends already towards the eternal source of love, by mortification, humility and the most fervent devotion; and the germs of that more perfect life, implanted within her, grow and expand in boundless charity, and indefatigable solicitude for the miseries of the poor. Meanwhile, the irresistible call of the Crusade, the supreme duty of freeing the Holy Sepulchre, draws away her young husband after seven years of the most tender union; he dares not reveal to her this still secret project, but she discovers it in a moment of tender familiarity. She knows not how to resign herself to this hard destiny ; she follows and accompanies him far beyond the confines of their country; she cannot tear herself from his arms. In the anguish which rends her heart at this parting, and again when she hears of the untimely death of her beloved husband, we behold all the energy and ten-

The other a layman, a knight, a pilgrun, a crusa- ter of the King of Hungary,—the issue of a race of hymn of joy which the angels above are heard to me-der, a king crowned with the first Christian duadem, saints, and whose example was to produce so many peat in welcome to her victorious soul.

NO. 48.

Thus, in the twenty-four years of her life, we see royalty of soul far above all earthly poinp; and it her in succession, a lonely and persecuted orphan,----sweet and modest betrothed bride, a wife unequalled for tenderness and trust, a loving and devoted mother, a sovereign more powerful by her benefits than by her rank; then a widow cruelly oppressed, a penitent without sin, an austere nun, a Sister of Charity, a fervent and favored spouse of the God who glorifies her by miracles before He calls her to Himself; and, in all the vicissitudes of life, ever faithful to her original character, to that perfect simplicity which is the sweetest fruit of faith and the most fragrant perfume of charity, and which transformed her entire life into that heavenly childishness to which Jesus has promised the kingdom of heaven.

(To be continued.)

A PASTORAL LETTER,

- BY THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP GILLIS, ON A BILL. NOW BEFORE PARLIAMENT, FOR AUTHORISING THE INSPECTION OF CONVENTS, CALLED " A BILL. TO FACILITATE THE RECOVERY OF PERSONAL LIBERTY IN CERTAIN CASES."
- JAMES, by the Mercy of God, and favor of the Holy Apostolic See, Bishop of Limyra, and Vicar Anostolic of the Eastern District in Scotland : To the Clergy and Laity under our Jurisdiction : Health and Benediction in the Lord.

Dearly Beloved Brethren,-There reigned over England some three centuries ago, a man, great in wickedness, whose name was Henry. Regardless alike of truth or justice; void of all honor, and a stranger to shame ; reckless in his ambition, and iron-handed in his despotism, insatiable in his rapacity. yet not the less prodigal in his waste; unsparing in his cruelty, as well as unbridled in his last; " without affection¹⁹ (Rom. i. 13), without gratitude, without pity, and without remorse; sending relentlessly to the scaffold the most upright of his councillors, and the holiest prelate of his realm, his enemies and his friends, the wives of his choice, and the mother of his offspring; and burning in turn at the stake, those of his subjects who believed, and those who disbelieved in transubstantiation : this adulterous Prince continued to live on his charmed life of crime, till, victim at length of his own excesses, and sinking beneath a mountain load of sacrilege and murder; while yet an open rebel against the Church of whose Faith he meanly suffered bimself to be still called the Defender :--- he closed a career of unparalleled profligacy. by emitting a solemn wish, more in the spirit of a coward than of a penitent, that Mass should be offered up for the repose of his soul ! Henry died the supreme head of a Church that dares not implement, if it could, the last request of its Founder ; and while derness of that young heart; precious and invincible his memory remains embalmed within the leaves of a Prayer Book, history has consigned his name to pe petual infamy. Such, Beloved Brethren, was the first schismatic Sovereign of Protestant England : and, that hypocrisy might not be found wanting in the long list of his iniquities, such also was the first reformer of England's monasteries and convents. Henry went through the mockery of going 10 Parliament to ask for a Bill ; and in doing so he laid down the principle on which future Bills might he framed and sought for by others, and in support of which his name and example might one day be invoked, when the Church of his building should have become so effete, as to begin to stagger in its walk : and when the same hand that rocked its cradle might again be called upon to support its decrepitude. the unscrupulous one, to wit, of religious persecu-There were appointed "Commissioners." tion. whose privilege it was to enter forcibly, if required, all religious houses, in the name of the King ; whose duty it was to inquire into, and to report upon the morals, and, moreover, the revenues of their inmates : whose interest it was, that no such houses should elude their searching eye, for they were paid for their labor; and the result of whose zeal soon proved to be, the utter destruction throughout England. of hundreds upon hundreds of Religious Houses and Churches, many of them among the noblest buildings in the world; the confiscation of property for behoof of a tyrant and of his sycophants, to an amount that never can be computed to the full; but a mere portion of which, we know, yielded to the English Crown of sacrilegious plunder, a yearly revenue of more than one hundred and thirty-two thousand pounds'; the

and sanctity.

Finally, the highest and fairest branch of poetry, the liturgy, produced in that age some of its most popular master-pieces, and if St. Thomas of Aquinas gives it the Lauda Sion, and all the admirable office of the Blessed Sacrament, it is a disciple of St. Francis-Thomas de Celano-who leaves us the Dies iræ, that cry of sublime terror, and another, the Brother Jacopone, who disputes with Innocent III the glory of having composed, in the Stabat Mater, the most beautiful tribute to the purest and most touching of sorrows.

This brings us back to St. Francis, and it may be observed that this period, whose most prominent features we have endeavored to sketch, may be wholly summed up in the two great figures of St. Francis of Assisium, and St. Louis of France.

The one, a man of the people, and who did more for the people than any one had yet done, raising poverty to the supreme dignity, making it his choice and his protection, and giving it a new influence over the things of heaven and earth; invested with that supernatural life of Christianity which has so often conferred spiritual sovereignty on the lowest of its children; regarded by his cotemporaries as the closest imitator of Christ; enervated during his whole life with divine love; and by the all-powerful virtue of that love, a poet, an actor, a lawgiver, a conqueror.

• Any one who supposes that Italian poetry began with Dante, would do well to see the collection entitled *Poeti del* primo secolo, that is to say, of the thirteenth century, which

contains some master-pieces of the poetic art.
† Such, at least, is the opinion of Dante, De Vulg, Elog, I,
12; and of Petrarch, Trionfo d'Amore, v. 35.

[‡] We must especially mention the charming strains of Ro-tajo d'Oltrarno (1240); they are found in Crescimbeni and the Rime antiche.

We must here refer to the fine work of M. Gærres, enti-tled St. Francois d'Assisc Troubadour, translated into the European Review of 1833. There are no Italian verses whose date can be fixed with certainty before those of St. Francis.-We have already spoken of the beautiful poems of St. Bonaventure

· Blanche of Castile ; Isabella de la Marche, who controlled the entire policy of king John Lack-land, her husband; Jane, Countess of Flanders, who claimed the right of assisting as a peer of France, at the consceration of St. Lonis. † Frauenlob, a poem of the thirteenth century.

energy, worthy of being consecrated to the conquest of heaven; profound and insatiable tenderness which God alone could reward and satisfy.

Thus, this separation once consummated, her whole life is changed, and God alone engrosses the affection of her soul. Misfortune comes on fast and heavy; she is brutally expelled from her royal dwelling; she wanders through the streets with her infant children, a prey to cold and hunger, she who had fed and comforted so many ; no asylum can she find, she who had so often sheltered others. But, even when her wrongs are repaired, she is no longer inclined to a worldly life. Left a widow at the age of twenty, she rejects the hand of the most powerful princes; she is sick of the world; the ties of mortal love once broken, she feels herself moved with divine love; her heart, like the sacred censor, is closed to all earthly things, and is open only to heaven. She contracts with Christ a second and indissoluble union; she seeks Him and serves Him in the person of the wretched; after distributing all her treasures, all her possessions, when she has nothing more to give, she then gives herself; she becomes poor, the better to understand and to relieve the misery of the poor; she consecrates her life to render them even the most repulsive services. In vain does her father, the King of Hungary, send ambassadors to bring her back to him; they find her at her wheel, resolved on preferring the kingdom of heaven to the royal splendor of her father's court. In exchange for her austerities, her voluntary poverty, the yoke of obedience under which she daily bends, her Divine Spouse endows her with supernatural joy and supernatural power. In the midst of calumnies, privations, and the most cruel mortifications, she knows not a shade of sadness; a look, a prayer of hers suffices to heal the diseases of her fellow-creatures. In the bloom of youth, she is ipe for eternity; and she dies in the act of singing a

. The famous Berthe the Good, wife of Pepin, and mother of Charlemagne, the principal heroine of the cycle of the Car-lovingian epics, was also daughter of a king of Hangary.

• "From the attempts made against them (the Monasteries) in the reigns of King Henry IV. and King Henry V., it was evident that the revenues of these Houses had been long envi-ed, and thought too great, and perhaps that small part of the Alien Priories which had been given to the Laity might make them long for more."—TANNER, NOTITIA MONASTICA, Preface. p. xvii.

p. xxii. 'I cannot believe," snys Bishop Tanner. "that they (the Monasteries) were in general so had as the visitors represented them, because they who are to be run down, are always to be set forth in the worst light; and Lord Herbert tells us, "that

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almost total annihilation of innumerable and most become law, till those traditionary words have been valuable Libraries; the reducing to beggary of very many thousands of men, as well as of defenceless and now houseless women :----the robbing and pulling down of upwards of a hundred public hospitals, the Godly refuge of the destitute sick +; the starving of the poor to such an extent, as to lay the foundation of the many subsequent insurrectionary rising in various parts of the country, and lead to a loud cry for the re-establishment of the Monasteries ;-- (too late, alas ! to be effectual, for the new tenants of Wohurn Abhey and other such demesnes, had already taken too kindly to the Cloister, now freed from its austerities, to return again readily to the comparative poverty of their former homes ;)--and finally, the strangling of Christian Charity within the arms of a Poor Law, and the creation of a new evil in the world, that loathful species of degraded humanity which England calls a Pauper ;--and in lieu of the once glorious and hospitable piles of Glastonbury, Crowland, or St. Cross of Winchester, where there was ever rest for the pilgrim and bread for the hungry,-the covering and disfiguring of the land of Alfred with Unions and Penitentiaries, Workhouses and Jails.

Happily for the fortunes of the present generation, England, Dear Brethren, no longer groans beneath the oppression of any such royal monster. Its sceptre is now swayed by the gentle hand of a Queen, whose diadem is less brilliant than the virtues that give lustre to her womanly and maternal brow; and if prayers, loyal in their intent, and earnest in their sincerity, ever ascend in her behalf to the throne of Him " by whom Kings reign," we attest that God of eternal veracity, such prayers arise daily for their gracious Monarch from the faithful hearts of her Catholic subjects. Well, Beloved Brethren, it is within the seventeenth year of such a reign, and while Eugland's crown repose thus gracefully upon a female head (we blush for England while we write it)-that the British House of Commons, that boasted "first assembly of gentlemen in the world," have given leave to bring in a bill, the mere registering of which on uncontrolled superintendence of the education of her the business roll of Parliament, is in itself a wanton and most cruel insult to every Catholic gentlewoman of the United Kingdom !

Like every measure emanating from the purlieus of the "Protessant Alliance," it wears upon its forehead a broad phylactery, such as might have been seen in Jeresalem, between the eyes of a Pharisee; but a falsehood lurks within the transparent folds, for while professing to be solicitous only about facilitating the recovery of personal liberty, its true purport is to shackle the freedom, and eventually, if possible, small hand of the time piece be still moving within to destroy the existence amongst us of those exemplary women, whom God has called to welcome the word which all men do not take, and to say to henceforward the Law of England, by the Queen's their Divine Maker without reserve and without recall-" Thou art the God of my inheritance, and my portion for ever !" It is a Bill too (and here the effrontery of the measure is on a level with its injustice)-a Bill which never can be passed, without being shamelessly carried to the steps of the Throne, for the sanction-of a Lady ! a Bill which never can

some societies behaved so well, that their lives were not only exempt from notorious faults, but their spare time was bestow-ed in writing books, painting, carving, graving, and the like exercises.² The preamble of the Act of 27 Hen. VIII., c. 28, with a full the greater Monsterios, thanks to food reliving exercises.² The preamble of the Act of 27 Hen. VIII., c. 28, saih: 'In the greater Monasterics, thanks be to God, religion is right well observed and kept up,' and yet the visitors charg-ed a great many crimes on the monks of Battel, Canterbury, Abingdon, Bermondsey, and almost all the greater, as well as the iesser houses." [A specimen of what visitors and com-missioners may do, whatever be the nature or wording of their comparison 1 commission.]

commission.] The greatest cause (of the suppression of the monasteries) might be, the king's want of a large supply, and the people's willingness to save their pockets; though it was certainly hast-ened by the accounts which the visitors give of them. For, after some debate in council, how to proceed with these houses, the king appointed Commissioners to visit them, and they made such a had report, that when a motion was shortly after made in Parliament, that to support the king's state and supply his wants, all the religious houses might be conferred upon the Crown, which were not able to expend clearly above two hundred pounds per agains, it met with but little opposi-

authoritatively uttered in her own august presence, or before her representatives, and as implying her regal assent-" La Reine le veut. Such is the will of the Queen." If, therefore, Beloved Brethren, you would understand the fatal import now sought to be given to those words of Royal command ; recall to mind for a moment the loyalty of Mardochai, and the reward of his fidelity by a Pagan king. Behold people, in the king's own apparel, setting him upon the king's horse, and going before him and proclaiming: " This honor is he worthy of, whom the king hath a mind to honor !"-and, then, look to the public insult in store for the Catholic women of this country; and fathom, if you can, the vile depths of a measure, suggestive of so disparaging a contrast between him who reigned in the city of Susan and our own beloved Sovereign. For She it is, whom it is proposed to make the insulting medium. "Such is the will of the Queen."

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Have the rulers of England, then, Dear Brethren, no more pressing duty to perform towards their Catholic subjects, than to forget their long-tried loyalty, throughout whole ages of injury; and now that the chain of their servitude have been struck off, to trample down anew the most sacred of their liberties? Has the present high-minded Monarch of Great Britain no better return to make to Catholic Ireland, for the enthusiastic devotion that everywhere burst upon her path, as she trod for the first time its hospitable shores, than to append her royal name to an Act of Parliament, tending to traduce the most virtuous female population in the world, as unworthy of to the lot of woman? For, should this iniquitous Bill ever pass into a law, its unmistakeable reading must be briefly this (and its proclamation in the House of Lords will not be less solemn than that which was made of old in the streets of Susan) :---"No Catholic mother is fit to be entrusted with the own daughter. No Catholic Nun ought to be held free from just suspicion in the matter of her Religious

vows and Monastic seclusion. No Catholic lady, whether in a Convent or out of it, is entitled to have the privacy of her apartments respected, as long as there is daylight in the heavens; nor is there question so indelicate which an interested and hostile Commissioner, or stolid County Magistrate may not with impunity put to Mother, Daughter, Wife, or Nun, every day throughout the year, provided the the inquisitorial circle which it began to describe from the matin hour of eight o'clock. Such is special command,-and of such outrage are they worthy, whom the Queen hath a mind to outrage."

For the honor, then, of our gracious Sovereign, Beloved Brethren, as well as in defence of our own rights, let us exert to the utmust our own united efforts, to stay the progress of this audacious and dishonest Bill, and to unmask the covered designs of its fanatical supporters. For, as certainly as they have introduced this persecuting measure; with this measure, if carried, they do not intend to rest satisfied. Our duty, therefore, for the future, is daily watchfulness, since the implacable enemies of our Holy Faith are everywhere unremitting in their cndeavors to rivet anew the fetters of our former thraldom, and, if possible, to sweep from the face of the land, not every Catholic Convent only, but every Catholic Altar. During the two past years, as you know, they have given us no respite-every engine has been set at work to deceive the people of this country, to excite their religious prejudices, and call their unoffending Catholic brethren; for if to organise our own Church be to offend them, our very existence it would appear, is reckoned an offence, and one not to be forgiven. Every worthless apostate, has in i turn been paid his wages of iniquity, to slander the church of his betrayal-every pulpit has groaned beneath its own load of calumny; every prayer has been offered up that piety against the Pope could embody in solemn words; and from Excter Hall to the very urchins of the street, the cry of alarm has gone forth, that the Protestantism of Great Britain is in danger. It was but yesterday, that in reference to this very Bill, both the Venerable Assemblies that annually meet within the Metropolis of Scotland, to praise God in separate strains of harmony, but ever to unite with one and the same voice in the unprovoked vituperation of their Catholic neighbors, urged the immediate signing of petitions to Parliament, to cast a slur upon all who dare look upon the "Counsels" or their Savior, as anything beyond the idle words, or impossible conceits,-hinting in mercy the while, at still more stringent persecution. It was, again but yesterday, that within the same City, the Ladies'Auxiliary to the Scottish Reformation Society was heard to sigh over the darkened intellect of the present Government, not yet " sufficiently enlightened" to renew against us, in all the atrocity of their injustice, such measures " as once passed the Legislature in the time of Henry VIII, and which they trusted would again be passed." Apparent comfort was then administered to all present, by the assurance given, that, though " the Bill went to a very limiled extent, it was not brought in without a very full and anxious consideration. That Mr. Chambers (its mover) was a Member of the Protestant Alliance, and that it was in consequence of his consultation with them, that the Bill was brought out in its limited and modified shape; as they felt very strongly. that a measure such as had been pointed at, would have very little chance of passing the Legislature. So that, for the present at least, from want of sufficient light within the walls of Par-

liament, our insulted Nuns are not positively to he turned into the streets, with one gown a-piece vouchsafed to them from the liberality of the Crown,* and sent to starve in their nakedness, or beg their bread through a pitiless world. Verily, Dear Brethren, if those more ardent than merciful champions of the Protestant Alliance, really believe in the Divine origin of "Our Common Protestautism" as the plirase goes, and yet see no chance of its safety but Amon, his convicted rival, now robing him before the in such brutal defences as these, their conception must in truth he a strange one of the Spirit from on high, that came down in tongues of fire upon the Apostles on the morning of Pentecost. If penal Legislation, then they must resort to anew, as a necessary condition of their very existence, let them do so, and afford our undying Faith a second opportunity of proving to the world, that Acts of Parliament cannot kill it. Meanwhile, Beloved Brethren let us be too thankful to be able to think, that in all this we are the sufferers, and not the aggrieving par-

Yet, as we are not to tempt Providence, but are bound to assist ourselves to the whole extent of the liberty we still enjoy, let us likewise energetically avail ourselves of the right of petitioning; lest our insiduous foes impute our silence to fear, or appeal to our indifference for a proof of the harmlessness of their stratagem. We earnestly exhort you, then, Dearly beloved Brothren, to come forward with immediate and active readiness, and to sign the subjoined form of petition, as proceeding from the Catholics of the Eastern District of Scotland-thus shewing, that you value the blessings of freedom which God has already bestowed upon you, and that being intrusted with the holiest charge that can fall you are resolved to uphold them. An Apostle, it was, we know, who taught us that " Charity endureth all things" (1. Cor. xiii. 7); but from the same inspired teacher we have also learned, that it may at times become a duty, to appeal to Cæsar, to assert our rights of citizenship, and to contend for their inviolability.

While, however, Beloved Brethren, we leave no means untried, which the law places within our reach, to defeat the sinister purposes of those, who blaspheme what they are ignorant of,-but would doubtless act a more generous part were they less thickly enveloped in that moral mist of religious prejudice which has spread itself of late over the minds of so many of our fellow countrymen, like the dense and chilling fog that comes rolling over the land from our eastern shores, let us not fail to love even our enemies, as Christ has loved us, and to forgive them that have offended us, as we hope to be forgiven by Him, against whose Divine Majesty we ourselves have so often and so grievously offended. God knows, Beloved Brethren, we speak the truth in saying, that it has pained us beyond measure, to feel constrained at length thus indignantly to break through the reserve we had imposed upon ourselves, during the daily renewed attacks to which the Catholics of this District have for the last years been so heartlessly exposed-but there are times, and we have reached them now, when silence would be cowardice; and cowardice in a Bishop, Dear Brethren, must ever be, not a weakness, but a crime. Let every Catholic, then, to his post; there are none of us so humbly circumstanced, who may not add a name at least, to our unanimous protest. We have but little to expect from those who how for the day to Catholic Electors, and with friendly look and honeyed words mendicated their votes at the hustings. Witness the gratitude of him, who, but for the Catholics of Edinburgh, would not on a late occasion have stood so triumphantly as he did at the head of a poll, where, under the circumstances, the second place was defeat, and who found no more becoming languge in which to ac- fied denial to those defamatory statements. into action the worst passions of the multitude against knowledge their support, than that of unmerited and unjustifiable obloquy against the Supreme Pontiff of with two thousand signatures and upwards, has been the Catholic world. There never was a period forwarded for presentation in the House of Commons when Catholics required more than at present, to by Mr. J. I. Heard, M. P., for this borough, with a rewhen Catholics required more than at present, to depend as much as possible on their own exertions. Let us then, by the lesson to heart, Beloved Brethren and learn wisdom from experience, and vet ever acting on the motto that still o'er-tops the gates of Scotland's Capital, let us bear in mind, that unless the Lord do build up here the City of our freedom, in vain shall they labor, who strive to build it .---While, then, we humbly pray the Lawgivers of our country to spare us the grievance, and themselves the disgrace, of returning again to the blood-stained legislation of a persecuting age, let us more humbly still put up our petitions to the throne of Him who is the eternal fountain of all justice, that grace may be given us so to live, as to propitiate His mercy ; that He may spare His people, and be not angry with us for ever! And "when men shall revile you, Dear Brethren, and persecute you, and say all manner of evil against you, uniruly," remember Him, for whose sake you thus suffer reproach, and be glad exceedingly, "for, so they persecuted the Prophets, that were before you" (Mait. v. 11. 12), " and may the peace of Christ ever reign within our hearts " (Col. iii. 15), in the name of that Blessed Trinity by whose omnipotence we were made, and to whose mercy alone we look forward for the perfecting of our redemntion.

2ndly,-Will recite at Mass, on all days, on which the rubric permits it, the Collect " Contra persecutores et male agentes" with its corresponding "Secret" and "Post Communien."

The above regulation is to hold good until further intimation.

† JAMES, Bishop of Limyra. Vicar Apostolic of the Eastern District · in Scotland.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRAZILIAN NUNCIO .- The Most Rev. Monsignor Bedini, Archbishop of Thehes in partibus infidelium, who has been recently appointed Apostolic Nuncio to the Brazilian Court, arrived in this city (Dublin) on Tuesday, on a short visit to his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin. This distinguished Prelate, who is now on his way from Rome to his embassy, arrived at Kingstown on Tuesday evening .----On Wednesday he visited the Great Exhibition, accompanied by his Grace the Archibishop. On Thursday his Excellency left for Liverpool, by the City of Dublin Company's mid-day mail steamer. We understand he will sail from Liverpool for America on this day (Saturday, June 18.)-I'ablet.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF A RELIGIOUS .---- On Sunday last His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster preached in St. Alovsius's, Somers Church Town. In the course of his remarks, he said, "God gave us many signs and marks of His care. And it is for His honor and glory, and foryour encouragement and consolution, that I now inform you that within the last few days it has been my happiness to have to verify in one of the religions communities of the Benedistine Convent of this city (London), the instantaneous and perfect cure of a religious, who for six years and a half never left her bed, who was pronounced by every medical man that had seen her to be incurable for life, being affected with disease in her bones, and who at the close of the devotions to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, rose whole, and without a vestige even in outward marks of that complaint which existed for that long period." -Catholic Standard.

CONVERSION .--- We learn from the best authority that the Duchess of Hamilton, who is now residing in Paris, has become a convert to the Catholic Faith. -Glasgow Free Press, of June 11th.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CONVENT INSPECTION BILL.

DUBLIN .- On Sunday Dublin gave an emphatic and general opposition to the vile and atrocious bill now before parliament, for the restrictions of the religious rights of the holy inmates of the convents of Ireland. In every parish throughout the city thousands were to be seen rushing with the most earnest anxiety to append their names to the great protest against renewed penal legislation.-Freeman.

GALWAY .- An important and influential meeting was held in Galway on Sunday last, to protest against the infamous bill for insulting and outraging our con-The meeting was most numerously attended vents. by all classes, and was ably addressed by several gentlemen. The resolutions condemning the proposed enactment in strong terms were adopted unanimously.

.TUAM .- On Sunday last the inhabitants of this town and its vicinity assembled in the Town' Hall for the purpose of contradicting certain statements made by the Rev. Mr. Seymour at recent meetings in Dublin and Belfast. It was there alleged that this town was in a state of disturbance, and that proselytism was successful here; accordingly a public meeting of the inhabitants was called in order to give the most unquali-

KINSALE .- A petition against this nefarious bill,

two hundred pounds per annum, it met with but little opposi-tion in either house, and an Act was passed for that purpose, about March, A. D. 1535.

"By this Act, and the proceedings of the visitors about three hundred and eighty houses were dissolved, and a revenue of thing, or thirty-two thousand pounds per nomin, came to the Grown ; besides one hundred thousand pounds in place and jewds."-TBID, p. XXII.

"The suppression of these houses occasioned great discon-tents,......which in October, 1536, broke out into a rebellion in Lincolnshire. But within six days offer this insurrection in Lincolnshire. But within six days offer this insurrection was appeased, another broke out in Yorkshire, called the Pilginaze of Grace, which grew very formidable, and was neither easily nor quickly quieted. But when it was appeasedhe (the king) resolved to suppress the rest of the monas-teries; and thereupon, A. D. 1537, appointed a new visinition, requiring the visitors to examine everything that related to the conversation of the Religious, or their affection to the king and supremacy, or to their cheats, impostures, or superstitions, or how they were affected dering the late, compositions and to or how they were affected during the late commotions, and to discover all that was amiss in them, and to report it to the Lord Vicegerent. This caused the greater abbies to be sur-rendered apace; for some of them had been faulty in the late rebellion, were liable to the king's displeasure, and surrender-ed their houses to save their lives. The next year (1540) a Bill was brought in for suppressing the Knights of St. John, of Jerusalem, and passed in a short time, and thereby, all their revenues were given to the king, who, by the suppression of these greater houses, obtained a revenue of about one hundred theorem and mouth our annum heades a lorg star in a lot on the thousand pounds, per annum, besides a large sum in plate and jewels."

† There were granted to him for a further supply, by the Parliament, which began in November, 1545, all colleges, chantries, free chapels, hospitals, and guilds; some of which had been before surrendered. This Act was made so general, that even those great nurseries of learning, the Colleges of Oxthat even those great nurseries of learning, the Colleges of Ox-ford and Cambridge, with those of Eaton were included........ But the Commissioners named in this Act for giving the king possession of the Colleges, &c., did not enter upon many of them before his death, which happened in January following, and thereby by most of them remained till A. D. 1548, when being granted by another Act of Parliament (in which the Colleges of both Universities were excepted) to King Edward VI. there were destroyed to the number of ninety Colleges, one hundred and ten hospitale. hundred and ten hospitals, and two thousand three hundred and seventy four chantries and free chapels.—IDD. p. xxiv. and xxv.

In reference to the insurrectionary movements that followed In reference to the insurrectionary informents that followed the dissolution of the monasteries, Hume says, "The rioters in Devonshire were brought into the form of a regular army, which amounted to the number of 10,000. * Their demands were, that the Mass should be restored, half of the Abbeys restoned," &c. Lord John Bussell, to whose family Wohurn Abbey had recently been granted, put down the rio-ters, with the help of "some German Horse and some Italian Aquebusiers under Battista Spinola."—Hume, EDWARD VI.

Scottsman Newspaper, 4th of June, 1853.

We ordain as follows :---

1stly,-The Litany of the Blessed Mother of God. shall be recited every day at the conclusion of the Holy Sacrifice; to implore of Heaven, through the powerful intercession of her whom the Church proclaims as the "Virgin of Virgins," that they who have chosen Christ for their only Spouse, may be left unmolested within the peaceful precincts of their poor but innocent homes.

• " The lot of the Nuns was more distressing. Each received a single gown from the king, and was left to support her-self by her own industry, or to seek relief from the charity and commisseration of others.³⁹—LINGARD, Vol. v. p. 57.—See BURNETT.

quest that Mr. Lucas, M.P., would support its prayer. The strongest feelings of indignation on this subject pervade the inhabitants of this town, who are blessed with having established amongst them one of those noble institutions.

The conduct of the two county members, Messrs. Roche and Scully, is reprobated by the people of this neighborhood, as well as by the clergy (and by none more than our respected Parish Priest) who have made such efforts and sacrifices for their return. They will yet have to render a rigorous account before their constituents here of the trust which they have saily abused.

Public prayers were offered in our parish chapel by the Very Rev. Dr. Murphy, P.P., for the recovery of the health of that great champion of the Faith and defender of Ireland's Church and Ireland's rights, the distinguished Archbishop of Tuam, who is greatly esteemed by the people of Kinsale.-Cork Examiner.

DIOCESE OF Ross.-The following is the resolution of the Clergy of the diocese of Ross, adopted at their conference of the 6th ult., respecting this recent attempt to persecute the old religion, through the stale hypocrisy of zeal for the liberty of the subject, and by assuming the existence of abuses without the semblance of proof, save the vile assertions of bigotry and infidelity :---

"Resolved-That, taught by history and experience we regard legislative interference with the holy seclusion of the inmates of conventual establishments, particularly when grounded on the existence of assumed abuses, as in the present instance, to be not only officious, but cowardly, offensive, and unmanly; that such obtrusion has invariably eventuated in spoliation and immorality; and that, however speciously dis-guised, we cannot look upon it in any other light than as the insiduous artifice of the arch-enemy of all Christian virtue laboring through the agency of irreligious and deluded men, to pollute those sacred abodes of piety, meekness, and purity, the convents of this realm. (Signed) "M. O'Hea, V.G., Chairman."

It was also resolved that petitions to parliament against this uncalled for and detestable measure be prepared in each parish of the diocese, and forwarded with as little delay as possible .- Cork Examiner.

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CONTRACTOR OF TRACTOR STREET PROFILE

On Sunday last, the venerable pastor of a Tippe- any government which, by admitting him to its coun- | which, considering the extremely unfavourable state are shamefully belied." Another journal (the Meirary parish, in announcing to his people the object of the petition against the Nunnery Bill, detailed, in mild but solemn language, the object and modus operandi of the projected bill; and on alluding to the right which members of a Protestant Parliament dared to assume over the initiates of our convents-over their feelings, rights, and wishes; on stating that any hour from morning till night, a Government commissioner and a magistrate could burst in the gates and doors of every convent in Ireland, and compel the holy nuos to exhibit themselves, like cattle, and reply to any question which the beasily intrader may suppose necessary; when this was explained a short of horror, and anger, and defiance was raised, which it was difficult to allay. So it will be done all through the land ; and we are warranted in predicting that should the ontrage bill, conceded by a gang of fellows without a particle of any religion themselves, without one drop of manly blood in their black veins, become the law of the land, a fire will be lighted in Ireland not likely to be extinguished. That law will be defied and resisted, and, if it be enforced, let the standing army in this colony be quadrupled! When we consider the demoniac scope of Mr. Chambers's bill, and the dastardly assault of Bishop Whateley, who was its parent, we can hardly trust ourselves to give expression to our feelings of burning indignation .- Limerck Reporter.

IRISH TENANT LEAGUE.- A meeting of the Council of the League was hold on Tuerday of the Council Rooms, 2, Beresford place, Dabiin, for the purpose of considering the Landlord and Tenant Bills now before parliament, as well as other matters connected with the cause.

After the meeting had read and considered Mr. Napier's "Tenant Compensation Eill as amended by the select committee," the following resolution was proposed by Reverend Mr. Dowling, P.P., Clonmellon; seconded by Patrick Lalor, Esq., J.P., Tinakil, and unanimously carried :---

"That at the Tenat Right Conference held in Dublin last September, the following resolutions were unanimously carried :--

" That no tenant right bill which does not fully embody the principles of Sharman Crawford's bill can be satisfactory to the country. "" That in the event of the introduction of any mea-

sure or proposition not previously known to and pronounced upon by the conference, or by the country, the tenant right representatives take means to have the country informed of, and its opinions elicited on: the probable operation and effect of the proposed measures before they or any of them commit themselves to any course in reference thereto."

"Resolved-That having now had under our con-sideration Mr. Napier's 'Tenants' Improvements Compensation Bill,' as amended by the select committee, and sent down to the Honse of Commons, for adoption, we find that it does not embody the principles of Sharman Crawford's bill, nor can it in any respect be considered as giving to the tenant farmers of Ireland a substantial portion of the protection which that bill was intended to secure to them.

The Rev. P. Quaid, P.P., county Clare, proposed, and the Very Rev. Dr. Kearney, P.P., Glasson, seconded the following resolution, which was unanimously carried :-

"Resolved-That in our opinion, and, so far as we are informed, in the apinion of these friends of the tenant right cause who have up to this time had an op-" pertunity of perusing the bill, it is open to the most grave objections, even considered as a mere compensation bill; that in itself it is unreasonable and unjust that such a bill should be carried through parliament until the tenant farmers whose interests are mainly affected by it, have had an opportunity of learning its contents; that it is also at variance with the resolution of the conference that it should be supported by any of the tenant right members of parliament until the country has had opportunity of considering it; that we therefore respectfully, but earnestly, call upon our representatives not to give any sanction to the bill, and to do their utmost to procure its postponement in order to give the people time and opportunity to pro-nounce an opinion upon its provisions."

Moved by Patrick Lalor, Esq., Tinakil; seconded by Dr. Gray, and unanimously carried :--* Resolved-That in the event of a postponement

not being consented to pending the judgment of the

cils, sanctions his political tergiversation and dishon- of the weather, may be regarded as a tolerably fair at- cury), bitterly hostile to the Aberdeen Government, own bigotry and illiberality.

"That we earnestly call upon the representatives of this county, now that every pretext, whether spe-cions or flimsy, that has been alleged to justify a general support of, or any such coquetry with, the present government, has vanished as smoke-now that all special pleading as to the meaning or force of plighted faith must stop her mouth-to withdraw at once from their disastrous 'neutrality,' which, if it did not invite, certainly emboldened the daily growing intolerance of parliament, and in particular the bigoted insolence of Lord John Russell. We call upon them to | artist named Foyatier, has been added to the works of avenge, by a storn and strenuous opposition to every sculpture w. hadorn the great hall. It is a figure of the Earl of Aberdeen showed that the Lord-Lieutengovernment of which he is a member, the ontraged | Spataens, who led the revolt of the Roman Gladia-| ant had only taken the usual course in such cases. Faith and feelings of their constituents ; and though tors ; and, in point of dignity, boldness, expression. The Marquis also strongly blamed the appointment of we are not wholly satisfied with the general tenor of and fine modelling, takes a very high rank as a work ! Mr. Keogh ; describing some speeches imputed to that their conduct since their election-though we strongly] of a 2-Tablet. condemn their specific vote on the income tax as unjust and indefensible in itself, and minous to the inter-1 monication has reached this city, notifying the intendests they were chosen to represent-yet we will be ed royal visit at a much earlier period of the season prepared to accept as some reparation for the past. I than was contemplated. The precise day is not mentheir energy and spirit at the present crisis, and their biomet; but we have good reason to know that the roya! Inture straight forward fidelity to the principle of tin-standard will be floating in Kingstown in the dependent opposition? the wisdom and necessity of ing the present month. We have great satisfaction which is now triumphantly established.

common with all our Catholic people, towards the disfaction by our readers -- Evening Packet. cowardly and minanly assault upon convents projected in the bill of Mr. Chambers; and we must declare touds to visit Queenstown and Killarney, on her route our conviction that this bill aims at the suppression of to the Dublin Exhibition this summer. It was stated religious houses, and the prescription of religious vows (that the royal squadron may be expected in the harin these kingdoms, and is therefore a pure and miniti- bor in the course of a few days; and that it is her gated persecution for religion's sake."-Cork Exam.

THE LORETTO NUNS.-IMPORTANT DECISION.-A case, involving a point of law as affecting conventual life, has been for some time before the Court of Chancery in Ireland, the judgment of which has been looked for with no ordinary interest. It was a cause of petition, presented under the Chancery Regulation Act on behalf of Miss E. Blake, a professed num in the convent of Loretto, Rathlamham, and sister of the late Mr. James Henry Blake, the eminent Queen's Mr. Blake having died intestate, Miss Counsel. Blake, the petitioner, now seeks that an account be | ration of Mr. Wallace, and that it is being extensively taken of the real and personal property of her deceased brother, and that the said property, when its amount shall be ascertained, shall be equally distributed between the petitioner and her sister, the other surviving representative of the deceased. The question now before the court is, whother the petitioner, being a professed nun, and a member of a monastic order of the Catholic Church, should, or should not, be considered in law civilly defunct and incapable of being an inheritress of property. A prodigious bar was arrayed on each side, and the arguments pro and con occupied two whole days. The Chancellor, however, deferred judgment until Thursday, when his lordship, alter a fucid review of the circumstances of the case, proceeded to remark :-- " He had delayed giving judgment, not from any serious doubt he ontertained as to what his ultimate decision would be, but in order to case by research, and to be satisfied of the real grounds on which the question was put, one side and the other. It was perfectly clear that prior to the reign of ilenry VIII., when the conventual establishments and other religions orders, founded by the See of Rome, existed were considered dead in law, and to have no civil existence known to the law. In the course of the argument it was stated that this provision was limited to certain orders, and was not general; and it was insisted that, as the order to which the petitioner belonged had no existence at that time, but was founded of the orders which came within the doctrine referred to, and the same consequences could not flow from piofessions in it as in other orders. Now, he did not concur in those propositions as to ancient law. He thought it was clear that the doctrine of profession was of an universal character, and applied to every religious order founded by the See of Rome. There could be no doubt that the disability he had speken of -namely, death in law-existed in the time of Henry VIII. question arose, what was the condition of persons professing in a religious order at present? There being no act of parliament repealing the common law as to disability, the question should be determined by a reference to the course of legislation on the subject of religious societies in this country. The conclusion to be drawn from the whole series of acts hearing on the subject was, that the recognition of those orders, as affecting the civil status of the inhabitants of England, depended on the canous and decrees of the Court of Rome. He thought the conclusion was that the Pope's authority was no longer recognised in spiritual matters by the law of England, and that it could not be maintained by the recognition of those religious orders ; but to give them any force or effect, as regarded the civil condition of the subjects of this realm, would be, in effect, recognising the authority and pre-eminence of the See of Rome, which was denied y the law, although certain members of the community were exempted from the penalties which they were formerly liable to in regard to certain oaths. It was further to be observed that there was no law in express terms against the establishment of those religious orders of nuns in this country, and the Emancition Act, passed in 1829, recognised to a certain extent the existence of these bodies, and so far recognised the authority under which they existed; but another question was, whether the effect of that was to repeal the whole code of legislation which in England and Ireland had denied in positive terms the spiritual jurisdiction of the See of Rome in any respect whatever. It was conceded that all those orders dorived their foundation, authority, and rules from the See of Rome, and without recognising that authority to some extent, certainly, as affecting the civil status of the subjects of this realm, it did appear to him difficult, indeed, to give this doctrine of profession any weight whatever with regard to civil position. On the whole of the case, he had come to the conclusion that he ought not to refuse the prayer of the present petition. The safer course, in his opinion, was to grant it. and leave it to the parties to seek relief at the ultimate tribunal if they were not satisfied."- Catholic Standard.

We understand that Messrs. Todd, Burns, and Co., with a liberality which cannot be too highly commended, have purchased four hundred tickets for the young men employed in their extensive establishment. land-Messrs. Kerr, Burns, and Co., of the Worces- claimed." ter Potteries-intend bringing over all the persons in their employment to see the wonders of the Irish Industrial Palace.

A splendid bronze statue, the production of a French

THE APPROACHING ROYAL VISIT .-- An official comin bring enabled to make this announcement, which "That we must express the atherrence we feel, in will be received with a feeling of the most lively sa-

It was reported on Monday that her Majesty in-Maiesty's intention to honor Killarney with a visit of some duration, previous to proceeding to Dublin. It: must be remembered that it is her Maje-ty's custom in . Westmeath withdrew the motion. such cases to elude expectation, so that it is not unlikely that the good citizens of Cork may be taken the arrival of her Majesty in the beautiful city. - Cork Constitution.

Ma. ZACHARIAN WALLACE .- We understand that the people of the county Cavan have prepared a niemorial to the Irish government, praying for the libesigned throughout that and several other adjoining, counties. We trust the government will see the neessity of complying with its prayer, and at once liberate Mr. Wallace from the prison walks. Mr. Wallace's health has been much affected by the ordeal he has gone through, and any jurther confinement might lead to dangerous consequences .- Dundalk Democral.

ble commonts from the Nation :--- What ! we disloyal after, what we did in 1849, when our beloved Queen came to celebrate the triumph of flaw and order? in the starvation or banishment of two millions of her beloved subjects? What! we disloyal, after three devout and patriotic Catholics have been allowed to creep into the freasury scuttery? What! we disloyal, with the blessed and glorious Union Jack flying over our Exhibition, and all of us ascertain if any further light could be thrown on the going down upon our bare knees to ask Her Majesty to come over again for a cead mille failthea? What ! we disloyal, and the Union to the foro; with the Ecelesiastical Titles Act countersigned by Her Majesty, and our poor nuns awaiting the sentence of the English Parliament which will subject them to the coarse in these condities, persons who entered them and took contact and license of Orange lechers and Castle upon themselves the vows of poverty, celibacy, &c., spies? What! we disional! and our country from the central hill to the citcling sea, clutched in the gentle, soothing, and protecting grasp of the robber of the nations, whose soul is red with the blood of our martyrs, and whese name sounds like a curse in the vais of man, wherever her foul dominion tramples and defiles him? Ah ! Mr. Moore, despite their hori- ; the tillage-classes at home. On the contrary, the rage within the last century, it could not be treated as one tage of blood and tears, of galling wrongs and disqualifications, which should make the blood of a doward boil like molten lead, the Catholic population of this lovely and knowing island are sincerely loyal. But it is the loyalty of spaniels, Mr. Moore, of + baptised spaniels, 5 as the happy phrase runs. They have been flogged into it. With every lash they have only fawned, and eringed, and grown more loyal. Try, Mr. Mr. Moore, and smuggle an American or French | dant yield in the ensuing harvest.-Ibid. fleet into any Irish creek or port from Killala to Bantry hat there was no act of parliament taking Bay, in the face of this valiant and ubiquitous loyalty. Thursday sonnight, with a large number of passengers at disability was equally clear. Then the It guards the coast more securely than the martello on hoard, a boiler burst. A number of poor decktowers, and would garrison Hy Brazil, the magical island that looms upon the horizon of the west, for the pay and service of Britain. We graat, indeed, that there is a postiferous sentiment of disailection in certain sections of the Irish people; but it is a vulgar and ignorant superstition, prevailing only in the lower orders, like a murtain amongst sheep. Somehow or other it is ineradicable. Go where you will among the people, north or south, east or west, you will find a savage attachment among them to a thing called nationality. You will see the big tear standing in their eyes at the sound of some old rebel song, with a heart and a passion in it, most moving and infectious. You will hear them curse the Sassenagh in that tongue of traitors and robels, the old Gaelie of their fathers. Instead of discoursing about the triumph of English civilisation, you will find the follows talking of the gallant traitors who died either at Vinegar-hill or Gallows-green, for what they call the 'good old cause,' and praying God to rest their souls; and, actually, vor may chance, as we have before usy, to light upor a group debating, with all the gravity of a Cabinet Conneil of our Sovereign Lady, the probabilities and chances of a French invasion, or the likelihood of the boys who left for America ceturning some fine morning to the tunes of 'Yankee Doodle' and ' Patrick's Day,' played by the bands of an Army of Liberation .-God bless them for this, the poor pious, loyal people. Loyal 1 ay, are they loyal; loyal to the right-loyal to God and their country-loyal to the holiest cause. for which man ever died or woman ever prayed-loyal to the memory of what Ireland was-loyal to the blessed hope of what she shall be again." CONSOLIDATED ANNUITIES .- The Guardians of the Galway union were, it seems, considerably "startled" on Friday by the receipt of a letter from the Commissioners, requiring payment of the annuities charged to several electoral divisions of this union, up to the 29th of September last, having fancied that the whole amount was to be wiped away, as a compensation for the imposition of the income-tax. One of the local papers (the Galway Packet) professes vast indignation at what it calls a "violation of public faith" embodied in this demand of the Treasury. "The great remis-sion boon," it adds, "is fast vanishing into thin air,

puts the question in a right point of view :- " We must say, in justice to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that there was no deception practised by him in relation to this matter; for, in his speech introducing the budget, he stated distinctly that all sums paid into This excellent example will doubtless be followed by the hands of the several treasurers of unions on acother firms in Ireland and in England. Indeed we count of annuities due up to the above date should be have reason to believe that one eminent firm in Eng- retained, but that outstanding arrears would not be

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There was an Irish dispute in the House of Lords Friday night, arising out of a motion for papers by the Marquis of Westmeath. The Marquis complained of indulgences to persons under sentence, granted by Earl St. Germains, which wore a political aspect ; but Mr. Keogh; describing some speeches imputed to that gontleman as "high treason." He was followed by the Earl of Derby, and by the Earl of Eglinton, who characterized Mr. Keogh's appointment as disreputa-The Duke of Newcastle denied, on the authority of Mr. Reogh, the anthenticity of the imputed speeches; and observed that if it was discreditable to appoint him, it was also discreditable to offer him a post, which had been done on the authority of the late Premier. With great warmth, the Earl of Derby and the Earl of Eglinton denied that they had ever given authority; and the former expressed his belief that no such offer had ever been made. The Duke of Newcastle, who had maintained much temper and forbearance, mentioned across the table the name of his informant : whereupon, Lord Eglinton advised the Marquis to withdraw his motion, -- at the same time he admitted that the explanation of Government respecting the two other cases was quite satisfactory.

Archbishop Whately delivered a charge at the ansome the morning by surprise with the intelligence of must visitation of the Provincial Synod, held on Tuesday, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dubtin. His Grace commenced his address with the subject of the secessions to the Church of Rome, which he believed certain parties maintained as tantamount to a Reformation. The Mousells and a few others of some distinetion are pointed out to show that if Catholies have not - numbers to boast of, they have wealth. In the charge of Dr. Whately-the observations of his Grace tonening the Numbery Bill now before Parliament are considered of the atmost importance by Protestants, but they are nothing more nor less than a restoration of his malignant speech in Parliament which he lately delivered .- Tablet.

It is stated that the directors of the Midland Great Mr. G. H. Moore has elicited the following admir- | Western Bailway will, at their own expense, form a branch inte of railway from Athenry to Tuam, if they receive a guarantee for its extension to Newport.

It is understood that three of the Irish judges will soon retire from the bench-namely, the Chief Justice Lefroy, who is getting very bad health; Baron Penefather, who is almost incapacitated from going circuit, and Judge Torrens, who is in the sere and yellow leaf.

EMIGRATION .- Instead of a diminution in the progress of Emigraticn, the numbers we see daily pass by to the railway stations are on the increase. All the public conveyances are so crowded, that private vehicles are frequently put in requisition to convey the emigrants. It is idle to speculate upon the causes which have led to this wholesale emigration, or to the results to which it may lead. All we can venture to assert is, that unless some check is put to its extent, the West of Iteland will ere many years be converted into a mere wilderness, and a fitting pasture ground for sheep and cattle. Whilst this vast diminution is going on, and desire for quitting the country is on the increase, no inducements are being held out to retain of Landlords is to clear away their estates and lay down their lands with grass seeds for permanent pasture .-- Than Derald.

THE WEATHER .- THE CROPS .- Owing to the very favorable weather we have had during the week the appearance of the several growing crops in this neighborhood has been vastly improved. The laxuriant aspect presented on every side gives hope of an abun-

As the "Times" steamer was leaving Dublin on passengers had gathered in the waist of the ship for the sake of the warmth, and these were dicadfully scalded. Two children died directly after; and up to Monday night ten more of the unfortunate people had died in the Dublin hospitals. At an inquest on two of the bodies, last week, the Jary found that they "were sealded to death by the bursting of the boiler, caused by an imperceptible flaw down the lap of the iron on the top of the boiler." At a second inquest, on Monday, the evidence was of a nature that induced the Jury to implicate a person in their verdict. It appeared that the top of the boiler had been patched; the Government Surveyor had not seen this-he said he could not see it, as "it was covored up by the deck ;" and the engineer had access to the "Parliamentary safety-valve." The Jury found, "that the cause of the bursting of the boiler is to be attributed to the gross neglect of James Haig, Government Engineer Suiveyor, in not making a proper inspection of the boiler of said steamer in April last; and we consider him highly culpable in not giving up the key of the Parhamentary safety-valve to the captain of the vessel at the time of his last inspection in April last.²² The Coroner deemed this verdict tantamount to one of "manslaughter," and he issued his warrant for the arrest of Mr. Haig .- Tablel of 18th ult. A fatal boiler-explosion has also occurred at Shannon Harbor, on board a screw steamer which carries goods on the Grand Canal. The engineer was scalled to death, and the fireman was so badly hurt that his life is in danger .- Ib, On Wednesday last two large dogs belonging to the Protestant Bishop of Tuam ran through the country in a rabid state, and would have destroyed several cattle and sheep had not Mr. O'Kelly, jun., of Gallagh, succeeded in shooting them before they committed any material damage. - Tuam Herald. A good story is going respecting Lord Campbell and an Irish neighbor of his, called Sarsfield Comyn. The Chancellor declared in his place in the House of Lords that his estates in Galway were worthless in consequence of the income tax, whereupon Sarsfield, with the air of a man doing another a favor, offers Campbell £500, free of theome tax, for the worthless estates. His Lordship writes a very cart letter of re

country, our representatives be requested to move such | a way that disability was equally clear. Then the amendments, as may be requisite to embody in the bill the principles of the tenant right bill adopted by the conference; and that, in the event of these amendments being rejected, we entreat them to give no sanction to a bill so defective and unsatisfactory.?

Proposed by the Rev. Mr. Duggan ; seconded by J. Cashel Hoey, Esq., and carried :--"Resolved-That a committee of five be appointed

to prepare an address explaining the nature of Mr. Napier's Tenant Compensation Bill as amended, and that said address, and a copy of the resolutions passed at this day's meeting, be sent to the Irish members of parliament who attended the Tenant Right Conference last September."

Proposed by Rev. Mr. O'Farrel', Navan; seconded by Rev. Mr. Meyler, P.P., Ferns :-"Resolved-That the council be instructed to con-

vene a general meeting of the League in Dublin immediately after the termination of the parliamentary session, to take such measures as may be suitable to the then existing position of the land question."

Mr. Barnewall was then moved from the chair, and John Hickey, Esq., called thereto, and the marked thanks of the meeting moved to Mr. Barnewall for his conduct in the chair. The meeting then separated.

Cork .- At a conference held in Millstreet, on 7th of June, the following resolutions were adopted unani-mously by the assembled Clergy :---

"That we have learned with deep indignation and intense disgust that Lord John Russell, as organ of the government, the leader of the House of Commons has grievously outraged the Faith and feelings of Catholics, by reviving and promulgating, in his speech on religious equality, all those exploded calumnies against the loyalty and fitness for liberty of the members of the Catholic Church, which a perverse and stupid bigotry alone could now seriously entertain. "That, viewing, in relation to the past political

life of this statesman, his recent bigoted conduct towards the Catholic Church, from his infamous ' Durham Letter' to the present time, we must conclude that his lifeless professions of liberality, and his advocacy of religious liberty, to which he owes his present 'bad pre-eminence,' were all but a hypocrisy and alarm, his presence in the cabinet, and distrust visitors to the Exhibition on Thursday was 5,927, and the promises of the Chancellor of the Exchequer I fusal, which Sarsfield publishes.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

REMITTANCES: TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

DRAFTS from £1 upwards, payable at sight, free of charge, at the Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and all its branches; Messrs. Glyan, Mills & Co., Bankers, Lombard-street, London; the National Bank of Scotland, Glasgow; Messrs. Bowman, Grinnell & Co., Liverpool. HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., Montreal, March 1853. St. Sacrament Street.

TRUE WITNESS THE AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1853.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The proceedings in Parliament have been enlivened by an attack upon Mr. Keogh, and an accusation against Lord Derby, to the effect that he, through Lord Naas, had made, during his administration, certain overtures to induce him-Mr. Keogh-to take office under the Derby Government. Lord Eglinton, in behalf of Lord Naas, denied that that noble lord had ever made, or had been authorised to make, any such offers to Mr. Keogh. On Thursday, Lord Naas explained in the House of Commons, and admitted a little friendly conversation with Mr. Keogh, in which he had asked the latter gentleman whether he, or his friends, would accept office under the Derby Administration, adding that Major Beresford was aware of the enquiry he-Lord Naas-was then making. Mr. Keogh's reply was evasive; but he was given to understand that the Derby Government had no unfriendly feelings towards him. The fact of the matter is, that Mr. Keogh seems to have been quite as ready to sell himself to Lord Derby, as to Lord Aberdeen; only he, and the former noble lord, could not exactly agree as to the price. In the House of Commons, Mr. H. Berkeley's motion, for leave to bring in a Bill for authorising vote by ballut at elections, received an unusual number of supporters, showing that the corrupt practices in English elections lately brought to light, have not been without effect on the public mind. Lord John Russell opposed the motion, which was lost by a majority of 60; the numbers being-against the mo-tion, 232; in favor of it, 172. The second reading of the infamous Nunneries Bill was fixed for the 22nd ult.

The past week has been distinguished by monster meetings, and indignant remonstrances against the "Ladies' Bed-Rooms Inspection Bill." The Catholics of the Empire, both in Liverpool and in Dublin, have come forward nobly ; and we greatly regret that the limited space at our command prevents us from giving a report of the proceedings in full. The meeting at Dublin was attended by Catholics of every rank in society, and, in point of numbers, was unsurpassed by any meeting that has been held for years. Sir T. Esmonde was called to the chair. Some disturbance was occasioned by a fellow of the name of Gregg attempting to force himself upon the assembly, and making use of most blackguard language, but it was soon put down; in every other respect the meeting passed off most successfully. But one sentiment prevailed -- that it was the duty of every Catholic to resist the measure by every means in his power. "They owed ailegiance"----said one speaker---" to the sovereign, and they gave it freely, but it must be reciprocalthey must have in return protection for their homes and altars. If they concede one, they demanded the other, and would insist upon it even at the last risk."

The result, as yet, is doubtful. There are good reasons to hope the best; but it would be foolish to suppose, that because Mr. Chambers' Bill is an outrage is inimitable and unmistakeable. The author next upon liberty and decency-because it is false in its grows sentimental, and quotes poetry ; then he falls averments, and repugnant to every man possessed of foul of Maynooth, and the Confessional :--the feelings of a gentleman-that it will therefore be distasteful to a Protestant Legislature. We put some trust however in the fact, that our Sovereign is herself a woman-must herself be conscious of the feelings, and modesty of a woman. No modest woman will ever give her consent to the beastly propo-sitions contained in Mr. Chambers' Bill ;- the lowest and vilest of the sex would blush to avow their anproval of them. We cannot even bring ourselves to believe that any minister will ever dare so insult his Queen, as to ask her consent to such a measure; and if there be such a minister, we cannot allow ourselves for one moment to imagine that she will so far forget what is due to female modesty and purity, as not to resent such a request as an outrage upon her as a woman. No; it is certain that as a chaste and modest woman, Queen Victoria will be obliged to re-fuse her assent to Mr. Chambers' "Ladies' Bed Rooms Inspection Bill." In Holland also, the Church has a hard battle to fight, and her enemies are active in their hostility .---The late elections leave it certain that some efforts will be made to put down Catholicity by law; but it is equally certain that those efforts will be as ineffectual in Holland, as they have been approved to be in England. Meanwhile, the Prelates have all assumed, and exercise their functions. Mgr. Belgrado, the later-Nuncio, has formally announced to the Dutch Ministry that his functions have terminated, and that all ecclesiastical authority is now exercised by the Catholic Bishops. This announcement has fairly puzzled Ministers, who know not how to act. God grant that their confusion may never be less.

PROTESTANT TRACTS.

We have received the following letter, and its enclosure from Bytown, portions of which we insert, as a fair specimen of the gentlemanly, and truly Christian spirit, in which the controversy betwixt Catholicity and Protestantism is generally carried on by the votaries of the latter system. There is nothing, it must be confessed, in the subjoined documents very new, very witty, or very argumentative; they are thoroughly, and essentially, Protestant, and nothing more-true Protestant documents, in which our cotemporary, the Montreal Gazette, we are sure, would seek in vain for " one intemperate expression." The author's name is not annexed; and we are therefore at a loss whether to attribute this admirable production to George Brown, or to Gavazzi, -to the French Canadian Missionary Society, or to the Grand Orange Lodge. It is worthy of any one, and of all of, them. For scholarship, and regard to truth, and decency, it is fully worthy either of George Brown, or Gavazzi; for the genuine spirit of evangelical Christianity which breathes throughout, it is not unworthy of a place amongst the "Records" of the F. C. M. Society; and from the gentlemanly style in which it is couched, we should decidedly say that the Orangemen of Canada-those staunch supporters of the Holy Protestant Faith, and Protestant Altars-must have had a hand in preparing it for the press. It was sent to us in the following letter, likewise evidently from a true Protestant gentleman :--

"The Roman Catholics of Canada, especially the blood-"The froman Catholics of Canada, especially the blood-thirsty, persecuting, wandering Irish members of the corrupt, idelatrons, and pagan church of Rome may prepare for the ex-posure that awaits them, as referred to in the enclosed circu-lar, ten thousand copies of which have been distributed in Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, &c., &c., The work will shortly issue from the press. Then Wo to Priests-Friars-Monks-Nuus," &c.

The document is what might have been expected, after so terrible an exordium. Is not this enough to make Papists tremble in their shoes !---

"DEUS ET LIBERTAS-VINCERE AUT MORI-NIL ADMIRARI.

"PROTESTANTS,-- Unite! Awake from your Slumbers! No Quarter to Rome. War to the Knife. No Priest-eraft, No Jesnits, No Bible Burning, No Truckling to Rome, No Image Worship, No divided allegiance, No Show-ing or Massacre of defenceless Protestants by a rabid Popish

"Prostrate the dark Confessional, the deadliest veil Rome

wraps around her victims. "Shortly will be published, in Weekly, or Monthly Nos., Svo.,—Price 4d cach ;—or 20 Nos. for one dollar; to be for-warded by mail, "A NARRATIVE OF MONASTIC ORDERS;

"in which the Institution of Jesuits, Monks-Gray, Black, and White Friars, Nuns, *chaste* veiled damsels; and *charmdess* motherly matrons-the Habits, Rules, Amours, Intrigues, Fe-male Seductions, Debaucheries, Frandulent and Violent Ustrmale Seductions, Debaucheries, Prabalient and violent Usur-pations, &c., &c., will be fully exposed, and brought to light. Also, the Idolatries of Rome, as developed in Image Worship -working of miracles, Indulgences, &c., &c. The ennity of the Popish Priesthood to the Holy Scriptures, Their Burning of the Sacred Records, The Word of God, and their wicked policy with reference to the reading of the Bible."

The above, for instance, reads like an editorial in the Globe. The following is as good :--

"The monasteries, convents, and numberies, were and are receptacles of vice, idleness, superstition, imposture, murder, theft, lewdness, temale prostitution and debauchery."

Almost the very words of Gavazzi. What follows might, for its style, have been copied from the Montreal Witness, or Montreal Gazette :--

"Protestants, Remember St. Bartholomew. The Irish Mas-snere of 1641. Scullabogue barn, and Wexford Bridge, in 1798.

1798. "Bear in mind the adage of John Knox, the immortal Sect-tish Reformer—' Destroy the nests and the rooks will fly— annihilate the Popish dens of Female prostitution, the Nume-ries i—then, and not till then, shall there be a Finale, to those nestlings of sturdy and vagrant mock messengers of pence— The Popish Priests—The Bible Burners—The enemies of Cos-rol light, and anyways of the the light of the und any pel light, and opposers of truth, liberty of thought and con-science, and free discussion."

This last passage must surely have been stolen from the Montreal Gazette-the rattle of its thunder tle of George Brown had fallen upon him, whilst the nected with a certain much abused old lady, whose tarianism in choicer terms :---

Toronto, and his truckling vassal Maurice Carroll-but those Saintly, meek, pious, lady loving, but not lady killing ascelic monkish devotees, although they will not allow their people to profit by reading the sacred word-the fountain of all truth, the bread of life-the sacred Sorintures, the institut network, the profit by reading the sacred word—the fountain of all truth, the bread of life—the sacred Scriptures, the inspired volume, the instructor of infancy, and youth, the prop and mainstay of man-hood—and the solace of old age and declining years—yet these. Devils incarnate overtly sanction in their schools the reading of such infamous profine and obscure books as the following. viz:—at Maynooth and at other Roman Catholic Colleges and Schools, both in Ireland and Cauada, the Bible is strictly for-bidden—but the following Books may be read with impoutly— "iz.--Irish Rogues and Rapparees,--the life of Captain Free-ty the robber--the garden of love, the feast of love, the effects of love, Faubles the monk, Moll Flanders, Filander Flash way, Fanny Mendows, Fanny Hill, Sir Henry Wildair, Lydia, -Fanny Mendows, Fanny Hill, Sir Henry Wildair, Lydia, a lewd novel) Mon Oncle Thomas, aventures de Marianne, inisons Dangereuses, Pastorines Prophecies. "Such are the morals taught by Popery."

The rest is obscene-too beastly to quote indeed;

fit only for the pages of a Protestant Tract. Our readers must therefore excuse us for not sullying the colomns of the TRUE WITNESS with it. The substance thereof may be heard at almost all Protestant controversial lectures, and Anti-Popery meetings.

Of course with all this, the author-or he would so shortly." not be a true Protestant-professes himself, just as George Brown, Gavazzi, and all these fellows do, an in mind the instructions of His Lordship the Bishop ardent and sincere champion of "civil and religious of Toronto, for the 12th inst. Canadian Orangeism is liberty :—

" It would only be a work of supercrogation to say that Protestants place no trammels on liberty of conscience, or suppress freedom of speech. They admit the right of all to embrace whatever system, and mode of worship they consider best."

We never yet knew a Protestant, bellowing-"No-Popery-death to the b-y Papists-to hell with the Pope," but what, by his own account, he was actuated by the love of "civil and religious liberty ;" or who, when he yelled forth, "War to the-knife," did not mean-"Good will to all men."-George Brown wishes to make Catholics pay for Protestant schools-Gavazzi cries out, "No tolerance with the Roman Catholic Church;"-our Bytown Protestant friend, who signs himself " Veritas Catho--Annihilate the Nunneries;" all by way of supporting the same cause of Protestant " civil and religious liberty." But coming to us in such a questionable | Vic. c. 22, sec. 90.) shape, we may be pardoned if we do not warmly welcome it. We like not such "civil and religious liberty.

several Protestant papers of Upper Canada, in which | preceding. the late events at Montreal and Quebec are freely commented upon. By inserting them, we show that the "spirit" which we attribute to a portion, is not shared by the whole of, the Protestant press of Canada. There are many honorable exception-many who disclaim all fellow feeling with the Globe, the Montreal Gazette-with George Brown, Gavazzi, Celt is one of the most, if not the most valuable jouror "Veritas Catholicus."

Mr. Badgley, in his capacity of Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions, has delivered himself of a lengthy charge to the Grand Jury of that court, upon the subject of the sad events of the 9th ult .-This is the more remarkable, inasmuch as the learned Chairman must have been well aware, that there have may its sound precepts sink deep into the hearts been, and will be, no Bills of Indictment, arising out of the circumstances connected with the late riots, laid before the said Grand Jury. The real explanation of the matter is this. Though apparently addresed to the Grand Jury of the Court of Quarter Sessions, this charge is virtually, a charge, or direction, to the Coroner's Jury now sitting-in plain English, it is nothing more nor less than an artful dodge, or indirect attempt to bias their judgment, and influence their coming verdict. We have been also requested to direct attention to the anomalous position, that has been most unwarrantably, and impertinently assumed by Mr. Badgley in the Coroner's Court-a Court in which he is not authorised, or supposed by law, to have any jurisdiction whatsoever ; but of which, since the commencement of the investigation, he has taken upon himself to direct, and control, all the proceedings. It has not been the Coroner's Court all; it has been Mr. Badgley's Court and nothing else. Mr. Badgley, and not the Coroner, has been the presiding Judge throughout; and he has tried to make use of the real Coroner as a mere nose of wax-as a mere speaking machine, through which to put, and by means of which to intercept, such questious as he, Mr. Bodgley, approved, or disapproved, of. It is well that Mr Badgley should be told that he has no more right to assume any control over the proceedings of the Coroner's Court, than has any other member of the bar; and that his conduct has been looked upon, as a most impertinent, and totally unwarrantable interference with the legitimate functions of the Coroner, who should be supreme in his own Court, and on his own bench.

latter worthy was being carried off to his own place, | hinder end is popularly represented as covering seven in a chariot of fire. The Globe never denounced sec- hills, is more than we can tell. The rival "Sovereigns? are meanwhile mutually denouncing one ano-"The Romish priesthood, the cringing abject vassals of Pio Nono-not only discountenance, but will not sanction the reading of the holy scriptures by their misguided flocks, or in their infidel schools, Teste Charbonnell, the Pseudo Bishop of their infidel schools, Teste Charbonnell, the Pseudo Bishop of their infidel schools, Teste Charbonnell, the Pseudo Bishop of against having any connection with the other party, which unlawfully and contumaciously acknewledges Mr. Gowan as its chief, and as the real " Sovereign of the Scarlet." In fact it is a regular storm in a puidle. The Pilot of this city has some very sensible remarks thereon, which we copy :--

"The fight between the rival Orange potentates ages ' fast and furious;" and their respective presses belabor each other with great vigor. It is certainly a very pretty quarrel as it stands; and for our parts we wish to each faction all the success it merits. If we are to believe the Hamilton Spectator, the spokesman of the Benjamin party, their opponents, including Grand Master Gowan, are only a 'rabble'-a set of ruffians,' who forcibly broke into, and took possession of the City Conncil Room at Kingston to carry on their election proceedings. On the other hand, the Toronto Patriot-the Gowan organ-taxes his opponents with flat burglary as ever was committed.2

"After reading these disputes we are much inclined with honest Dogberry to say of both the parties : Masters, it is proved already that you are little better than false knaves; and it will go near to be thought

We trust that the Catholics of Canada will bear at best but an exceedingly absurd, and intensely ex-aggerated, form of "Snobbery;" it is essentially Snobbish," and as such, unworthy of any serious attention from sensible people. The only notice it deserves is a short paragraph in Thackery's next chapter on the "Snobs of Canada."

The Post-Office was closed on the 29th ultimothe Festival of SS. Peter and Paul-by order of E. S. Freer, Esq., P. O. Inspector-General : and in virtue of instructions from the General Post-Office to the effect that "Sundays, New Year's Day, the Ephiphany, the Annunciation, Good Friday, the Ascension, Corpus Christi, St. Peter's and St. Paul's licus." takes up the cry-" Down with the Papacy Day, All Saint's Day, Christmas Day, and any Day appointed by Proclamation for a General Fast, or Thanksgiving, shall be observed as Holydays-(12

The Festival of SS. Peter and Paul is not a Holyday in the Catholic Church only : it is ordered to be observed as such in the Protestant Anglican On our seventh page will be found extracts from | Establishment, and has its appointed Fast, or Vigil,

> "THE AMERICAN CELT."-This able and upright Irish guardian and Catholic advocate has been removed to New York, and considerably enlarged. For talent and integrity, zeal and earnestness in the cause of Catholicity and Irishmen, the nal in the United States. Mr. M'Gee is unquestionably, one of the ablest writers in America ; this, and his'staunch adherence to the Church, are amply attested by his Non-Catholic cotemporaries, who honorably acknowledge his transcendentabilities, and " wish him success in everything, save his ultraism in religion." May the Celt "increase and multiply;"of Catholics, and fortify them against the pompous, pestiferous ravings of itinerant " Tribuncs" and addle-headed " philanthropists."

> "New YORK FREEMAN'S JOURNAL .-- We have received the first number of the Semi-Weekly issue of this excellent family newspaper. With its prespectus we are highly pleased ; it promises everything which not only Catholics, but every honest citizen. should labor to sustain, and propagate; and we know the high talent aud indomitable energy of M'Master too well, to doubt his accomplishing whatever he pledges himself to perform. Subscription, \$3, in advance.

The America brings news up to the 28th ult .-The political news from the continent, in regard to the Eastern question, is pacific.

We publish an abridgment of the proceedings before the Coroner's Jury ; but, whilst waiting for the finding of the Court, we must abstain from offering any comments on the evidence.

"The horrors of the inquisition, the false teaching of that Cloacina of Romish lust Maynooth, and its endowment by a Government which should be Protestant *de facto*, as well as de jure, old Peter Den's Theology, and the Romish mode, of confessing *Femmes covert* and *Femmes Sole*, will be cluci-dated?" dated."

This, it will be seen at a glance, is almost a literal transcript of one of the F. C. M. Society's Records ; as is also the following exposition of the Popish doctrine of Penance :---

"The practical influence of the whole system of Popish wor-ship and tradition as now existing in the Romish Church is, to make make null and void the doctrine of the one mediator, and institute bodily exercise for that true faith, and change of heart which is the life of repentance. How much in the course of his life, might an able bodied man effect by following the popish rules laid down for his observance. At sunrise he might kiss the cross and obtain 200 days indulgence in a moment, subsequently he might be guilty of female ravishment with impunity. Afterwards he might hurry to St. Pudens and St. Pudentiana and during a half hour's mass secure to him-self 3000 years indulgence, and a remission of a third part of self 3000 years indulgence, and a remission of a third part of his sins,—subsequently commit adultery—he can now visit Ara Corli, and recite the fitanics of the most blessed Virgin at the altar of her who by Papal authority is called the Refuge of Sinners, and he has 200 days more of indulgence which he may either keep himself or kindly give to one of his dead friends.—Then commit murder, or assassination—or rob—or steal, popery is a refuge for all crimes—for a mere trifle a Pa-hie may excess bis charity towards a dued friend by baying steal, popery is a relige for all crimes—for a mere triffe a Pa-pist may exercise his charity towards a dead friend, by having a mass said expressly for his soul by a mouk or priest and deliver it at once from the torments of Purgatory. This is to be specially obtained in and from theRomish mosque, the Ara Corli at Rome the popish dupe of priest-craft by proceeding to the Mamertine prison may guin 1,200 years indulgence, or on a Sunday or festival morning 2,400 years indulgence and the remission of a third part of his sins. There if he has some every each ba can pay for another ways and free a fixed from remission of a third part of his sins. There if he has some spare cash he can pay for another mass and free a friend from purgatory. Thus before breakfast a papist every day of his life according to the devilish and dumnable teaching of Rome, can obtain more than 4,309 years indulgence, and the remis-sion of two thirds of his sins, with only a little bodily labor, and for less than a dollar he may liberate two souls from Pur-gatory—such is Rome, her teaching and her doctrine, deny it laws sleeved and mitred, and sanctimonions Guiges, Gaulin, and Charbaroul, mass with Filter Piner Mollow Sciulty and Charbonnell, meek sister Eliza, Pions Molloy, Saintly Ryan, humane Smith, and firebrand yacha, ye' surpliced rul fians' of Rome shrink not from the truth, but candidly assert that the corrupt system which ye advocate, and the false doctrine which ye teach to your dupes emanate not from the Cros-pel of light, but from the depths of darkness, the paths of ig-norance and the dens of vice and superstition."

system of Upper Canada; and does it as if the man- let" may be-whether at all, or in what way, con- stead, 12s 6d; Longueuil, Convent, 6s 3d.

We beg it to be clearly understood, that we do not mean to insinuate one word against the conduct of the Coroner himself; whose impartiality, and the evident honesty of whose intentions, have throughout deserved, and obtained, the highest praise.

There has been a regular row in Upper Canada and do not much care to enquire. It seems however ine which ye teach to your dupes emanate not from the Cos-el of light, but from the depths of darkness, the paths of ig-orance and the dens of vice and superstition." The writer then alludes to the Separate School or some such nonsensical title; but what this "Scar-The writer then alludes to the Separate School or some such nonsensical title; but what this "Scar-Kingston, J. Patterson, 12s 6d; Elginburgh, A. Wel-

We have received the first number of the Buffalo Sentinel, a Catholic weekly, which has been established to supply the gap caused by the removal of the talented editor of the American Celt to New York. We wish the Sentinel the best of luck : and to judge from his appearance he well deserves it.

" METROPOLITAN" - Murphy & Co., Baltimore. -We have received the July number of this valuable Catholic Monthly, well stocked with instructive and interesting matter. See advertisement, seventh nge.

We have received a communication signed " Germani" with a one dollar hill, to pay for its insertion. If "Germani" will favor us with his name and address, we shall explain to him why we decline inserting his memorial, and return him his money. If, at the end of the month we have not heard from him, we will hand it over to the Rev. P. Durthaler, for the use of the German Catholic congregation.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Maskinonge, Rev. L. A. Bois, 12s 6d; Dewittville, McIver, 13 2s 6d; Pembroke, D. O'Meara, ISs 9d; There has been a regular row in Upper Canada amongst the Orangemen, which has terminated in a schism between the respective supporters of Mr. Gowan, and a Mr. Benjamin, the rival claimants to the dignity of Grand Master and Prime Humbug. What the row is about, or how it originated, we know not, and do not much care to enquire. It seems however Chatham, L. Doyle, £1 5s; Tracadie. J. Walsh, 12s

CORONER'S INQUEST CONTINUED.

On Thursday, the 30th ult., the following witnesses were examined :--

Jean Baptiste Simard, Police Constable-Was on duty at the Haymarket on the evening of the 9th nlt. At first the police drove back the mob; when driven back, the mob commenced throwing stones at the nolice, by which Captain Ermatinger was struck. Saw some persons come, armed, out of the church ; one of whom ran towards the Engine-house, with a revolver, and, to his knowledge, discharged three or four shots another person, with a double-barrelled gun, dis-charged two shots. After the second shot, a man bent down, and afterwards fell to the ground. Ascertained that the name of this man was Walsh. The person who discharged this fire-arm was a considerable distance in front of the others who rushed out of the church. Witness was about 200 feet from Walsh when he saw him fall. Walsh was doing nothing whatever at the time he was shot; he was standing near the Weigh-house. The man who shot Walsh afterwards returned to the church. Witness said to Police Constable Lacroix, "I will take him prisoner." Lacroix replied, " Do not do so; we are only two, and we shall get shot ourselves." Knows the person who shot at Walsh, though not by name; he resides in town; witness would recognise him, if he saw him. About a quarter of an hour after Walsh was shot, pointed out the person who shot him to Mr. Schiller .--Walsh had been on the steps of the church a short time before he was shot, and he gave one or two yells. Police scat him away, and he went off quietly. There was a shot fired from the crowd before Walsh was shot : thinks it was directed, either at Colonel Ermatinger, or, perhaps, towards Captain Ermatinger. Walsh was oushing as actively as others at the police; but he had nothing in his hands when he was shot. The police had been driven back before Walsh fell; but he (witness) could not state the names of any of the rioters, for he was in front of the church, and, consequently, not near them. Did not see Walsh throw any stones, or pick up any stones to throw, or use any stick. Knows some of the persons who rushed, armed out of the church. They were Mr. Morrison, the lawyer, and the elder Mr. Boyd, the gunsmith. Morrison had a pistol in each hand. Boyd had a gun, though witness could not distinguish whether it were double or single. There was no attack made upon the church while witness was there. In his opinion there was not the slightest necessity for those who came out of the church firing upon the mob. The people fired upon, were one hundred yards from the church, or more.

In answer to questions from Mr. Mulholland, the witness replied-that it was about five minutes after the police ran away that the people from the church fired; and they fired upon the police, as well as upon the mob; none of the latter were wounded .-Before the firing commenced, Mr. Morrison was crying out, "Come out section one-come out section two." Cannot say what were the objects of the mob; cannot say whether they wanted to pull Gavazzi out of the church.

In reply to Mr. Savage, who asked why witness had prevented Walsh from entering the church, witness replied-because he (Walsh) was shouting .-Walsh asked why he could not be allowed to go in. when he was willing to pay his quarter dollar like another; but in order to prevent noise, Walsh was removed. Police had no authority to stop him, but merely recommended him to keep away; Walsh did not seem to be intoxicated. The people were very quiet when they were fired upon from the church .-Does not know that the mob wanted to break into the church, had they succeeded in beating the police. It was a fact to his (witness') knowledge that no party, or person endeavored to force themselves into the church. Did not see Morrison, or Boyd, fire any shots ; they might have fired without his seeeing them, as there were about ten shots discharged all at once.

Charles Schiller, Esq., Deputy Clerk of the Crown -Was at the Haymarket on the evening of the 9th ult. Saw a large mob in the vicinity, and heard about 15 or 20 shots fired by persons who rushed out of Zion church; heard two or three shots fired by the mob but saw no persons fall from the effects of the shots. Saw a policeman-Jean Baptiste Simard-(the last witness) who came up, and pointed out the individual and stones were thrown. A person rushed out, and Saw his brother in town about une o'clock, who said who had fired upon Walsh; that person was a Mr. fired a revolver; there was at that time no fighting he had been at a Mr. Allan's. The lecture had not Estaile, of Montreal, Broker. Simard also pointed out between the police and the crowd. Did not know the commenced when they left town; thought it impossi-the same person in court on the first day of the invest-name of the person who fired; he fired upon the peo-ble that his brother could have been at the lecture. Mr. Esdaile was near the Weigh-house, in tigation. front of the upper division of troops, when pointed out to witness; but he had no fire-arms on him then .--Did not recognise Mr. Esdaile amongst those whom he saw firing from the church; was too distant to identily any person below the church ; but saw a mob rushing out of the church with George Milver, a hatter, at their head. These people rushed riotously out of the church, and that is why witness called them a mob. There was not the slightest necessity for those persons who came out of the church to fire upon the people. There was no attack on the church while he was there. Witness then described the dress of Mr. Esdaile, who was standing close to Mr. Henry Lyman; witness was quite certain as to the identity of Mr. Esdaile, as he went close up to him. Before the mob rushed from out of the church, saw a rencontre between the police, and a mob below Latour street; there was a good deal of noise, scuffling and blows it was quelled by a greater fight between those who came out of the church, and the people who were below Latour street. When the people rushed out of the church, they commenced firing immediately, which had the effect of dispersing the mob, and the police as well. Did not see any shots fired by the mob at the police. In his opinion, the police force could have quelled the mob, if they had done their duty. He (witness) saw one man from the church kneel down to fire ; did not see the others fire, but heard the reports; could not distinguish which side fired first.

this man was trying to rise, a second shot was discharged at him by the same person. Several persons then cried out "Walsh is killed," and he was carried away. When Walsh received the first shot, he turned round, and then fell back. Saw no one fire into Walsh whilst lying on the ground. Knew the man who shot Walsh; his name is lloward, or Heward ; he stops in St. Sacrament street, opposite Mons. Cuvillier's; he is a wine merchant, and keeps an Insurance office. Witness described the dress and appearance of the person who shot Walsh, in whose idenity he could not be mistaken, as the same person had come up and spoken to the captain of the police force in the course of the evening; and as he (witness) had seen him standing in front of the church with his gun in his hand. Saw Mr. Morrison the lawyer, with pistols in his hand. Saw Walsh that evening before he was shot, not among the rioters, but on the steps of the church ; supposed he had been wanting to get in. This was before the police had a row with the people. Mr. Atwater took him by the shoulder, and said he would arrest him; but Mr. Homier said it would excite a row. Walsh had no fire-arms in his hand when he was shot; cannot say whether Walsh took an active part in the riot, or not. There were no shots fired by the mob before the people fired from the church. -11 there had been, would have observed it.

The Inquest was then adjourned to Friday at 1 P. M., in the Circuit Court Room.

On Friday, Alfred Perry, Fire Engine Maker, deposed—That he was in the vicinity of Zion church on the evening of the 9th ; that the shouting inside excited the people outside, who were numerous below the Two persons seemed to be troublesome, and church. the authorities tried to arrest them, whilst their friends seemed inclined to rescue them. The name of one was Briette. This increased the excitement of the crowd, and somebody cried out to go in to the church and have Gavazzi out. There was an encounter with the police, and witness said to some one, "this is a Protestant place of worship." Witness exchanged blows with this man. A party then sallied out of the church and he, witness, got them all to go in again. Stones were thrown at an angle of the church ; then parties rushed out of the church again, and attacked he others. Shots were exchanged, by one of which Walsh was shot. Patton is the name of one man who returned for more. was on the ground; another was Briette, another O'Neill, another was one who was sworn to erroneously, as Walsh. Witness saw Mr. Hanly doing all in his power to keep the mob back. Saw Morrison the or two previous to the lecture, when in company with lawyer with pistols, and a man called Buchanan, did not know if it was the lawyer of that name ! Knew a great many by sight, who came out of the church armed, but could not name them.

The witness then described the firing of the troops, but his evidence was objected to, as irrelevant. In answer to questions he stated that he had seen Mr. Heward-a man named Hill, an auctioneer; another by name Milver, a hatter; but had not seen Mr. Es-There was no serious damage done to the daile. church : the attack was a very slight one, but might have been serious.

Mr. Springle, Architect-Testified to the wounding of Mr. Adams.

James Holmes-deponed, that he went to Zion Church on the evening in question. That he heard shouting outside. That a number of the audience rose and went out into the vestibule followed by witness. That he saw fifteen or twenty persons trying to force their way into the church, and that there might have been more whom he did not see. No injury was inflicted upon the church, and no one inside was injured. From the looks of the persons outside, did not think their intentions were lawful or peaceable.

Lonis Lacroix was put into the box, and his exami-nation continued. Did not know Mr. Heward's name until he read it on the sign over his office in St. Sacrament Street. The witness here described the posi-tion of the sign, and the situation of the office. When Walsh was shot there was no confusion. The rest of this witness' evidence, was but a repetition of that which he had given on the previous day.

On Saturday the enquiry was resumed ; Francis on the ground doing duty on the 9th ult .- that a number of persons were assembled in the vicinity of Hay ple as they were running away : before he fired, the In answer to a question, the witness said, that it took police had beaten back the crowd. After the person with the revolver had fired several times, another person, with a double-barrelled gun, rushed out, and shot Walsh had tried to go into the church, but was sent of the persons who were armed with fire-arms. back : he appeared to have been drinking, but was not too intoxicated to walk. Did not know who fired the gun.

did not think it safe to do so, having heard that there were a number of persons up from Quebec, and armed, in the church, and he had not a sufficient force with him to make such an arrest in the presence of these armed men.

By a Juror. How did the mob behave when masters of the field?

A .- They did not seem much agitated. George Spence deponed-that he was in Zion church on the evening in question, next to Mr. A. Heward-that they left the house together in company with several others-that though the party had firearms they did not fire-that Mr. Heward returned with him (witness) to the church, and remained there till the lecture was over. Would swear that Mr. Hew ard did not leave the church except in his (witness?) company-that he (witness) was close to Mr. Heward all the time-Mr. Heward and Mr. Collis had guns. Did not know the names of others who were armed. Did not see any one leaving the church before hearing shots fired. There was so much confusion near the door that he could not well tell what was going on. The witness swore positively that he saw no persons-armed with firearms-leave Zion church and discharge them-that Mr. Heward did not fire when they went out of the church together. Could not say what sort of a gun Mr. Heward had.

On Monday, Alderman Atwater was examined; he deponed that-On the night of the 9th ult. he proceeded to the Hay-market Square, where he found the Mayor, and a large body of police under Captain Ermatinger keeping back a crowd who were blocking up the street. Saw a tall man, apparently somewhat intoxicated, go up to the door of the church. Witness removed him quietly, at which another person seemed annoved, but refused to give his name; witness wished to have him arrested. Saw a person named Hanly who came up and told him he would keep the man quiet : his name was, he thought O'Neil. Advised the Mayor to call out the military to drive the people off the streets; this the Mayor refused to do, upon the ground that there was no not. Captain Ermatinger endeavored to make an arrest in the crowd who were making a noise. Witness ran for the troops in the Engine-house, and at the request of the Mayor returned for more. When witness came back the firing was over ; saw the Mayor much excited who said he might have given orders for the lower division to fire, but that he had not done so to the upper. A day the Mayor, Councillor McCambridge remonstrated indignantly against granting the City Concert Hall to a man whose object was to insult Catholics. Mr. Sadlier came up, and said that if a public building that had already been refused to Catholics, were granted for that purpose it would be torn down; but if the lecture were given in another place he, and many others, would do all in their power to keep the peace. The Mayor censured the violence of the language, and advised that a memorial should be sent to him on the subject. Witness had been told that the name of the tall man who went up to the door of the church was Jim Murphy; knew it was not Walsh. Saw several Catholics on the ground exerting themselves to keep the peace.

William Curran, Grocer-Was on the ground ; saw a scaffle with the police, and some stones thrown amongst them. A lot of boys were cheering near the Weigh-house. Two or three men came ont of the church, and almost immediately after, a number of men, armed, rushed out and fired on the crowd ; one went down on his knee to take aim; witness rebuked Mr. Homier of the Corporation, for not interfering, and said to the persons whom he saw firing from the church, "you are a pretty set, to shoot at a number of little children. One of them replied, "I am an old Quebecer, and a true Orangeman. 1've come to have a fight, and I've often fought before." Witness did not see any attack made on the church; the people were peaceable, and there appeared no necessity for firing upon them.

John Esdaile, Broker-deposed, that, on the even-ing of the 9th June, he left St. James Street, shortly Monnette-Police constable-deponed, that he was after six o'clock, in company with his brother, and accompanied him to his house in Durocher Street. About eight o'clock his brother's wife told him that her husband had gone to town in consequence of the firing.

the man who shot the man running away, because he | galleries, and other parts of the church, the congregation did not seem to be drunk, or disorderly. ness would say, that, from what he saw, there was no aftempt to force an entrance into the church.

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Francis Cantin, late Chief Constable of Police, deposed-That he was at the lecture; that he heard shouts inside the church, and groans outside. Soon after there was a row between the police and the mob, who threw stones, one of which struck Colonel Ermatinger. The police dispersed the mob, and drave them back as far as Craig street. A lot of armed men rushed out of the church and commenced firing on the crowd. This witness then described the killing of Walsh, who was running off at the time, and 200 feet from the church. Witness knew one of the men that shot Walsh; he had seen him in court, and in the streets, and had learned that his name was Robert Esdaile. When he first saw him in court, he recognised him at once, and exclaimed-" There is the man who fired the revolver." Took particular notice of this person as he was returning to the church, in order that he might know him again; just before he went into the church, saw this man take off his hat, and wipe his brow with his handkerchief; observed that the upper part of his head was slightly bald. The only man he saw in the crowd attacking the pouce was a man named Devany, who keeps a tavem; saw this man jump. Witness swore that there was not the least necessity for the people inside the church firing upon those outside. Distinguished Morrison, Milver, and Boyd amongst the persons who rushed out of the church with fire-arms, but could not swear that they fired. Saw Boyd hand a gun to another man, and tell him to go out with it.

John Broomer, from Quebec-Was in Zion church on the evening of the lecture, and left it before it closed, to be in time for the Quebec boat. As he went out, stones were flying, and there was wrestling with the Police. Heard Captain Ermatinger call to the people in the church to tura out and defend themselves.* Witness was struck on the head with a stone : heard cries of "Tear him out." Saw a pistol shot fired towards the church door. Shots were fired at the church, but not from the church. This witness declined stating whether he had fired on the crowd ; did not know any body in Zion church who had come up from Quebec; came up in the boat with Gavazzi, but did not know how many came up with Gavazzi from Quebec ; did not know whether any person from Quebec spoke on the platform; did not know who had fire-arms; did not know there was a single person from Quebec but himself in Zion church, when the fitng commenced.

John Sloan, Shoemaker-Was in Zion church : heard a row outside ; met a party armed, coming into the church, one of whom said "It is all right, we have chased them away," and added that one man "jumped before he fell, and would not be troublesome again." Witness went out on the steps, and received a pistol shot in his hat; does not know who fired it, or where it came from, but thinks from near the Weigh-house. Did not know any body he saw armed in the church ; did not know the man who spoke to him about the man "jumping before he fell." It was not Robert Esdaile nor Mr. Heward. The question was put to this witness, "Did you see any necessity for the peo-ple inside the church firing?" After a deal of trouble he answered. That in his judgment he could not say."

On Wednesday, Robert Hallowell, Merchant-deposed-that he knew a broker named Robert Esdaile. who told him, about 6 p. m. on the 9th ult., that he was not going to the lecture ; after which, he (witness) accompanied Mr. Esdale home as far as City Councillor Street. Felt satisfied that Mr. Esdaile was goug home.

John M'Kenzie-Lived with Mr. Esdaile ; about 8 o. m. on the 9th ult., heard shots; Mr. Esdaile went nto town with Mr. Mair ; about 25 minutes later, heard the firing of the troops ; Mr. Esdaile came back a little after nine.

One of the Jurors-Neil Doherty-remonstrated gainst the interruptions that were being continually offered to Mr. Devlin, by Mr. Mulholland and others ; and to the obstacles that were thrown in Mr. Devlin's way, whilst discharging his duty.

D. Cannelle, servant at Mr. Esdaile's, testilied the Mr. Esdaile came home on the evening of the 9th about 7 o'clock, and left between 8 and half-past 8 The soldiers had not fired when he left.

George Colville, gardener, deposed to having sea Mr. Esdaile going into town a little before 8 o'cloci

Dr. Sutherland testified that the deceased, Charles Austin Adams, died from the cousequences of a wound inflicted by a musket ball.

Louis Lacroix, Police Constable-was on duty on the night of the 9th. The row commenced by the police pushing back the people from the vicinity of Zion church. A good many slones were thrown, but no shots were fired by the mob at the police. Saw several men, armed, coming out of Zion church : one of them had a revolver, and going down fifteen or twenty paces below Latour Street, he discharge.l it on the crowd. Another person then came down below Latour Street armed with a couple-barrened gun, and nr-ed upon a man who was running away. This man immediately fell, from 30 to 50 feet below the Weigh-house, about twenty feet from the foot path. As were no stones thrown at it, that he saw. Did not arrest bel." This was near the door of the church; in the such thing.

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John H. Isacson-Notary-depend to the troops firing, and to having heard the officer reprimand the men for so doing.

John Ostell-Provincial Land Surveyor-produced a plan of the ground.

Benjamin Delisle-High Constable of Montreal-deponed that he was on the ground on the evening in question with ten special constables. A number of persons attempted to make a breach in the police .--There was a conflict-a manstruck Capt. Ermatinger, who rushed upon his assailant, but was not followed row might have been quelled. Immediately some persons came rushing from the church ; amongst them on the crowd outside. witness distinguished Morrison the lawyer, armed with two pistols-another had a revolver which he man who shot Walsh in Court that afternoon. The was firing off as he came along : behind him came a man with a double-barrelled gun, who fired twice at a man running away. At the first shot, the man staggered, and at the second, fell. The man who fired look deliberate aim, as he, witness, would do at a nigeon. Did not recognize the man who shot Walsh. After the firing, the man returned towards the oburch. Did not see Morrison fire. Knows Mr. A Heward by sight-The man who was shot, was running off as fast as he could. Knows Mr. R. Esdaile by sight. The mob was pressing towards the church when the row began, but not when the persons came from the church and fired. Did not perceive any necessity for the people coming out of the church and firing upon the crowd; there was no row sufficient to warrant the firing .-Could not see all that took place in front of the church.

him about twenty-five minutes to walk from his brother's house in Durocher Street, to Zion church.

Louis J. Lyons, merchant-Was in the church on James Walsh, who staggered: the man fired a second the night of the lecture. Saw a number of persons time, and Walsh fell, rolling over. Walsh had nothing armed. Some one thrust a gun into his hands, which in his hand; neither stick nor stone. Before the firing he immediately put back. Did not know the names

Michael Renaud, Police constable -- Was on duty near Zion Church. Saw two shots fired from the win-

dows. Saw persons with fire-arms rush out of thechurch and fire upon the crowd : one of them had a revolver -another a double-barrelled gun. The latter took de-liberate aim at a man named Walsh, who was run-

ning away, and shot him. Recognised Morrison the lawyer, and Boyd a gunsmith in Notic Dame Street, amongst the persons who came out of the church with arms. Does not know the name of the man who shot Walsh, but knows him well by sight. Saw him in Court about 2 P.M., but did not see him then. Would have arrested him when he shot Walsh, but was warned by Simard and others, not to do so, as if they did the by the police. If the latter had done their duty, the people from the church would shoot them. Did not see any necessity for the people from the church firing

Jean Baptiste Simard-Testified to having seen the rest of this witness' testimony was of no importance. On Tuesday, William Bristow, Esq., editor of the Pilol. deposed-That he was in Zion Church on the evening of the lecture, that there was cheering inside the building, which was responded to by cheering outside. Some persons rushed out of the church, and presently returned, crying "Turn out." A number of the congregation then rose, armed with bludgeons, thick sticks, life preservers, guns, and pistols. This portion of the congregation flocked to the door way, blocking up the passage. Witness heard a considerable noise, and the report of shots, but did not see any discharged. The conduct of part of the congregation was riotous in the extreme. Part of the congregation was drunk, and very disorderly; was afraid of being shot himself in consequence. Saw one man of the

in company with another gentleman. About 83 m Mr. Esdaile coming home near St. Catherine Street; thought the troops fired about 8 o'clock, and that M. Esdaile could not have reached town by that time.

Charles Tuggy-Met Mr. Esdaile near Mr. Matheson's gate about a quarter past 8, going towards the-Haymarket. Spoke to him, and about ten minutes after, the troops fired. George Mathieson-12 years old, son of Dr. M.

thieson-Saw Mr. Esdaile, at about 20 minutes pa 8, going towards the Haymarket, about ten minutes before the troops fired. It must have taken Mr. E. daile eight minutes to walk, from where he (witness saw him, to the Haymarket. Mr. Esdaile was walt ing quick.

A. Cross-Met Mr. Esdaile a little after 8 o'cloud near the top of Beaver Hall Terrace. Soon after, within a few seconds, heard volley from the troops. James Mitchell-Saw Mr. Esdaile going dow

Beaver Hall towards the Haymarket, after Walsh wa shot. Saw Walsh lying wounded about half-past 7p.

Messrs. H. Lyman, and Wm. Blakely deposed not having seen Mr. Esdaile in the church during the lecture. The former witness saw Mr. Lloyd of th Bank armed with a pistol.

Mr. Constant-This witness who said he had identfied Mr. Esdaile, swore that, to the best of his beli-Mr. Esdaile was the man who fired the revolver: by

he could not swear positively. R. S. Oliver-Saw Mr. Heward in Zion chare, but did not see him with fire-arms in his possessio. Mr. Heward never left the church but in company wit. witness. Saw strangers leave the church with fire arms.

Samuel Wilson, printer-Was standing close to the left hand file of the upper division of troops; heard as officer give a military word of command; to the best of his belief the words were-"ready-present ;" was not competent to judge if the regular military movements were made. The officer who gave the command had been pointed to him as Captain Cameron. Some of the troops fired at the word, " present," bur not all, instantaneously.

The Inquest was adjourned until the 7th inst.

* Captain Ermatinger swears most positively that he dil no

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

ARRESTS IN PARIS .- For some days past a considerable number of arrests have taken place in Paris, principally amongst persons belonging to the working classes. Last night fresh arrests were effected, and the whole number of individuals conducted within the week to the prison is said to amount to about 100, the Paris correspondent of the London Times gives the following particulars of the plot against Louis Napoleon.

The existence of a plot of an extensive kind is now placed beyond doubt. I do not well know what to believe about the Orleanists and Legitimists, who were said to be implicated in it, but the great majority of the persons arrested, and who, it is said, amount to over 300 belong to the Socialist party. Some believe that there was more than one plot, and that each party had its own ulterior object in view, but that its immediate one was to seize on the person of the Emperor, either at the Hippodrome, where he was known to have gone on Tuesday, or during one of the excursions which he so often makes in the streets of Paris or its environs, without escort or guard of any kind. The next thing the conspirators were to have executed, after having disencumbered themselves of the Emperor was to proceed at once to the crection of barricades, to sound the tocsin, and summon the population to arms, in the name of the Count de Chambord. Count de Paris, or a Republique Sociale-as the case may be. Such is said to have been the plan. Among the parties incarcerated, one advocate, two or three apothecaries, an ex-player at one of the minor theatres, and a compositor belonging to one of the leading Paris journals, are spoken of. The arrests have been made in almost all quarters of Paris-even in the quarters of the Italians-but principally in the rues Beaubourg. St. Martin and Transnonain. In the last mentioned a secret society was in the babit of meeting. The parties said to have been charged with the attack on the Emperor at the Hippodrome were about 60 in number. They were, however, closely watched by the police, and were unable to execute their design."

The Times of Wednesday, commenting on the sauguine turn which public opinion has taken in Paris as to the chances of peace, says that it is extremely improbable any material change in the course of events can be announced till we learn the result of the Emperor's last message to the Sultan, the term of which expired on the 16th :--

" In the meantime, as the Russian government has distinctly intimated to all Europe that it is resolved to adhere to its demands, and that, in the event of failure, it will seek for redress by the occupation of the principalities, it is absurd to suppose that any other course of proceeding will be simultaneously pursued. From St. Petersburg each successive statement strengthens the belief that Prince Menschikoff correctly represented the intentions of his government, that he has been fully approved, and that there is now no intention of reverting into a less dangerous path. With these facts before us we see nothing to explain or justify the favorable turn which has been given to public opinion in Paris; except that, as the danger of war had been somewhat exaggerated on one day, it was rather too easily dispelled on the next, the truth being that the state of affairs remains wholly unchanged. We therefore attribute these attempts to obtain credence for more favorable intelligence to the strong desire of certain parties, and probably of the French government, to counteract the heavy fall on the Bourse at Paris, or, at any rate, to carry on with additional chances the enormous speculations which these events have occasioned

The correspondent of the Chronicle says :----

"I intend to bring before you this session only those projects of law for your deliberation that require a speedy decision.

"I now declare the Assembly to be opened, and I conclude with wishing that Heaven's wisdom may acfuate and govern us, so that our efforts. The benefit of our beloved country may be characterised by order, peacefulness, and justice."

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, JUNE 15TH .- It is reported on Change that the Russians have entered the Danubian principalities. A panic ensued.

The Correspondenz (regarded as semi-official) contradicts the report.

RUSSIA.

Despatches from St. Petersburg state that Prince the army of 120,000 men on the Pruth. The corps of grenadiers have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march into Poland, to supply the places of those who have been moved to the south.

The correspondent of the Times states that letters hod been received from St. Petersburg, announcing that several Russian families of distinction had intended leaving for the purpose of passing the winter in Paris. "One would naturally regard this as an indication that the peace of Europe would not be disturbed. It appears that several Russians have arrived in Paris within the last day or two from St. Petersburg; one personage in particular, who is in delicate health, has come for change of air. All hese persons speak with much apparent confidence of the maintenance of peace, and they positively deny what has been said with respect to the enthusiasm, &c., of the population of St. Petersburg at the idea of making war on Turkey, or that there is any desire at all for war with any nation among the Russians."

The Berlin correspondent of the Times writes that an unusual number of Russians of rank and consequence are just now staying in the hotels of Berlin, on their way to different springs in Germany. "This circumstance of so many Russians being permitted to travel speaks as plainly as their own almost unanimously expressed conviction, that there is no intention on the part of the Czar to go to war unnecessarily."

TURKEY.

The following is contained in La Presse of the 4th ult.

"We have received news from Constantinople of the 30th of May.

"On the 26th of that month the Minister of four Powers that signed the treaty of the 13th of June, 1840, a note, in which he explains the measures taken by Turkey to maintain the inviolability of her territories. This note, which is couched in terms of great firmness, declares that any arrangement with Russia is altogether out of the question. if that Power persists in the exorbitant pretensions which it advancd through Prince Menschikoff.

"On the 28th of May M. de la Cour gave Redschid Pasha the formal assurance of the support of the French Government.

"The military preparations are being carried on with great activity. On the 30th of May the Tur-It consists of 22 sail. In the arsenal great progress was making in the armament of 12 corvettes and several frigates, which were to be ready for sea on the 2d of June.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MEETING OF THE BOLTON CATHOLIC DEFENCE ASsociation .- A petition against the " convents burglary bill" was numerously signed at both the churches in this town during the forenoon of Sunday last, and in the evening the noble schoolroom attached to SS. Pe-"The Pays publishes a long article on the affairs ter and Paul's was filled to overflowing by hundreds

both of their virtues and their faults. Rev. Mr. Harrington, one of their number, excommunicated a member from his church for having criticised one of his sermons. He refused to baptize children born on Sunday, for he said they broke the Subhath in their very birth. But it happened that he had a child born to him on Sunday, and after that he relaxed the rigor of his views on the subject.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS .- THE COST OF CONVERTING Jews .- After some twenty years of labor -- after the erection of a church on Mount Zion at an enormous cost-after the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of pounds-the " London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews," a mission presided over by a bishop, and endowed by the joint efforts of the kingdoms of Prussia and England, produces as its fruits, according to its own statistics, a congregation of thirtyseven Jewish converts. During the whole of last year the result of its labors was the conversion of one Gorsehakoff had been appointed to the command of Jew. The cost of this one convert was the annual outlay, at Jerusalem alone, besides the bishop's slipend, of £1,228 expended on the mission, £445 on the church, £1,173 on the hospital, and £400 (we beg pardon, £399 19s. 11d. See Report, p. 111) on the house of industry. The Jernsalem Mission, then-if we add to its cost the £1,200 paid to Bishop Gobat, arising from the endowment-has actually, in the past year, baptised converts at the moderate rate of only £4,443 7s. 2d. per head-The Ediaburgh News, after quoting the foregoing paragraph, adds, "They manage matters more economically in this quarter, although the results are still out of all proportion to the expenditure. In the report laid before the General Assembly of the Establishment, on Thursday week, relative to the conversion of the Jews, we find an outlay for the year of £2,467,-with three conversions! The exertions of the Free Church seem to be still more disappointing; for, notwithstanding an outlay of £5,000, we do not find it stated that a single proselyte to Christianity has been made. Surely the money of all the three Churches could be expended with tenfold more effect at home, and in objects far more worthy of Christian encouragement and patro-nage--the Ragged Schools, for example."

NUNNERY BILL.

If there be anything which is matter of real wonder in this whole business of the Convent Bill, it is the absence of wonder on our parts at legislation of the kind contemplated. So much have we and our ancestors been accustomed to see God's institutions made the mark for penal laws, that the essential iniquity of such laws has almost ceased to occur to our minds. "The law," we are told, " is a terror to the evil-doer," and such surely is the scope and aim of all true human laws whatsoover. It ought to be a truism that the end of law is to punish crime, to secure, cherish, and protect the well-doer. But it is now three hundred years since English legislation Foreign Affairs handed to the Ambassadors of the entered upon a course directly the reverse, and to this day the spirit which they obey drives them forward in that road. To depress, discourage, and afflict the good-to bring the counsels of the Gospel into contempt-to legislate against the Eight Beatitudes-to render it as difficult as possible for human beings to devote themselves to the feeding of the hungry or the clothing of the naked-to bring under a statutory ana-thema what God and His Angels look down upon with blessing and approval, is the chosen task of Englishmen in the nineteenth as it was in the sixteenth century. If, as a modern writer has said, the aim of every lawgiver should be to make his laws on earth, so far as possible, a transcript of the laws of God in Heaven, what are we to think of the lawgivers who seek, so far as they can achieve such a result, to bring kish fleet anchored at the entrance of the Black Sen.] it to pass that God's laws or will should not be obeyed on earth?

And, in the midst of all this, think of the condition of their own country, with a population in respect to whom the only question is whether the agricultural or manufacturing districts are the more debased-with a people sunk not in ignorance alone, but in brutal oblivion of the moral law which God has written upon the heart of all his creatures-a people among whom Mammon and the appetites are avowed to reign snpreme. It would, we should think, furnish employment enough for English statesmen to inquire what causes have thus rendered the English masses the most degraded in Europe, and what cure, if any, is pessible? The cause of their degradation is one which they dare not acknowledge to themselves. It lies deep in that principle of inveterate selfishness which, when once the divine idea of charity and selfdenial is abandoned, comes of necessity to occupy its place. England made her choice to cast away and rample in the dust the living type of holiness and self-sacrifice, to give up to plunder and desecration the property which her Monks and Nonsheld for destitution, as the almoners of God and the poor, and from that day began the moral leprosy which has now tainted her to the core. And if any cure be possiblo for her where does it lie? Not in the congregation of that material wealth which is her curse; not in the education of the intelligence to stimulate and quicken the selfish cupidities. No; if there be any cure con-ceivable for England it is only in taking back again into her diseased and frozen bosom that holy fire of charity which she so wickedly expelled. And the living models of that charity, those whose daily tasks and nightly vigils are the practical demonstration (so much needed in England) that sordid selfishness does not reign alone upon earth-these are they whom modern England deems it necessary once more to coerce and proscribe. In Ireland, thank God, no words or arguments are needful to show the inestimable worth of convents. Deep in the hearts of the people is the experience of the blessings which they receive from them. It is not merely the alms which they bestow, or even, the words of hope and consolation which they bring to the sunful and distressed, but their very existence in the midst of us is felt to be a blessing. The very aspect of those serene, composed, and saintly faces, from which every trace of disobedient passions has vanished, and where every lineament speaks of duty done, of a heart at ease, and of a whole being full of the love of God, and subordinated to His will, is of itself the best of homilies, teaching us, each in his own path, to strive and do likewise. The poor in Ireland-it is daily and uniform experience and testimony-have, to a degree almost unexampled, a deep sense of God's providence and mercy, and His care for them in the midst of their worst allictions, and this priceless feeling, based on Faith, is largely fed and sustained by

PURITY OF ELECTION-IRELAND V. ENGLAND .- In England elections have bee declared void by the score, -that in almost every instance where a petition has been prosecuted, it has been proved that the foulest influences were at work among the candidates and the constituents,-that bribery, treating, and intimidation, often accompanied with fearful violence and outrage, have carried the day,-that candidates have gone to the poll determined to coerce the electors like serfs or buy them like pigs,-and that, to save the House of Commons from being reduced to a Quorum, it became necessary for the managers of the rival Clubs-the Carleton and its Reforming neighbor-to make a drawn battle of two-thirds of their cases, and thus prevent even a moiety of the national crimes at the last election from coming before the gaze of Europe. In Ireland two elections only have been declared void ; and in one only of these two has a charge, either of bribery on the part of the successful candidate's agents, or of intimidation on the part of the Catholic Clergy, been sustained by the report of the committee. In the majority of cases where petitions had been presented, the enemies of the Catholic Clorgy dist mut dare to proceed, having before them the facis, and being influenced by a solutary apprehension of the consequences of prosecuting a frivolous and voxations petition. The two Colonels who fought the battle of Protection and ultra-Protestantism unsuccessfully in Mayo and Cork City, persevered in their attempt to reverse in the House of Commons the decision of the electors at the hustings; and committees, composed of Englishmen and Protestants, affirmed the original verlici-remitting the appellants to the bitter reflection that they had wasted their time and their money in an unprefiable speculation. In one of these cases the committee reported that there was improper violence employed at the election, but the report did not fasten the charge upon any body ;-in the Clare case, where the election has been voided, the committee consure two Priests with reference to their conduct at Six-mile bridge, but expressly exculpate the Catholic Clorgy generally from the charge of having used undue influence at the election ;- in Sligo Borough alove have a committee reported in support of the charges of corruption and undue clerical influence !- Catholic Standurd.

UNITED STATES.

The Lowell Courier says that contracts are now being made for the election of a very large Catholie Church, between Adams and Fenwick streets, in that city.

CHURCH AT BOURDONNAIS .- The Catholic Clurch at the Canadian settlement of Bourbonnais, Ill., has been burned down.

RIOT IN NEW YORK .- A terrible riot agenred on Wednesday night, at the residence of Dr. George A. Wheeler, in 17th street, New York, caused by the finding of some human bones on the premises. A mob of three thousand collected, armed with cluby, axes, and stones. Dr. W's store and dwelling were attacked, the inmates driven out, and the premises completely gutted. Nobody killed, though some pclice officers were injured.

ANTICIPATED RIOT AT THE LECTURE OF FATHER GAVAZZI.-On Wednesday, the Mayor was informed that a riot was anticipated during the lecture by Father Gavazzi at Metropolitan Hail. By way of preparation the Chief of the Police ordered a force of three hundred mon to keep themselves in readiness in the vicinity of the Hall. We also learned that a Company of the National Guard were armed and equipped, at a certain place, ready to assist, in case of tial, at a mo-ments warning. However, the lecture was in no way disturbed, and not the least demonstration was made tending to a breach of the peace. -N. Y. Times.

Sixteen inquests were held, and thirty five sudden leaths were reported to the Coroners in New York on the 22nd ult. The inquests were mostly on th bodies of Irish laborers, who had died from "snu-strekes," as the attacks of apoplexy, induced by over-exertion while exposed to the heat of the atmosphere, are popularly called. In Brooklyn and Williamsburg soveral deaths also occurred from the same cause. In Philadelphia three persons died from the effects of the heat, and eight deaths were reported in Baltimore. In Boston and vicinity, there were few it any deaths from the same cause.

The Newhampshire house of Representatives, 131

of the East, in which it contends that the other European powers cannot permit Russia to occupy the ous bill.-Manchester Correspondent of the Tablet. Moldavo- Wallachian provinces, because any such occupation, without a similar and simultaneous occupation by the Turks, would be a direct violation of existing treatics.

"The Echo de Honfleur states that orders have been received by the Maritime Board of that port to make a levy of all the mariners that are able and fit for service. Not even the married men are excluded and for presentation in the House of Commons .- Corfrom the effect of this measure.

HOLLAND.

SPEECH OF THE KING OF HOLLAND .- The session of the States General was opened by the King on Tuesday, June 14th, who in his speech adverted as follows to the question of the Catholic Hierarchy : of the country. A few of the mill proprietors yielded

removed. I have tried to arrange it both by inviting explanations from those parties who have originated the dissension-I suppose involuntarily-and by taking measures to be carried out by ourselves. The government are convinced that many of the difficulties can only be disposed of by a law. The sixth clause of the charter assures equal rights to all religious associations, but it imposes also duties on government which cannot be fulfilled without the power of the law. It is my intention to request your cooderation in this matter. I shall do it with greater confidence, as I am sure that the spirit of moderation and quiet investigation so natural to our country will preside at your deliberations, and that it will be your serious desire, as it is mine, forcibly to maintain the principle of religious tolerance which has belonged to our nation, and to avoid all that could cause discord and schism between the sons of the same country. Acting on these principles, it will be possible to arrange the difficulty in such a manner that the government can give equal protection to all religious associations, by which they can obtain security for their liberties and their permanent duration under the same reasonable and impartial law.

anxious to show their abhorrence of this most atroci

MACCLESFIELD .- The Catholic inhabitants of this town assembled on Monday last in the schoolroom to give expression to the feelings of indignation they feel at this intolerant, iniquitous, and insulting measure. Resolutions were passed condemning in the strongest terms the bill in all its details, and a petition deprecating its becoming law was numerously signed in a short time, and forwarded to Lord Edward Howrespondent of the Tablet.

STRIKE OF FORTY THOUSAND OPERATIVES .- STOCK-PORT SATURDAY, JUNE 11 .- The threatened "turn out" at the mills of this district has at length been carried into effect, and some thirty or forty thousand weavers with their families are now traversing the streets in procession, to the great sensation of this part "The difficulty, I am sorry to say, is not yet to the demands of the men for an advance of ten per cent. in their wages, which is said to be equal to the Manchester rate; but the bulk of the owners declined to comply, and the notices coming due yesterday, the hands generally left employment. The anthorities have taken every precaution for the preservation of good order, but the conduct of the "turn outs" appears to be very orderly. An immense procession paraded the streets of the town last evening, calling at the several mills which were to become vacant.

ACCUSATION AGAINST MR. GLADSTONE.-William Wilson pleaded guilty at the present sessions of the Central Criminal Court to the charge made against him by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with the particulars of which our readers are familiar, and has been sentenced to twelve months imprisonment with hard labor .- Times.

Kossurii Rocker Case.—Hale having intimated to Lord Palmerston his intention to plead guilty, a communication has been made to him from the Home Office that he will not be called up for judgment.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES .- The people of Lancaster, a town in Middlesex county, met together the other day, to celebrate the anniversary of the town. Among the after dinner speakers was Rev. Mr. Sears, an exminister of Lancaster, who responded to a toast to the the practical examples before their eyes of what the memory of Rev. Dr. Thayer, and the early ministers same Faith can effect when working in the hearts of of Lancaster, now dead, He spoke feelingly of them, the holy Nuns. - Tablet.

to 113, has refused to take the Maine Liquor Low from the table, which settles the fate of the measure for a year in that state.

The Springfield Republican says :- "The Legislatare of Connecticut seem determined to stretch the subject of divorce till it cracks.—They have been trying to push through a bill allowing divorce for a year's absence, so that if a married man goes on an Arctic expedition, or to California, and comes back in three hundred and sixty-six days, he may find he has lost his wife, 'just as easy.' We advise them to come to flat heathenism at once. Let a man marry whom he likes, when he likes, and as many as he likes, and put them away when he is tired-and let the woman do likewise.

At the late Woman's rights convention a resolution was reported and laid over for the next meeting, thet if justice was not fully done to the ladies, and soon. then they would stop the population of this country! "Angels and ministers of grace defend us!" They'll have us there !- Albany Allos.

The Rev. Miss Brown, the "woman's rights" clergywoman, has assumed the pastorship of a congregational church at South Butler, Wayne County. New York .--- Boston Pilot.

An anti-beef eating association has been formed in Philadelphia. The members pledge themselves against eating any meat which costs more than eight cents a pound. The present price is eighteen cents a pound.

Genious out West, who, from his name, must be an Irelander, publishes two papers. He merely changes the title, the news &c., remaining the same. He has genius enough for a Yankee. Give us your brother with a big O to your name.

THE RIVER AMAZON.-The President of Peru has issued a decree relative to the navigation of the Amazon, offering great encouragement to settlers-such as exemption from export and import duties, grants of seeds, implements for cultivating the land, &c., &c. The exploration of the branches of the Amazon in Peru, will be made by Government steamers, provided expressly for the service.

A man named Patrick Connell was beaten to death in Cincinnati by a number of rowdies. because he refased to give them money to get drunk.

GAVAZZI PIOTS. OPINIONS OF A FORTION OF THE PROTESTANT PRESS.

(From the Elora Backwoodman.) The Province has been startled from end to end with a cry of "Blood ! Blood !"-Men in the prime of life, have been shot down in the streets of Montreal like dogs. Families have lost members dear to them by home and kindred. Protestant and Catholic have found a grave together. A gloom has been thrown over all ranks of society. Men look each other in the face, and ask, " where is this to end ?" A darker day never dawned upon Canada than the 9th of June. It has laid the loundation of a feeling that will not he readily appeased. It has celebrated in crimson life-drops the success of that fanaticism which has within the last two years, formed the stock-in-trade of politicians bankrupt in honest reputation, sound principles and true liberality. It was the carnival of the bigots. It was a fitting close to the blasphemy of a Gavazzi-a grand finale to his medicant and fire spreading career .- We are no followers of Rome. A more sincere admirer of Protestantism does not live than the writer of these words. But we can sympathise with the traduced - we can and will whilst soul elings to the body, defend the slandered where and whenever they come within our cognizance. Therefore we shall speak boldly and as we think respecting the massacre in Montreal.

We are not an applogist for the rowdy demonstrations which have blackened the good character of our castorn critics. No intelligent man can find a word in defence of the attacks upon the churches there. Gavazzi (whether truth-teller or liar, whether manly denonneer or cowardly asperser) had full right to speak. His andience had equal right to listen. Legally no man could prefer any claim to interfere with him. Legally no man was justified in raising a finger against him. Legally he was entitled to rant forth his penny-a-line mixture of calumny and truth until doomsday, had breath been vouchsafed him. Free discussion is the basis of liberty. A gagged people are ignorant, slavish and non-progressive. To check the right of speech is to palsy the strongest arm of freedom. Fut common prudence marks a line where license to speak may be converted into licentiousness of speech-where the most valuable blessings we as a free people enjoy may be turned into an instrument of the grossest tyranny.-Gavazzi overstepped the bounds. He left truth, and wallowed in the vilest misrepresentation-he forgot the mild teachings of the Saviour of mankind, and plunged recklessly into blasphemy,-he threw aside the garb of charity, and assumed the garb of a ferocious man-slaver. Whilst we deprecate violence we say that he neither earned respect nor deserved it. He became a maniac-demented, savage, dangerous. The most charitable view of his conduct is to believe him unconscious of the full purport of his declamation. If he aroused one | the firing of the troops, was, so far as appears, the act portion of his hearers to rapturous applause, he lashed another into indignant hostility. He appealed to pas-sion and prejudice; he fired up passion and prejudice in approval and opposition. A man of strong passions himself, he worked upon the worst feelings of those who listened to him. He influenced the bigotry of the Protestant and the Catholic. Worse than this, he did it designedly. In condemning a priest he denoun-ced him as a devil—in praising a Protestant he painted him as an angel. He boasted of his physical strength, his brute courage, his destructive propensi-ties. He acted his speech with all the gesticulations of the tragedian, and insulted his Catholic hearers as much by his movements as his words. Such was Ga-vazzi, in Toronto, in Quebec, in Montreal. What wonder that a crowd of uneducated men, devoted to their priest, steeped in religious prejudice, and believing firmly in the divine origin of their system of worship, should be driven by this autagonist of their opinions to acts of violence which he seemed to brave and court? Is there need for astonishment at the fact that a mob of Catholics drove him from Catholic Quebec, and insulted him in Catholic Montreal? If Gavazzi suffered, he sought an opportunity to suffer-if a band of rowdies attacked him illegally, he descended to rowdy taunts and sneers to invite them to work. If the poor misguided, half-taught followers of the Pope did wrong, the enlightened intellectual, petted Ga- lierance. All history tells us this. But we know vazzi, with all his superior knowledge of good and many Protestant systems that are nearly as blind, and evil, did far worse. On the skirts of that flaunting robe of the "remarkable orator" there are blood stains, which years of christian work alone can efface -on that mock cross which he wears there is a tarnish which all his brilliant periods and fine acting will assaulted the ex-monk Gavazzi and his abettors with not drive away. Children unborn will curse the name of Gavazzi. Is this "world renowned" ex-priest alone in his guilt? Are these journalists and politicians free who by their cursed slogan cry have bounded Protestant bravees to do battle against Catholic bullies in the streets of one of our chief mercantile cities? Does not that pore reeking on the stones of Montreal stand forth as a witness, against the devilish spirit of ambition which has taught recreant editors to trade politically in the bi-gotry of their readers. Assuredly it does! He who seeks to array man against man-who draws up rank against rank in sectarian hostility-who plays upon the passions of his fellows-who scatters poison broad-cast upon the public mind-who lies, and turns and shuffles—and all that he may prosper—is a fit com-panion for Gavazzi. Gavazzi has found many such. Brother bigots welcome him, reward, thank him. With them the monk is a martyr .- Let them with him share the criminality of his course, in the presence of high heaven. Let them with him live gaily through their bloody Carnival ! And now the question starts up, wherein does Gavazzi better the world ? How many Romanists have been converted through his influence to Protestantism? How many Protestants have determined with greater low as the people of Montreal and of the province zeal than before to argue away Popery, and convince its followers of their error ? How many have turned to their Bibles in consequence of his orations, to find cont the true way to demolish the Babylonish woman? How much has he advanced the cause of Christianity? How often has he faithfully preached the sermon on the Mount? Pause, you mad admirers of the Italian ex-monk, and reply. If Gavazzi has not converted Romanists, awakened the decaying zeal of Protestants to preach down Popery, sent them to their Bibles, adout the true way to demolish the Babylonish woman? to preach down Popery, sent them to their Bibles, advanced Christianity, and cast broadcast the glorious truths of the great teacher, what is the good that he same person who inveighs so loudly against Popery, has done? Is it to be seen in the stiffened corpses and mangled limbs in Montreal? Is it discoverable in the fierce hostility of Catholic against Protestant to be found wherever Gavazzi has set his foot? Is it to Catholic of the errors of his doctrine; but sober reason be detected in the new weapons placed in the hands teaches us that mildness is the only means that can be despatch. of the infidel by these unseemly differences between successful in so difficult a task. It matters little to men calling themselves Christian ? Is it to be traced the victims whose lives have been sacrificed by the made up on the shortest notice.

in provoking desecration of houses set apart for Divine worship? Reply again, you worshippers of gesticelations, and inflections of the voice, and theatrical starts, and false statements, and cutting words, and persuasions to violence! Gavazzi blew upon the maple leal-it turned crimson. God grant that a winter of faction, of bitter feeling, of deadly feud, of dif-ferences irreconcileable may not follow? Let Catholic and Protestant join hand in hand for popular good -let religion be no longer mixed up with politicslet "Down with Popery" cease to be the cry of a party seeking to rule the State. If Christianity is to he pushed forward; if Protestantism is to hold its own; if Catholicism is to be decreased-persuasion, toleration, forbearance and liberality must be more observable amongst our public men.

(From the North American.)

The evidence of a number of witnesses examined at the Inquest on the badies of the victims of the recent religious riot at Montreal, has been published in the papers of that city. We have transferred the greater portion of the evidence to our columns to-day, and shall conclude it in our next. We have so far omitted nothing but the medical testimony descriptive of the wounds of the shaughtered victims. It is sufficient to remark, that the Doctors are unanimous in the opinion that the wounds were all made by musket balls.

As it is evidently the determination of a certain set of religious bigots and political desperadoes to provoke a religious war in Canada; as they boldly announce that their object is to put down by law the church of onehalf the population; to rob their neighbors of their clutch property, and to carry out these persecuting and piratical designs by physical force, and as these attempts will be resisted to the death by that half of the population so to be put down and plundered; and as riots and murders and burnings will thus be multiplied throughout the Province, we think it right to give our readers an opportunity of studying all the frightful details of the opening scenes of this demoniacal war. We hope they will lead, mark, loarn, and inwardly digest the causes and the consequences of these tragedies in Lower Canada. While they assign to Popery and its blind followers, their due share in these scenes, let them not forget this fact which appears pretty plain from the evidence-viz., that men calling themselves Protestants excited the riots, and did all the killing that followed !!

The evidence so far shows the following results :-1st. The first murder was committed in all probability, by those who rushed from the church, and fired upon the people in the street. 2nd. It does not appear that any violence, such as would be a legal justification for shooting down a fellow-creature, was made upon the inmates of the church. 3rd. The firing of pistols which led to, or formed the excuse for of parties coming from the church who, it may be presumed, were Protestants. 4th. It was the volley rom the soldiers that killed and wounded the citizens. There is no proof that any Catholic rioters were armed with, or used deadly weapons. 5th. It is the unanimous testimony of the witnesses, that there was no riol, or threatened riot, to justify the fire of the troops. 6th. From the evidence of the officers, it appears that the troops fired without orders. If the Mayor did say, "Fire," or "Fire away," in their hear-ing, it was no order, as no such word is known in the military vocabulary, and no one could give the order but Colonel Hogarth who was in command. We may add another item for the consideration of Protestants when digesting these melancholy facts. It appears that since these religious riots in Lower Canada, a Catholic Church or place of worship has been burned down in Upper Canada, by an incendiary. We pre-sume this incendiary called himself a Protestant. These are pregnant events .- We may ask again-What is to be the end?

If the reckless language and blood-thirsty spirit exhibited by certain religious newspapers and certain ministers when treating of these events, were sufficient to prove the fact, we should conclude that truth and the spirit of the Gospel had been banished from Canada. The Popish system is blindness and intoignorant and fanatical Irish Papists in Lower Canada sticks and stones, what would Catholics be justified in attempting against Protestants in reprisal for their outrages ? What of the assaults committed by orangemen in Upper Canada? What of the burning of Catholic churches ? What of those Townships in Upper Canada in which a Catholic is not suffered to live?-Talk of intolerance indeed ! Hypocrites, take the beams out of your own eyes! Ye that are without sin cast the first stone. We treat with the contempt they deserve, those cowardly slanderers who represent us as opposed to "free discussion"-countenancing the riotors, &c.-We are, and always have been, the friend of free discussion, and the energy of those, whether Protestant or Catholic, who resort to club-law. But we will not allow our prejudice to run away with our reason; we will not "cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war" at the binding of a satanic press; we will not help to rouse that spirit in Canada which in all ages and in all countries, has gloated in the blood of its victims.

violence of a guilty mob, who has been the immediately exciting cause of slaughter. We know the circumstances by which it was prefaced, and knowing this should teach many a lesson of the evils of an illiberal Press. It is well where circumstances permit to expose error, but in doing so we should "set down nought in malico," and remember that the most violent partizan is never the most useful to his friends. What a fitting comment upon the result of sectarian crusades is the present state of Montreal. And may we ask some of our contemporaries if this, the result in a degree, of their writing, is conducive to the good of man or the glory of God? If persons desire to convince others of the truth of their doctrine, and the sincerity of their opinions, they must do so by means of conciliation as well as argument, and above all any display of abusive language must be avoided.

(From the Hamilton Canadian.)

So far as the evidence goes it does not appear that murder was contemplated by the noters, if we except the band of armed Protestants that rushed from the church. And laying aside the conduct of the troops, the whole affair which the Globe thus endeavors to magnity into national convulsion, in which the last vestige of civil and religious liberty had perished. dwindles into a very tame and harmless riot, compared with the appalling anarchy which, in the same city, burned the Parliament buildings in April, 1849. We say, if the firing of the troops is deducted, the riot even with all its fanatical elements, will afford no cause of alarm, compared with the rist of 1849. The Globe must be perfectly aware of this fact, and yet, if we remember aright he did not sound the tecsin of national convulsion, and the dirge of freedom half so londly in 1849, as he does on the present occasion. It did not suit his purpose to do so. He was then the organ of the government,-and though the measure which called forth the rist might have been, and was called " papistical," yet the rioters were not said, or supposed to be so.

It is evident that the Examiner's meaning of religious freedom, and our meaning, are quite different. The Examiner only means freedom from the thumbscrews, the rack or the dangeon-and in addition to this, we mean freedom from insult slander, and irritating abuse. We deny emphatically that the principle of religious freedom or liberty of conscience was at all involved in Gavazzi's lectures, and the opposition to them. Had Gavazzi gone to Montreal to preach Christ, and had the Papists mobbed or attempted to prevent him, we might then have gone, musket in hand, assisted the Examiner to protect him, in the name | REEVE'S HISTORY OF THE OLD AND of religious freedom ; but he went to preach the Pone. and we do not think that sensible Christians are called on to risk their lives in defence of such preaching. And as a very sensible Christian remarked to us lately -if Popery is darkness, preaching Christ would be far more likely to penetrate it than preaching the Pope. It is a very lame philosophy that can find no recommendation for trath except by contrasting it violently with error, for if my true creed cannot recommend if self without being contrasted with my neighbor's false one, mine can only be valuable just so long as my neighbour remains in error, and no longer. We would therefore advise the Examiner just to preach his own creed, and leave the creeds of his neighbor's to take care of themselves; for though it may not appear a mawkish philosophy to teach that Christianity cannot be illustrated but by a comparison with error, it is at least a dangerous one, and one which is not calculated to promote christian harmony.

We clip the following gem from the Carlton Place Herald, and strongly recommend it to the attention of our friend of the Canada Temperance Advocate :--

ON INTEMPRENCE.

- West of the rose hank house about fortey rots the ground witch i have often trial With whakey star running in my hed so fondley i tumbled into bed
- in the nite when i a woke
- my hed it and it was no geke i tride the baras i was all in vane the poiserish stin it did remane i trid to worke it wold not not du A remader i had in vew
- it was hot brandey i did tak
- it dheel the world it is no mistake king halkey hole i bid forweel
- With you no longe i men to dwel fr your viellen rogu and devil

MONTREAL COLLEGE.

IN consequence of the extensive repairs which the Montreal College is to undergo, during the present summer, the Annual Yacation of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, the 19th inst. The Public Examination will commence on MONDAY, the

The Public Examination will commence on all of the trans-ISth inst., at Eight o'clock A.M., when the representatives of the different classes, chosen on the previous evening by their fellow-pupils, will present themselves for examination in all the different branches taught in their respective classes. The fellow-jupits, will present memselves for examination in an the different branches taught in their respective clusses. The afternoon exercises (during which the students in Chemistry and Natural History will perform several interesting experi-ments relative to the object of their studies.) will commence at their studies. half-past one o'clock.

On TUESDAY, the exercises will commence at half-past Twelve o'clock, and will be closed by the distribution of Preuniums.

The parents of the students, and the friends of Education, are requested to attend, without further invitation The College will be Re opened on the 19th of SEPPEM-RER, and the Classes will be resumed on the Morning of the

Montreal, July 5, 1863.

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(From the Norfolk Messenger.)

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as eloquence; and we cannot but remember that the also exercised his powers in endeavoring to injure Temperance men. In his religious efforts, our prejudices might lead us to hope he had convinced even one

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July 201, 1552

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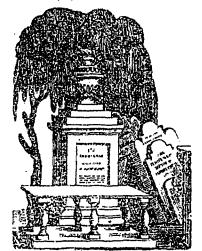
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