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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. III.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1852.

NO. 2.

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

Translated from the French of Abbé Martinet, for the True Witness.

II.—PLAN OF A COLLECTION FOR MAKING CATHOLIC DOCTRINE BETTER KNOWN—FAULTS TO BE AVOIDED.

A certain witty traveller has found great fault with the mountains of Switzerland for being too near the eye. The Catholic doctrines, with the exception of the capital points summed up in the catechism, have the contrary fault, being too far from the eye. They lie hidden in vast collections where the world will never seek them.

It is for Catholic writers to produce them under a form fit for circulation, under the form of periodical publications, short, substantial, and attractive. The world is too busy to listen long, if it be the truth which demands attention.

A collection which, without lessening Catholic doctrine, would yet so far concentrate it as to enable the eye to contemplate its marvellous beauty, its divine proportions; a collection which would show how all true light, in what order soever it may be, necessarily radiates from the focus of religion; how the word which makes God known, also makes man, and the world known; how that word, enlightening man as to his past and future, enlightens him also on his present condition, lays down the plan of society, points out its end and the means to be used in attaining it, bases the freedom and prosperity of nations on their fidelity to the divine law,—the security and the greatness of rulers on the exclusive employment of their power for the welfare of the people and the glory of the supreme Ruler of all; a collection which, with a just mixture of philosophy and history, would envelop this thesis in a series of articles, re-producing, under an abridged form, all that is most substantial in our best writers of every age; such a collection, we say, would be eminently successful, for there is in the world a great thirst for truth, under an appearance of indifference.

Whilst wishing that the many distinguished writers who belong to the Catholic cause should devote themselves to this work—alone worthy the name of restoration, because that in establishing the reign of truth, they labor for the success of all, especially the slaves of error—we yet admonish them to beware of two faults.

The first would be to give too much place to controversy in a work intended to bring truth prominently forward, and in which error should only have the place of shade in the picture.

We have very good polemics in books and in religious journals; it is to be desired that the number should increase; but nothing would contribute more to the success of the daily controversy, than to provide its organs with a work which would give to the principles they defend a completeness and a development on which they cannot enter.

The other fault to avoid would be to offer, instead of the whole truth detached fragments thereof. The object is not to construct a religious museum, but a Christian society. To error generalised as it is, we must oppose universal truth.

Catholic pens have hitherto demonstrated, some that Catholicity alone is true, others that it alone is beautiful, and others that it alone is good. The point now is to unite these demonstrations, and to offer in one grand picture that fair and indivisible trinity.

It must be shewn how Catholicity, instructing men in all that it imports them to know, puts them in possession of all truth, as far as is consistent with the state of probation, which is a state of faith more or less enlightened, and not of intuition. It must then be shewn how, in revealing to men their true relations with God, with their fellow-creatures, with the material world, and assisting them to enter upon these relations, Catholicity procures for them all the happiness compatible with exile, peace and happiness being the fruit of justice. It must finally be proved that beauty is but the reflex of perfect order, and that its highest, and broadest manifestations, are the lot of souls who love the true and the good.

By developing to some extent the principles of Christian policy, one would supply the first want of the times, and would excite the interest of a public which has been so long the victim of a fatal quackery, and can only be fully re-established by submitting to a good sound regimen.

The word "Christian policy" reminds us of a recent and very remarkable work, which shews how far a truly Christian philosopher, well acquainted with the world, may throw light on subjects the most obscure, and the most clouded by political art. Let us here quote what the estimable author says with regard to the only society which has real strength, because it alone has real truth—the Catholic Church—the last hope of a perishing world:—

"The immortal spouse of the Son of God, whose

living and perfect likeness she is, the Church has grown and flourished from age to age, ever developing new treasures of wisdom and of power; she has neither wrinkle, nor stain, nor old age; her doctrine is ever pure and spotless, and her light unailing; she has never lost aught of that miraculous virtue which, once animating the social body, snatches it from the corruption of the tomb to give it a new life; her voice still arouses the nations who sit in darkness; and if the divine power, wherewith she is invested, bring not back from the gates of death an expiring world, it is because its voice no longer cries out to her: If thou wilt, thou canst make us whole, for immediately it would be done unto men, according as they had believed."

PROTESTANTISM.

THE LATEST SECT.—SPIRITUALISTS' CONVENTION. (From the Boston Courier, Aug. 7.)

A convention of professed believers in "spiritual manifestations"—men and women—asssembled in Washingtonian Hall, Bromfield-street, yesterday morning. It was a singular collection of dupes and fanatics, resembling more a congregation of lunatics than a company of rational creatures. In fact, we have never seen the like outside the walls of a madhouse. That the "spiritualists" are moved by something, no one can doubt who has ever seen them in council. Their bleared and sunken eyes, their idiotic starrings, their sprawlings and pawing acts of familiarity with each other, their mumbling and incoherent speeches, all would seem to favor the vulgar notion that these creatures are "possessed."

The convention held three sessions during the day. Among the leading spirits were Andrew Jackson Davis, John M. Spear, Rev. Charles Spear, Rev. Adin Ballou, W. Porter, Le Roy Sunderland, Eliza J. Kinney, and Eunice Cobb. The Rev. Mr. Ballou was appointed temporary chairman. A committee was appointed to retire and report a plan of organization, under which the inspired body may meet for weekly consultation. During the morning session, the male "mediums," as they are called in the jargon of the craft, having been arranged on the right of the platform, and the "medium" sisterhood on the left, the spirit suddenly took "possession" of an unwashed strapping fellow, whose name is unknown. The action of this worthy resembled, for all the world, that of a fuddled somnambulist. After "sawing the air" for some time, he approached Mr. John M. Spear, and taking that gentleman by the hand, conducted him to Mr. A. J. Davis. After some more mummery, he placed Spear's hand on the top of Davis's head. Presently Spear became "possessed," and with his hand still upon Davis's head, proceeded to "consecrate" that individual "to the harmonical work," &c. This ceremony over, Messrs. Spear and Davis took their seats; but the leading spirit flickered a little longer—made a speech, announcing that the "spiritual and the natural worlds were about to be brought together"—that everything was harmony in the first world, and concluded by prognosticating the end of bad times in this world.

The next performer was a woman. She read from a large volume a series of letters, purporting to have been dictated by the inhabitants of the spiritual region. Her correspondents are quite numerous, and embrace persons of the "first respectability" in the other world. The substance of the letters was, that a judgment had been recorded, by which the spirits who were in the lower spheres—for it will be remembered that spirits in the other world, according to the mediums, are classified in seven spheres—had been raised, and that these lower, or, as they are termed, undeveloped spirits, will no more molest the believers. One letter went on to state that the elevation had been accomplished through the direct intercession of the spirits of the third, fourth, and fifth spheres. Another letter gave an account of a sinner that had been promoted through prayers of this woman, and another announced that the world was coming to an end, and that "nothing shall be hurt or destroyed in all the Lord's holy mountain." At the close of this profane trumpery, the spiritualists adjourned to dinner.

In the afternoon there was another session, Mr. Ballou still in the chair. The committee appointed in the morning submitted the following report:

"The undersigned being desirous of promoting a true knowledge of spiritual phenomena, and the laws of the spirit world, as also to use our best endeavor to further the vital interests of ourselves and the world around us, in seeking every available illustration and confirmation of that great central principle of Christianity, embraced in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, do hereby organise ourselves for these purposes into two distinct bodies:—

- "First—A State Association.
"Second—A City Conference, for the city of Boston—the name of this body to be the 'Massachusetts Association of Spiritualists.' The officers of the society to be a President, a Vice-President,

Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, and three directors, all of whom to be elected by ballot annually, and their duties to be such as are usual for such offices. The 'Association' to meet quarterly, and the 'Conference' once a week. Any person may join the 'Association,' by signing the constitution, and contributing four dollars a year, and the 'Conference,' by paying a dollar a quarter."

The report excited some debate, but it was finally accepted, after striking out the proposition for a "State Association." The meeting then adjourned. After adjournment, about twenty of the "spiritualists" proceeded to a rehearsal. They arranged themselves on settees, and presently a young fellow commenced slapping his head in the wildest manner. The initiated smiled with delight. By and by, the "possessed" individual rose from his seat and proceeded to march up and down beside the company on the settee, occasionally embracing the brotherhood and the sisterhood, and ejaculating wild and incoherent language about religion. His conduct was uncouth and indecent beyond description. He continued in this pretended trance for half an hour. All this time the other mummies remained silent—some watching his maniac motions, while others drooped their heads as if in mystical contemplation. Presently the whole crowd was started by the outpourings of extravagance from another of the "possessed." This was a woman. Her conduct was, if possible, more grotesque and disgusting than that of the actor who preceded her. Like one in the night-mare, she screamed out—"Oh," "oh," "dear," "dear," and now and then uttered some broken camp-meeting language, such as "glory!" "glory!" "I see Jesus," etc.

In the evening there was another meeting of the convention, Mr. Ballou, as before, in the chair. Several persons had stated that they had known instances where the sick had been restored to health, through the agency of the spirits, or, to use the language of one of the simpletons, "Cures had been done by the spiritual manifestations." The names of the persons healed, as well as the names of the mediums who healed them, were given; and all the circumstances necessary to establish faith in the monstrous humbug, were recounted. An individual told of a man in Springfield, who had been admonished by the spirits to give up rum-selling, and send his children to Sunday school, and stated that the man obeyed, &c.

After some time spent in "telling experiences," a young man rose from among the auditors, and, with his eyes closed, walked to the platform. He was "possessed." He proceeded to pray—pretending to use the language of the spirit who had possessed him. The spirit's name was afterwards ascertained to be Deacon Gray. The prayer was an incoherent composition, and the deacon, of course, was to blame for that, but he should not be held accountable for the awkward gesticulations of the medium. At the close, the preacher announced that the spirits desired that all mediums in the hall should group together in the vicinity of the rostrum, for the purpose of communication.

Instead of obeying the request of the "spirits," however, the "mediums" renewed a recital of their experiences of the wonderful developments of the "manifestations." This was somewhat provoking to a portion of the audience, who had come to the meeting for the purpose of hearing a spiritual conversation, and there was quite a "manifestation" of indignation. Finally, the President stated that it was too late to enter into a parley with the inhabitants of the other world, and that the meeting had better adjourn. Mr. Henry Kemp, the well-known polemicist, thought the suggestion of the President ill-timed. "The spirits," said he, "desire a conference with the mediums. It was not right in the chair to interpose any objection to the interview. The spirits were, according to the believers in this new theory, the superiors, and ought to be obeyed." Mr. Kemp said that he came to the meeting in search of light, and if those present could give him any, he would be thankful. He was an "outside barbarian," ready to be convinced. His faith, he was sorry to say, had not been affected by anything that he had seen or heard during the evening. He was very anxious that an interview might be had with the "spirits," especially since they had asked for it. He hoped the chair would not stand in the way. Mr. Kemp's speech was applauded by the "dispossessed."

The President replied that it was late, that it would take considerable time to harmonise the "mediums," that if the gentleman desired knowledge upon the vast subject of spiritualism, a more favorable opportunity would be afforded him, etc.

Mr. Kemp assured the President that his desire was knowledge, and that he was open to conviction on all subjects. He repeated that it was not courteous towards the "spirits" to deny them the interview which they had so civilly asked. Mr. Kemp's second

appeal in behalf of "liberty of knocking" was also applauded.

Some discussion ensued, and the "mediums" siding with the chair, the meeting, after taking up a collection to defray the expenses, adjourned to Friday evening next, when the "conference" is to be organised.

After the adjournment, several of the "mediums," at the solicitation of many curious persons present, attempted a consultation with the spirits. A table was procured, the mediums sat around it; but the spirits were dumb. This was afterwards explained by a young lady who became "possessed," who stated that the spirits were offended at the conduct of the unbelievers, who had wickedly scoffed at the proceedings of the convention. We have not time to describe the conduct of the "mediums" who sat round the table; but it is enough to say that it was in keeping with all their previous movements—ridiculous in the extreme.

At such a spectacle of "Bedlam broke loose," as is displayed in this exhibition of charlatans and dupes, one is overcome with the mingled emotions of indignation and melancholy. The knaves who encourage this monstrous and wicked delusion deserve to be treated as public criminals. The poor creatures who are led away and besotted by their tricks, should be sent to a lunatic asylum, or cured of the disorder of their brains by being set to earning their living in some decent employment.

THE POOR BROTHER OF THE CHARTERHOUSE.

From the city pleasure ground of Smithfield it is not a distance of many steps to Charterhouse-square, a fortified position in the heart of London, made secure by an array of iron gates, and garrisoned by a well-victualled beadle. Charterhouse-square is nearly as quiet now, in the very core of the noisy city of London, as it was five hundred years ago, when it was a lonely field, bearing the name of "No Man's Land." Ralph Stratford bought it as a place of burial for the victims of the pestilence of 1349. "In this place of sepulture was buried in one year," says Camden, "no less than sixty thousand of the better sort of people." Thirteen acres of adjoining ground, bought at about the same time of "St. Bartholomew's Spittle," and called the Spittle Croft, had also been enclosed and consecrated. Upon this ground Ralph de Northburgh, Bishop of London, founded a monastery, devoted to the use of the Carthusian monks, whose name of Chartreuse time has corrupted into Charterhouse. It was the third Carthusian monastery instituted in this country. Such monasteries being always named after some event in the life of the Virgin, the title and address of this one was—"The House of the Salvation of the Mother of God, without the Bars of West Smithfield, near London."

The monastery having been suppressed by Henry VIII. in 1537, its site, with all the buildings on it, was in the next place bought by Thomas Sutton for the erection of a proposed Free School Hospital Foundation. Thomas Sutton had enjoyed lucrative situations under Government, and had acquired also very great wealth by a happy speculation in coal mines near Newcastle. He had next increased his wealth by fitting vessels out for privateering service, and had finally enlarged his borders as a money-lender at usurious interest upon the largest scale. This taste for money-getting being accompanied with a great dread of money-spending, Sutton's wealth became so serious as to inspire him with the hope that he could fully make amends with it to Heaven for any profane things he might have done in getting it together. He designed the foundation of a vast establishment for the education in their youth of promising boys found among the poor, and for the support of decayed gentlemen in their old age. For this purpose Sutton bought the Charterhouse, intending to erect and endow a noble edifice within its walls, and this he obtained leave to do from James I. in the year 1611. Six months afterwards he died, almost an octogenarian. He has been charged with avarice in acquiring the money he bequeathed, and has been pointed out as the original of Volpone the Fox; but this Gifford disproves.

Sutton being dead, high festival was held over his body. Before the funeral procession started from the house, there was taken by the assembled mourners a slight refreshment, in the form of a hogshend of claret, sixteen gallons of Canary wine, twelve gallons of white wine, ten gallons of Rhenish, six gallons of hippocras, six barrels of beer, with a little diet bread and a few wafers. After the funeral the mourners dined at Stationer's Hall, where they ate forty stone of beef, forty-eight capons, thirty-two geese, forty-eight roasted chickens, thirty-two neats' tongues, twenty-four marrow bones and a lamb, forty-eight turkey poult, seventy-two field pigeons, thirty-six quails, forty-eight ducklings, ten turbot, twenty-four

lobsters, three barrels of pickled oysters, sixteen gammons of bacon, with a great many things more that are to be named before one comes to a great contentment of pastry, and a sea of wine. So the usurer was buried, and so before the earth had fairly covered him, the wasting of his property began.

It was designed then, by the founder himself, and declared by his trustees, that the Poor Brother of the Charterhouse should be chosen from a rank, and elected to a position, higher than the meanest. He was to be a gentleman as to his antecedents. Misfortune was to qualify him for election into what might be called a fellowship on Sutton's munificent foundation, over which officers were set, entrusted with the care of shielding him in his old age from all painful reminder of his changed position. He was to have, as the funds well allowed, a shelter from the world, in which he could retain many of the comforts of his old position, unoppressed by any sense of beggar-like dependence.

It was provided by the founder, that if the funds devoted to their use increased, these were to be applied either to an increase in the scale of comfort upon which the brethren were maintained, or to an increase in the number of the brethren, as might seem most fit. The funds have increased very largely; and as there are still but eighty brothers, there is reason to expect that the old gentlemen are in the enjoyment of extremely comfortable little fellowships.

We have taken a little pains to ascertain what is the present condition of a poor brother of the Charterhouse.

He is, or we should rather say, in the true spirit of the charity, he ought to be, a decayed gentleman—a merchant, artist, author, or the like—upon whose merits the world has frowned, and who finds in the Charterhouse an honorable place of refuge, and an easy home in his old age, not too bitterly contrasting with his memory of comforts past. Let us suppose an educated man, a widower in his old age, become destitute, and, being worthy of all kind feeling, presented to a share in the benefit of Sutton's endowment. He pays a visit to the room allotted for his residence. A single room, not very large, with a deal table and chair, bed and bedding; nothing more. There is a closet which will be large enough to hold his bed, and form a separate apartment, if the lodging should chance to be over an archway. A deal table and chair, and a bed, are cheerless lodging to the eyes of the ancient gentleman, and would seem more so if he could contrast them with the luxuriously fitted thirty-two roomed residence of the master, whose income was appointed by the founder of the institution to be only nine times greater than his own. The master's income being £500 a-year, over and above the board and lodging, that of the brother should be about £50; it is, however, only £25. The payment of the maniple used to be £8, that of the poor brother £5 6s 3d. The maniple has now £200, and the brother £25.

The ancient gentleman, when he has finished looking at his room, and considered how much money he can raise wherewith to add a little to its comfort, is informed that the governors require him to bring in with him, on entrance, two pairs of new sheets—sheets cannot be found for him. He proceeds to inquire further, what is to be done, and what will be done on his behalf. He is informed that he will have coals without stint, and thirteen pounds of kitchen candles yearly, which he finds out by arithmetic to yield about an inch a night. He will have left at his door daily in the morning a loaf, containing twelve ounces of bread—a trifle larger than a penny loaf—and two ounces of butter. That he is to take this for his breakfast, or lunch, or tea, or supper, or all of them in one. That will be his provision for the day, dinner excepted. A loaf is left every morning at the master's door, with even-handed charity; though the footman scorns it when he takes it in. The ancient gentleman is to make tea, sugar, cheese, or what he will out of his loaf and butter. No restraint is put upon his fancy. There will be dinner in the hall at three o'clock, at which he may attend, wearing his livery gown, and eat as much as he is able of good meat and pie, and drink with it a pint of table-beer. The dinner, if he goes to eat it punctually at dinner time—for a minute after time condemns him to fast until the morning—has no limit but his appetite. Experience of hungry nights, caused many of the ancient gentlemen to carry to the hall tin cases, wherein to conceal a few scraps for their supper. This practice being discovered, was denounced in the hall by the officials as exceedingly ungentlemanly; no doubt it was—nevertheless some little allowance is to be made for the weakness of old gentlemen, who do not like to be sent supperless to bed.

The ancient gentleman, not being young and lusty, will often be disposed to keep his room, but when he does so, and desires to dine in private, his dinner is straightway weighed for him. A *Shylock*, with knife and scales, holds firmly to a half-pound of flesh; and if the invalid desires a pudding, then his meat is reduced in allowance to a quarter of a pound.

The old gentleman inquires whether there is provision made for tending him, and looking to his small domestic wants. He is informed that, when he enters as Poor Brother, he will be committed, with several others, to the care of a nurse, who will attend during eight hours daily upon those eight rooms; so that he receives a daily average of one hour's attendance. His room is cleaned out once a week, and his window is cleaned once a year—that is to say, every December. During the sixteen hours free from nurses, the Poor Brother will be left—very helpless and infirm as he often is—wholly to himself, or to the care of friends, who may come to him in the daytime, or to what service he may hire out of his twenty-five pounds a-year—one pound of that being payable in fees to the nurse provided by the institution. In the night, he is left quite alone, and without means of summoning assistance. Should he be seized with

illness, he must get up, and, having lighted a candle, place it in his window; the light, if seen by a watchman, brings his tender assistance, when he next comes his hourly round. Whatever fit or seizure to which age is liable, may render him unable to get up and light a candle, or if he be blind, as three or four of the poor brothers are, it must either pass from him, remain on him, or kill him, as the chance may be: no help can come until the morning. So rigid is the exclusion of non-residents, that it is a breach of Charterhouse law for a mother or a sister to be present in the night time. If a poor brother wish to leave the world comfortably he must not die in the night time.

When the Poor Brother dies in the usual way, he spends his last days in the infirmary. When dead, a coffin is supplied for him by contract, and he is deposited in the burial ground attached to the foundation, service being read over him in the chapel by the chapel-reader. Towards the expense of the coffin twenty-four shillings is allowed from the foundation; and to this there is added a sum of one pound six shillings and sixpence towards defraying the expense of the ground, clergyman, &c. So the Poor Brother is buried. No head-stone is permitted. For a few weeks the mound which covers his remains, is allowed to disfigure the smooth surface of the grass. A heavy roller after that time passes over it, the solemn little heap is levelled and turfed over, and the last trace of the Poor Brother is wiped away.

The ancient gentleman begins now to discover that the Charterhouse is intended for the consolation of officials, and that the Poor Brothers are simply the discomfort of the place; which otherwise provides good salaries, and dwellings, and dinners, and daily pints of wine to the gentlemen and ladies who are really fed upon its funds. The Poor Brother's pint of wine comes once a year. The Poor Brother of the Charterhouse is, in fact, a bore.

Another piece of information on the notice-board, intended to strike terror into the hearts of the eighty ancient gentlemen, is the formal notice of expulsion of one of their number, for speaking impudently to the Master. If the Master lost his place, he could fall back upon the income of his archdeaconry, his canonry, his rectorship, and all the other gifts and graces for which he is, perhaps, a little too notorious. The Poor Brother, deprived of his asylum, was turned out into the roads a beggar by offended dignity. In the words of the offended dignitary, here is the poor fellow's condemnation, signed, sealed, and delivered, in the depth of winter, and when all hands and hearts in England were preparing for the blessed festival of Christmas, forgetting injuries, and, above all, such injuries as wounded nothing but our pride.

Some months ago, we made our readers acquainted with the French community of Little Sister of the Poor, and told of the house in Paris wherein a few peasant women maintain ninety old people by their own exertions—beg for them, feed them, warm them, cheer them with such true sympathy and Christian love, that the most refined scholar or poet in Christendom, if he were fallen into poverty, might sit in his old age among those poor coarse women, and be made subject to their pious care, without a sense of degradation. In England, in the Charterhouse, on a magnificent foundation, thousands of pounds yearly are spent upon the care of eighty poor old men. The money provides for the rich, salaries, houses, wines: we have partly seen what it does for the Poor Brothers. The "Little Sisters" across the Channel, with bright eyes and busy hands, with a maid-servant for founder, and not a *sous* of capital, have done so much that it is a pleasant dream (*but quite a dream*) to fancy what result a little of their spirit could produce out of the plentiful resources of the Charterhouse.—*Dickens's Household Words.*

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE SYNOD OF OSCOTT.

(From the Catholic Standard.)

The late Synod held at St. Mary's College Oscott, is an act of which it is not easy to estimate the importance. It was an event which England had not merited for centuries; it gathered together the wisest and the holiest of her Fathers and spiritual Doctors; its purpose was the grand work of resuscitating, or rather recreating, her national Church. Its decrees will go forth in due time for the sanction of Christ's Vicar, not only as laws to her own Faithful, but as precedents for the spiritual organisation of the churches of her distant colonies. In a word, the Synod of Oscott will be a model for her future Synods, and take its place with honor among the Provincial Councils of the Church.

It was, in truth, a glorious and unequalled spectacle—one which the boldest prophet would not have ventured to predict even a few years ago. The world without was in commotion, but that Synod assembled in calm and dignified security; the voice and the hand of bigotry and persecution were raised around, but those Holy Fathers met in peace, and their deliberations were conducted and all their proceedings passed on as orderly and as tranquilly as if another angel had been specially commissioned to shield them with a pillar of cloud by day, and a fiery column by night. That glorious assemblage was composed of thirteen venerable Bishops—two absent from infirmities being represented by deputies; and the first of these holy Pastors was not only an Archbishop and Metropolitan, but a Prince of the Roman Church—an illustrious Cardinal. Could our poor English Church, after three centuries of prostration, have dared to lift her hopes to such a spectacle? There were seen together, for the first time for centuries, the heads of the various religious Orders in this kingdom; the Provincial of the Order of Preachers, the President of the Monks of St. Benedict, the Provincial of the Jesuits, the Provincial of the Pas-

sonists, and the Superiors of other more recent congregations. The Chapters recently erected in England were represented by their respective Procurators, habited in their new canonical dress, a black mosette, braided with crimson, and worn over a cotta of lawn edged with lace. Among the Theologians to the Synod, and the Theologians to the Bishops, were congregated the most learned and eminent Divines, Doctors in Theology, Vicars-General of various dioceses, Presidents of Colleges, and learned writers. Besides these, there were many other distinguished Ecclesiastics, either actually admitted to the Synod, or in attendance in various capacities. And not the least interesting feature of this venerable assemblage was the presence of ten or twelve Clerical converts from the Anglican sect, including the distinguished names of Newman, Manning, and Spencer. The feelings of those men it is not easy to describe. One must have known their peculiar difficulties and struggles to form a right estimate of the admiration and consolation which they felt from what passed before them. They repeated expressions of holy joy; they owned that they had learned more in three or four days than all their previous studies and experience had taught them of the real action of God's Holy Church, and the marvellous power which see possesses of adapting her energies to every exigency. Mr. Manning preached on the Sunday a sermon which he alone could have delivered, so profound in thought, so just in application, so tenderly affecting in language and in the manner of delivery. Dr. Newman preached at the second session of the Synod another of his grand and glowing orations which thrilled every nerve of his audience. He gave a striking picture of the long persecution and humiliation of our little church in this land, and feelingly contrasted its poor and lowly offices with the glorious circumstances under which the assembly before him had now congregated.

It is not, however, the object of this article to describe the gorgeous ceremonies which succeeded each other during the eleven days of the Synod. Others will relate the solemn processions of at least one hundred and fifty persons, of all ranks in the Church, chanting with loud voices of Jubilee along the cloisters and corridors to and from the church of the college; and will speak of the glittering vestments, the rich processional and archiepiscopal crosses, the splendid mitres and copes, and all the glorious accessories of every service, marking especially that solemn final Benediction on Friday night, when the altar was backed by spreading canopy of cloth of gold, brilliantly reflecting the flames of three hundred wax candles, and the Cardinal Archbishop officiated in a magnificent cope, carrying a rich crozier of exquisite design and workmanship, and wearing a jewelled mitre surmounted with a cross studded with brilliants.

The purpose here is rather to point out a few remarkable features of that memorable assemblage. What struck every one was the singular meeting of so many Ecclesiastics from all quarters, who, though for the most part strangers to each other before, harmonised at once together as old and tried friends. Along the wide corridors of the college, in the far-stretching plantations around it, or gathered in groups on the grass plats or gravel in front, might be seen, in the hours allowed for relaxation, Bishops walking here and there, or standing about with groups of Priests, conversing familiarly and pleasantly. Here was a Provost or a Vicar-General, and there a Doctor of Divinity and a party of Cathedral Canons. In one walk you would see two or three devoutly reciting the Divine Office together; and in another avenue some walking alone, or two in earnest colloquy, or a party enjoying harmless merriment and relaxing conversation. Here were two Italian Fathers, speaking their own melodious language; there was a learned Spanish Canonist, conversing in his own sonorous tongue with some Spanish students of the college. Mingled with the black cassocks was seen the white fannel habit of St. Dominic. There was an eminent professor of Hebrew and doctor of theology from Maynooth, and at his side a Bishop from the far East, the Coadjutor of Calcutta. Who are those two in earnest conversation, walking slowly down one of the cloisters? One is a gentleman of family, who became a Catholic, but was won back to the Anglican sect by a zealous Archdeacon of the Establishment; but he was happily received again into the Church of Christ, and the same Archdeacon soon followed him into the fold; and this is the very man now walking with him, and both with overflowing hearts are thanking God for their present happiness. Who is that grave and respectable Cleric who carries a little basket, and is gathering choice flowers in the borders to adorn the altars? He was not long ago a Protestant Curate, but he is now a fervent Catholic in Minor Orders, and esteems himself but too happy to be allowed to serve Mass, to gather flowers to adorn the holy altars, and to keep the church doors during the sessions of the Synod; and that graceful little boy who is seen serving at Mass, and holding up the long scarlet train of the Cardinal, is a Greek boy from Athens! On days of solemn session might be seen in splendid uniform, moving among the various groups, a Spanish gentleman who delights to humble himself before the majesty of God, and devote his services and his wealth to the promotion of God's glory; he attends on solemn occasions as gentleman of honor to the Cardinal. And frequently might be seen, in hours of recreation, the Cardinal himself, mixing with cheerful countenance and amiable condescension among the Clergy, and unbending his great mind with easy familiarity to recruit and gather fresh strength for his Herculean labors.

The weather was throughout sultry and oppressive, but all pursued their holy work with unabated cheerfulness and punctuality. The particular congregations sat many hours every day; the general

congregations assembled many times in the church with a solemnity and dignified course of action which was most impressive; and the Bishops held many separate meetings and labored more and more as the Synod drew to a close. All, both Bishops and Priests, rose early; all said Mass daily; all worked hard and had little rest, yet none complained, no one shrunk from labor; all felt that they were doing the work of God and His holy Church, and all were cheerful, and willing, and happy.

In all that number of men from the East and the West, and the South and the North, never was there heard a word of discord or jealousy; there was no wrangling, no contention, no disunion, but all was harmony, charity and peace. They came together as if nothing had happened for the last three hundred years to interrupt their proceedings; and as one preacher finely observed, they came to their work as men familiar and accustomed, with nothing to learn, nothing to inquire, nothing to discover. Could any but the one Church of God have exhibited such a spectacle?

CONVERSIONS.—On Tuesday, the 27th July, Mrs. Bastick, the wife of Wm. Bastick, of Exeter, Esq., made solemn profession of the Catholic Faith, and was received into the "one fold," at St. Saviour's, Torre Abbey, Torquay; and, on the previous Saturday, Harriet Hawkins, an intelligent young woman, also made her abjuration of the errors of Protestantism, at the same place.

Master William Bastick, a fine boy, son of the above lady, is preparing for reception into the Church.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

IRISH MEMBERS RETURNED.

(From the Dublin Telegraph.)

	M.O.
Antrim Co.—G. Macarthy, Capt. Pakenham	2 0
Armagh Co.—Sir W. Verner, Col. Caulfield	1 1
Armagh Borough—Ross S. More	1 0
Athlone—William Keogh (C)	0 1
Bandon—Lord Bernard	1 0
Belfast—R. Davidson, H. M' Cairns	2 0
Carlow County—Ball (C) and Bruen	1 1
Carlow—John Sadleir (C)	0 1
Carrickfergus—W. S. Cotton	1 0
Cashel—Sir Timothy O'Brien, Bart. (C)	0 1
Cavan Co.—Capt. J. Maxwell, Sir J. Young	1 1
Clare Co.—O'Brien (C), Sir J. Fitzgerald	0 2
Clonmel—Hon C. Lawless	0 1
Coleraine—Lord Naas	1 0
Cork County—E. B. Roche, V. Scully (C)	0 2
Cork—William Pagan (C) Sergt. Murphy (C)	0 2
Donegal—Sir E. Hayes, Thomas Connolly	2 0
Down Co.—Lord A. Hill, D. S. Ker	2 0
Downpatrick—Hon. C. S. Harding	1 0
Draghda—James M'Cann (C)	0 1
Dublin Co.—J. H. Hamilton, Col. Taylor	2 0
Dublin City—Grogan and Vance	2 0
Dublin University—G. A. Hamilton, J. Napier	2 0
Dundalk—George Bowyer (C)	0 1
Dungarvan—John Francis Maguire (C)	0 1
Dungannon—Hon. Stuart Knox	1 0
Enniskillen—James Whiteside	1 0
Ennis—J. D. Fitzgerald, Q. C. (C)	0 1
Fermanagh—Sir A. Brooke, M. Archdall	2 0
Galway Co.—Sir T. Burke (C), J. E. Bellew (C)	0 2
Galway—A. O'Flaherty (C), M. J. Blake (C)	0 2
Kerry County—H. A. Herbert, V. Browne	0 2
Kilkenny Co.—W. Shea (C), J. Greene	0 2
Kilkenny—M. Sullivan (C)	0 1
Kildare Co.—W. H. T. Cogau (C), D. O'Connor Henely (C)	0 2
King's Co.—P. O'Brien (C), H. L. Bland	0 2
Kinsale—J. L. Heard	0 1
Leitrim Co.—Dr. Brady (C), H. L. Montgomery	0 2
Limerick—R. Potter (C), F. W. Russell	0 2
Limerick Co.—W. Monsell (C), W. Gould	0 2
Lisburn—Sir J. E. Tennent	1 0
Londonderry Co.—T. Jones, Thomas Bateson	2 0
Londonderry—Sir R. Ferguson	0 1
Longford Co.—Col. F. Greville, R. M. Fox	0 2
Louth Co.—C. Fortescue, T. Kennedy	0 2
Mallow—Sir Denham Jephson Norriys, Bart.	0 1
Mayo Co.—G. H. Moore (C), G. O. Higgins (C)	0 2
Meath Co.—F. Lucas (C), M. Corbally (C)	0 2
Monaghan Co.—C. P. Laslie, Sir G. Foster	2 0
Newry—W. Kirk	0 1
New Ross—Charles G. Duffy (C)	0 1
Portarlington—Colonel Dunne	1 0
Queen's Co.—Sir C. H. Coote, M. Dunne (C)	1 1
Roscommon Co.—F. French, O. D. Grace	0 2
Sligo Co.—R. Swift (C), Sir R. G. Booth	1 1
Sligo—Charles Townley (C)	0 1
Tipperary Co.—F. Sully (C), J. Sadleir (C)	0 2
Trillick—Maurice O'Connell (C)	0 1
Tyrone—Hon. Henry Corry, Lord C. Hamilton	2 0
Waterford Co.—N. M. Power (C), J. Esmond (C)	0 2
Waterford City—T. Meagher (C), R. Keating (C)	0 2
Westmeath Co.—W. H. Magan (C), W. P. Urquhart	0 2
Wexford County—J. George, P. M'Mahon (C)	1 1
Wexford—J. T. Devereux (C)	0 1
Wicklow Co.—Lord Milton, F. Hume	1 1
Youghal—Isaac Butt, Q. C.	1 0

(C) The members with this mark appended are Catholics.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

COUNTY CLARE ELECTION.—Monday being the day appointed for the declaration of the successful candidates, at eleven o'clock the High Sheriff proceeded to the courthouse for the purpose of investigating the objections made to the majority of two which Mr. Cornelius O'Brien had attained beyond Colonel Vandeleur. After a minute scrutiny, which continued for about two hours in presence of Mr. Cornelius O'Brien, Mr. Vandeleur, and the conducting agents on either side, the High Sheriff proceeded to state the gross poll, which was—Sir John F. Fitzgerald, 1,152; Cornelius O'Brien, 1,141; Colonel Vandeleur, 1,139. The High Sheriff then declared General Sir John Fitzgerald, and Cornelius O'Brien, Esq., truly elected to serve in the British parliament.

SRILO COUNTY.—At the official declaration by the High Sheriff on Monday, the poll at the final close was thus announced:—Sir Robert Gore Booth, 943; Mr. Sheriff Swift, (Liberal), 870; Mr. Ormsby Gore, 744; Mr. Taaffe, 39; Sir R. Booth and Mr. Sheriff Swift were declared duly returned.

COUNTY KILKENNY.—The official declaration of the return took place on Monday. There was a large gathering of people around the courthouse, and in its vicinity. The windows were filled with ladies. The people cheered most heartily when Serjeant Shee and Mr. Greene made their appearance; and, on the whole, a very lively animation prevailed. The following is the result of the polling:—William Shee, Esq., Barrister-at-law, (L.) 2,622; John Green, Esq., (L.) 2,537; Lord James Butler, (T.) 500; Hon. Leopold Agar Ellis, (T.) 350.

ANTRIM COUNTY.—The election for this county took place on Friday. Mr. Jones, the Liberal and Tenant Right candidate, having retired from the contest, the Derbyite candidates had a walk over.

COUNTY WEXFORD.—The formal declaration of the poll was made on Monday, when the High Sheriff announced the votes polled by the several candidates as follows:—Mr. McMahon, 2,289; Mr. George, 1,535; Mr. Grogan Morgan, 1,530; Hon. R. S. Carew, 1,353; Mr. Nunn, 1,238. The High Sheriff then declared Mr. McMahon and Mr. George duly elected as members to serve in parliament for the county of Wexford.

COUNTY DUBLIN.—The official declaration was made on Monday morning at eleven o'clock, in the courthouse, Kilmalahan. The High Sheriff rose and said—It is now my duty to state the result of the polling as follows: Hamilton, 1,962; Taylor, 1,946; Lentaigne, 1,410; Craveu, 1,396. I have therefore to declare Mr. J. H. Hamilton and T. Edward Taylor, duly elected to represent this county in parliament (cheers and Kentish fire.) The successful candidates then addressed the assemblage, and the proceedings terminated.

DONEGAL COUNTY.—The nomination of candidates took place on Saturday at Lifford. Gross poll—Connolly, 1,583; Hayes, 1,695; Johnston, 1,049.

MONAGHAN ELECTION.—The people have been defeated in Monaghan, but not conquered. They have failed in securing the election of the candidate of their choice, but they have won a signal triumph for the cause, and though Dr. Gray has not been successful, tenant right has had in the result of the contest a vindication, the value of which no man can dispute. At the final close of the poll the number of votes stood thus:—Leslie, 1,946; Foster, 1,897; Gray, 1,410. On examining the poll-books, however, we find that the number of voters brought up by the respective candidates were—Gray, 1,410; Leslie, 1,010; Foster, 968; and had each voter who came up for each candidate given but one vote, the final state of the poll would have been that indicated by the last figures—showing a majority of voters for the Tenant Right candidate over his rivals of 400 in one case, and 452 in the other. But the two anti-Tenant Right candidates combined their forces, and by mutually splitting and getting each voter to vote for one, and give a second vote for the other candidate, they swelled their votes into nearly double the number of their voters. If we look at the polling in another point of view, we find that the almost incredible number of 1,222 voters "plumped" for Dr. Gray, while but 52 plumped for Leslie, and but 40 plumped for Foster. We believe there is not on record an instance of so large a number of plumpers having been given by an equal constituency for any candidate.

ROSCOMMON COUNTY.—The nomination took place on Monday. There being no opposition, the High Sheriff declared Messrs. Fitzstephen French and Grace (Liberals) duly elected.

TIPPERARY COUNTY.—CLONMEL MONDAY EVENING.—The High Sheriff, Sir T. Dancer, made the official declaration as follows:—Francis Scully, 3,512; James Sadler, 3,467; Captain Otway, 789; L. Jephson, 53. The Sheriff declared Messrs. Scully and Sadler (Liberals) duly elected. The result was hailed with loud cheering, after which the members returned thanks.

TYNONE.—Total gross poll—Hamilton, 3,233; Corry, 3,263; Higgins, 879.

THE MEATH ELECTION.—The official declaration of the Members returned to serve in the new parliament for the county Meath took place on Monday in the courthouse at Trim. Lucas 2,004; Corbally 1,968; Grattan 555.

WATERFORD.—At the official declaration on Monday the Sheriff announced the gross poll:—Nicholas M. Power, 1,401; John Esmonde, 1,261; Hon. W. H. Hutchinson, 1,225. The Sheriff declared Nicholas M. Power and J. Esmonde, Esqrs., duly elected, amidst enthusiastic cheering.

THE IRISH PARTY—ITS LOSSES AND GAINS.
(From the Weekly Telegraph.)

Mr. Ball supersedes in Carlow the Orangeman, Bunbury; Mr. Cornelius O'Brien takes the place occupied by the Tory, Sir Lucius O'Brien, in Clare; Mr. William Fagan holds the seat occupied by Colonel Chatterton; James McCann, is in Drogheda, in place of the Whig, Sir William Somerville; George Bowyer is a representative in the place of Mr. Torrens McCullagh; Dungarvan is much better occupied by John Francis Maguire, than by the Whig, Mr. Ponsonby; Mr. W. Shee is far to be preferred in Kilkenny county to Mr. Butler, and Mr. Fitzgerald in Ennis to the O'Gorman Mahon; Mr. O'Connor Henchy's votes will, assuredly, be at all times better for Ireland than those of the Whig Marquis of Kildare; an O'Brien or a Bland are to be preferred as representatives in the King's County to a Westonra or a Barnard; Colonel Greville is far preferable in Longford to a Lefroy; in Louth, Tristram Kennedy, is better than the Whig placeman, Bellew; in Newry, we prefer seeing a Kirk to a Halliwell; in the Queen's County an honest man, Michael Danne, supersedes a Whig supporter of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill; in Sligo, the Catholic Swift, supersedes the Orangeman, Gore; and in Waterford city, the Brigadier Keatinge, who had moved from the county to defeat the conspiracy there to return an Orangeman, has supplanted the Derbyite Barron.

The gains of Ireland are far greater than the losses. Religious liberty, may, we trust, in every division, count securely upon the following members:—Keogh, John Sadler, Sir Timothy O'Brien, Sir J. Fitzgerald, C. O'Brien, C. Lawless, E. B. Roche, Vincent Scully, W. Fagan, Murphy, J. McCann, J. D. Fitzgerald, A. O'Flaherty, Blake, H. A. Herbert, V. Browne, W. Shee, J. Greene, M. Sullivan, Cogan, Henchy, P. O'Brien, Bland, Brady, Potter, Monsell, Gould, Greville, R. M. Fox, C. Fortescue, T. Kennedy, Norreys, G. H. Moore, O. Higgins, Corbally, Kirk, Swift, M. Dunne, Towneley, Francis Scully, James Sadler, M. O'Connell, N. M. Power, J. Esmonde, T. Meagher, Keatinge, Magan, W. P. Urquhart, M. Mahon, Devereux, French, Grace, G. Bowyer, Maguire.

We do believe that not only would the votes of all those Irish Members, whose names we have here

mentioned, be in opposition to any new penal enactment against our religion, but that there is not one of them who would not willingly support any well devised plan for putting an end to what is the cause of all the religious discord and sectarian differences that now prevail amongst us—that monstrous anomaly—the Established Church.

THE CATHOLIC AND TENANT RIGHT PARTY.
(From the Cork Examiner.)

The cause of tenant right will have its own compact and resolute party in the House of Commons.

There are already, so far as we can learn, seven members of the Tenant League returned—namely, Serjeant Shee, Michael Dunne, Frederick Lucas, Charles G. Duffy, Tristram Kennedy, Patrick McMahon, and John Francis Maguire. These will form the nucleus of a tenant party in the house, and will not be satisfied until they force the question of questions into its just position of National and pre-eminent importance.

The Catholic party is particularly strong, but not more so than it requires to be, considering the enormous power of the enemies of the Church, and their readiness to assail her liberties; both of which facts may be well exemplified by another—namely, that there is but one Catholic returned out of 553 for England and Scotland! Happily, then, there is a strong and bold Catholic party created by the result of the present elections. If we mistake not, Ireland is now represented by forty-one Catholics, many of whom are fully equal to the best men of the opposite party—that is, the rampant assailants of Catholic liberty, those who, are animated by the spirit of Spooner, Lacy, and Drummond, of Thesiger and of Walpole. There are nearly twenty new men, the remainder being those who constituted the Catholic strength of the brigade.

The following are the new men of the Catholic party:—

Ball, Bowyer, Brady, Browne, Bellew, Duffy, Dunne; Esmonde, Fagan, Fitzgerald; Henchy (O'Connor); Lucas, Maguire, McMahon, McCann, O'Brien, (Pat.) O'Brien (Cor.); Potter, Sadler (Jas.); Shee (Serj.); Swift, and Townley.

The Catholics who have been re-elected are as follows:—

Blake, Corbally, Cogan, Devereux, Higgins, Keogh, Keating, Meagher, Moore, Monsell, Murphy, O'Connell (Maurice); O'Flaherty, O'Brien (Sir Timothy); Power (N. M.); Sadler (John); Scully (F.); Scully (V.); Sullivan.

And amongst the Liberal Protestant representatives who are, some certain and others likely, to give their aid to the Catholic party, are the following:—

Bland (new); Booth (new); Burks, Canfield, Fitzgerald, (Sir John), (new); Portescue (new); Fox, Green, Greville, (new); Gould, Kirk (new); French, Lawless, Magan, Norreys, Roche, Urquhart (new.)

MILITARY INTIMIDATION AT THE ELECTIONS.—The *Roscommon Messenger* says—"In Carrick-on-Shannon great confusion was created, as well as much obstruction to the Liberal cause, by having such a man as Lord Clements invested with the chief authority as Deputy-Lieutenant. It was customary to hear the clank of this lord's sabre and the clicking of his pistols at ordinary times when seated on the bench or in the board-room. Whoever permitted to such hands the lives of the people are morally responsible for what evils may ensue; so far as Lord Clements goes, there is good reason for believing he is not a 'responsible agent.' On the day of nomination both his lordship and his horse were brought to the ground by a gentleman he thought to ride down, and the most open and violent interference with the freedom of election was exercised by the military and police under the directions of this crack-brained colonel of militia. If but four or five persons were seen speaking together, straightway a troop of hussars, headed by the doughty colonel, charged them sword in hand. To cap the climax, he ordered the arrest of five Clergymen, whose crime was, that they were busily engaged in restraining the exasperated people from taking vengeance on their persecutor." In spite of this conduct, Dr. Brady, the Tenant Leaguer, was returned, and Lord Clements' brother, the Whig, turned out.

KILKENNY ELECTION.—MORE DRAGOONING.—It was rumored last evening that the shocking events of Six-milebridge have been repeated in Thomastown; that the military fired on an unarmed crowd of people; that several persons were killed and wounded, and that amongst those who fell, pierced through the breast by a ball was a Protestant Clergyman. The *Kilkenny Journal* gives the following mitigated statement of the occurrence:—"The Rev. Mr. McCheane, of Kilmoganny, was returning from the booth, at Thomastown, on Thursday, after voting for Lord Jas. Butler; some commotion took place in the crowd; a company of the 57th interposed to suppress it, and Mr. McCheane was shot through the arm with a musket ball of one of the soldiers, whose piece was discharged in the *mêlée* by accident. The Rev. gentleman is going on well. It was a scandalous thing of any magistrate to have the arms of the troops loaded without cause."

We learn from the *Cork Reporter* that Lord Bernard, the eldest son of the Earl of Bandon, called a meeting of his father's tenants at Cloddagh Castle, on Tuesday, the 13th ultimo, and intimated to them his lordly pleasure that they were to vote for the two Derbyites, Messrs. Hudson and Shuldham. They distinctly refused; and an aged tenant, Mr. M'Sweeney, of Crookstown, addressed his lordship as follows:—"At the last election we voted for you against our convictions, and against our brother farmers; but in the present election a new principle is involved. We won't deny our religion, and we will not vote for the men who insulted our clergy, wrecked our churches, broke our altars, drove the nuns from their convents, and murdered our fellow-Catholics in England. The land is yours. As for my farm, you may drive me out of it when you please. The land is wide, and there are plenty of farms in the county to be let; and I, for one, would sooner die than vote now for the enemies and vilifiers of my religion."

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE FLEET FROM COVE.—In reference to this unexpected measure the *Cork Examiner* says:—"We have heard that the fleet, which was expected to have remained here during the regatta, and which was actually sent for that purpose, is under orders to leave to-morrow, the very day the regatta commences. We have also heard—but the circumstance is so monstrous, that until we have further information, we must consider it absolutely incredible, that their departure is intended to be a punishment for the offence which the scenes attending the Cork election have given to the Derby Government."

CATHOLIC SOLDIERS IN THE BRITISH ARMY.
To the Editor of the Freeman.

Enniskillen, 11th July, 1852.
Sir—Permit me, as an Irish Catholic soldier, through the columns of your independent Journal, to call the attention of the military authorities, and the public in general, to a grievance that I, in common with my comrades, labor under, and, I will add, an insult unparalleled in the Christian world.

The 91st Regiment, to which I belong, is stationed in this town. We are divided into three Christian denominations viz., Protestants, the smallest portion, Presbyterians the next in point of numbers, and Roman Catholics having the majority over either of these divisions. On last Sunday at divine service in the Catholic chapel the pastor, Dean Boylan, addressed us, stating that from the great inconvenience of so large a body of the Military being in the chapel along with the parish congregation, the house not being large enough to contain them, they were forced to kneel outside during the celebration of the divine mysteries exposed to the scoffs and jeers of the passers-by.—To prevent this annoyance he communicated the matter to the War-Office, and read the correspondence. It stated that the Presbyterian chaplain had £52. per year for giving a separate service for the soldiers in this garrison; The Protestant Chaplain had the same and that if he was allowed a remuneration, as he was justly entitled to, it would enable him to get another assistant, and he would give a separate service at 10 o'clock every Sunday for the troops. The Rev. gentleman read the answer from the War-Office, which was to the effect that 'no priest got any remuneration for the performance of divine service for Catholic soldiers.' He then told us as the government treated him and his religion with scorn, he was sorry he was obliged to write to our commanding officer, that he could not permit us to come marched to the chapel any more. As a soldier I would feel that the iron had entered my soul, were I not to raise my humble voice against the bigoted and unheeded partiality. Will my Protestant comrades, or my Presbyterian comrades, question my valor in the day of distress in defence of the British crown? No! Irish Catholics have earned and received the thanks of the British senate for many a hard fought battle-field. But on this day I felt truly degraded, when my fellow-soldiers were marched to their respective places of worship, and I was left in my barrack-room to ponder on the accursed laws that make no provision for my religious welfare.

Hoping, Sir, you will give this publicity, I beg to subscribe myself your humble servant,
A PRIVATE, 91st Regiment.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN THE ARMY.—The troop of the 3d Dragoon Guards, sent on duty to Ennis during the elections, on Sunday last paraded for Church service; and a man named Hanrahan, a farmer, and a native of Clare, bred and born a Catholic, refused to go to Church, and was immediately confined in the guard-room, where he still remains, or if not, confined to barracks, which is nearly the same.

Two Catholic Clergymen had a narrow escape from poisoning a few days ago at Kildysert, the cook who prepared their dinner having basted some roast veal with white lead which she mistook for flour.

A CLERGYMAN ASSAULTED BY A PARSON.—However men may differ and dispute in the political or political arena, it rarely occurs that a minister of any persuasion so far forgets himself as to raise his hand against the anointed of another. On Thursday evening the 22nd ultimo, an occurrence took place in Oughterard which, we believe, is unexampled in the history of clerical animosity.—The Rev. John O'Callaghan, rector of Oughterard, assaulted, and even knocked down the Rev. Mr. Kavanagh, P. P., when proceeding to administer the rights of the Church to a pauper in the workhouse in that town.—This would be almost incredible, had we not received the information from authority on which we can rely. We give the facts of the case as they have been related to us. On Thursday evening a female inmate of this workhouse requested to have the priest sent for, as she was in danger of death, and a messenger was accordingly dispatched for the Rev. Mr. Kavanagh. In the meantime, the Master, who is a Protestant, referred to the register, and found that she was entered there as a Protestant. He accordingly sent for Mr. O'Callaghan, who arrived before Mr. Kavanagh. The woman, however, refused to admit Mr. O'Callaghan, and when Mr. Kavanagh proceeded to administer the rites of the Church to her, he was colored by Mr. O'Callaghan and knocked down and treated in a most brutal manner. Were it not for the interference of the porter, it is hard to say where his violence would end. The police had to be called in, and the Rev. Mr. Kavanagh finally administered the Sacrament to the dying woman. Such gross and outrageous conduct carries its own comment with it. From the meek and gentlemanly character of Mr. Kavanagh, it is well known that he would be incapable of saying or doing aught to insult any person, and it is almost needless to add that he gave no provocation for the ruffianly attack made upon him.—*Galway Packet*.

PUNISHING A REFRACTORY VOTER.—Our Killyaloe correspondent writes:—"An old man named Connor Scanlan, was making his way on Thursday to Tulla, to vote for Vandeleur; after refusing to go with the people, he was met at Newtown, outside Killyaloe, by a lot of women who stripped him of every stitch he wore but the shirt. After lashing him with nettles for a time, they hung his clothes up in a high tree, and let him proceed across a mountain to Garranboy, a distance of two miles, naked as he was. His wife and daughter, on seeing him approach, locked the door, and commenced roaring that it was his ghost, and that he must have been murdered on the road.—*Limerick Examiner*."

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.—Nothing in the shape of a "hostile correspondence" has turned up in the progress of the Irish elections, with the exception of an affair in Monaghan. After the nomination at Monaghan, Mr. Leslie, one of the Tory candidates, turned to Dr. Gray, the tenant-right candidate, and in the presence of the sheriff and several persons said, "Dr. Gray, I wish to state that you are no gentleman." Dr. Gray at once replied, "I will first fight the battle of the people; when that shall have terminated I will let you know whether or not I am a gentleman." On Saturday afternoon, when Thos. Seaver, Esq., as Dr. Gray's friend, waited on Mr. Leslie, who referred him to Mr. Robert Murdoch, Mr. Murdoch stated that the observations made by Mr. Leslie were called forth by Dr. Gray's conduct, and declined any further explanation. Mr. Seaver then asked Mr. Murdoch to name a place for a private interview, but Mr. Murdoch declined, and there the matter rests.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH OF IRELAND.—We are glad to announce that the submarine cable will this day (Monday, July 26) be completed across the Channel. The Reliance commenced "paying it out" from Donaghadee, at three o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, and at half-past six that vessel, with her consort (Belfast) were out of sight.—*Belfast News-Letter*.

At the Carrickfergus assizes the High Sheriff presented the Judge with a pair of white gloves, as the assizes were maiden.

The Cork assizes closed on Friday, and terminated the Munster circuit, which did not, on the whole, occupy nine days. The Cork assizes' business, which has heretofore taken from fifteen to twenty days, has now been disposed of in little more than three; while the circuit, which heretofore gave the judges late hours for some five or seven weeks, has been run through in almost one week.

On Friday Montgomery Dixon, William Hayes, Patrick Clarke, and four others were indicted for a riot in Belfast on the 13th July, 1852. The Attorney-General detailed the facts connected with this very serious riot, and stated that the prisoners were selected indiscriminately from both the parties engaged. He also stated that several others had been taken up for the same disgraceful business, against whom, in consequence of the part they had taken in it, he would feel it his duty to have bills of indictment for a felony sent up to the grand jury at the next assizes, but that the present prisoners were now only on their trial for a misdemeanor. Evidence was given of the riot and the part taken by the several parties engaged in it. The jury returned a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners, and they were therefore sentenced to different terms of imprisonment.

Samuel Gilmore, found guilty at the Belfast assizes of the murder of his illegitimate infant, by throwing it to a ravenous pig, has been sentenced to be hanged.

PROSECUTION OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST.—At the Donegal assizes the case of the Rev. Mr. McGuire, P. P., was called on, and after the indictment was read by the clerk of the crown, accusing him of having illegally married Protestant soldiers to Catholic girls, Mr. Smyley, Q. C., said he understood, from the counsel employed by Mr. McGuire, that he would plead guilty, he, on the part of the crown, would not ask for punishment; if Mr. McGuire would enter into a security in £100 that he would obey the law, and offer to abide by the judgment of the court on this trial, if he should again violate the law, by getting ten days' notice, he would not further press the case. The learned Chief Baron said the crown had acted with great indulgence, as, had the Rev. gentleman been convicted, the punishment would be either transportation or imprisonment—no fine would satisfy the law.—*Ballyshannon Herald*.

LANDLORD INTIMIDATION IN DOWN.—The *Banner of Ulster* says—"The constitution assumes that in the county of Down ten thousand plebeian individuals, called 'free and independent electors,' are the only parties entitled to choose representatives in parliament; whereas, in truth, one or two members of the House of Lords, assisted by twenty-five or thirty other nobilities, called territorial landlords, are the only men in the county who either have, or ought to have, any authority in the matter. Every other man pretending to assert an adverse claim, is justly entitled to have his brains dashed out at the will and pleasure of every ruffian who may be thereto appointed, in hard gold and whiskey, for this labour of constitutional Protestantism.

On Saturday the town of Westport and its vicinity were visited by dreadful flashes of lightning and peals of thunder. Immediately after showers of rain, hail, and pieces of ice fell, within the short space of a quarter of an hour, so heavily as to cause an inundation, which made the streets impassable for the space of an hour at least. A piece of ice, about an inch in diameter, with three large hailstones attached to it, was found on the flagged way; several other pieces of ice, and hail-stones of an enormous size, were also picked up. At Mounbowne, about the same distance from the town, the ground was covered with snow to the depth of six inches, and some of the crops seriously injured.—*Galway Vindicator*.

THE CROPS.—ROSCOMMON.—The new potatoes are generally fine, and free from disease. In some few places the taint of blight is observable. The corn crops are heavy, and have not been much affected by the late rains.—*Roscommon Journal*.

DONEGAL.—We regret to hear reports of the blight making its appearance in the potato crop. The flax crop is particularly fine. The prospect of the country is cheering.—*Ballyshannon Herald*.

BELFAST.—The crops are very promising. The disease in the potatoes is more spoken of, and our market is largely supplied at low prices.—*Northern Whig*.

A correspondent of the *Belfast Mercury* writes:—"Every kind of crop is going on well. Although there are evident signs of blight in the potato, yet they are few in comparison with what were seen for the last five years in the month of July. Farmers seem now quite sanguine that the disease has comparatively spent itself. The oat crop has continued to progress most satisfactorily, ever thick, and well set, and little or none lodged. The wheat crop is on all hands allowed to be a good one. The flax crop is really a splendid one, and is now in progress of pulling. Turnips, mangolds, and carrots, are now being thinned, and all look as well as the most fastidious could wish. The labor market is very badly supplied at present. Wages, for all kinds of manual labor, are very high. The manufacturing and laboring classes were never better paid in my recollection."

The potato crop in this county, as well as a great portion of the county Galway, never presented, at this early period of the season, such a melancholy appearance of disease as it does at present. The rich and poor are digging them out of the ground and selling them at any price they can procure. The oat and barley crop is a fair average one; very little wheat has been sown in this county this year.—*Roscommon Journal*.

We are happy to announce that, from all quarters of this part of the country, we are receiving most favorable accounts of the crops; even the potatoes, notwithstanding the false rumors respecting them, are progressing well to maturity, and give promise of a most abundant crop.—*Waterford Mail*.

The wheat crop in the neighborhood of Dundalk has been much damaged. The potato crop is also showing symptoms of blight.

Flax promises to be a good crop. The cereals promise a rich harvest. The green crops, too, generally look well. As to the potato, the disease exhibits itself very partially in some few districts, but the general crop is most healthy.—*Ulster Gazette*.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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AND
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 20, 1852.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The result of the General Election is thus summed up by the different London journals—
The Times gives—Ministerialists, 284; Opposition, 309; Liberal Conservatives, 58. Total 651, (including 3 from Knaresborough.)
The Morning Herald gives—Ministerialists, 341, (including 53 marked Liberal Conservatives); Opposition, 307, (including 1 Liberal Conservative.)
The Morning Post—Ministerialists, 335; Opposition, 316.
The Daily News—Derbyites, 312; Liberals, 337.
The Morning Chronicle—Ministerialists, 283; Opposition, 366.
The Globe—Derbyites, 291; Liberals, 329; Doubtful, 36.

There is, as will be seen at a glance, a pretty considerable variety in the bill of fare served up by the organs of the different political parties; readers can choose for themselves according to their tastes. The main question, however—the stability of the Derby Ministry,—will soon be brought to an issue. The new Parliament will, it is rumored, meet about the latter end of the month of October, and the first week of the Session will be signalled by a trial of strength between the different parties. Sir James Graham, and Lord John Russell, are both expected to bring forward a motion implying want of confidence in the present Ministry. The Morning Advertiser seems to think that the late Premier will be the man, because it is usual for the Sovereign to send for the leaders of the party who have been instrumental in overthrowing the old, and to charge them with the task of forming a new Ministry. In case of the Derby administration being thrown out by an adverse vote of the House of Commons upon a motion originating from Sir James Graham, it is probable that the Right Hon. Baronet would become the head of a new Government, an event which would not be at all acceptable to Lord John Russell, who, it is said, has by no means abandoned his intentions of returning to office.

We have given copious extracts from the Irish journals with respect to the massacre of the people at Sixmilebridge by the military. There is great discrepancy between the account of the attendant circumstances, as given by the Catholic and Protestant papers. According to the latter, the soldiers did not fire until compelled to do so in self-defence, and until several of the party, including both men and officers, had received serious injuries from the hands of the excited populace. The Catholic journals give a very different version of the affair. According to these, the troops were employed to escort some refractory voters, who were thus, in a manner, dragged like cattle to the booths, in order to register an unwilling vote for Captain Vandeleur, the Orange candidate. A large crowd of men and women were assembled, who loudly expressed their disgust at the proceedings, and at the restraint to which these unfortunate "free and independent" voters were subjected; several of the women, it is admitted, threw stones and mud at the escort; but it is positively affirmed that there was in the hostility of the populace nothing sufficient to justify the subsequent conduct of the soldiery. All agree that the Riot Act was not read, and that the troops fired upon the people without any authority. Some say they fired without orders; others again say that the magistrate who accompanied them, and who had previously given instructions to load, positively ordered the troops to commence, and to continue, firing. We confess that in the absence of any positive testimony, we consider the latter version of the affair to be the more credible, because it is too often the result of placing troops under the orders of civilians; the latter, when they hear a row, shouting and yelling, and see a few stones or brickbats flying about, speedily become excited, lose their presence of mind, magnify the danger, and conceive forthwith an unreasonable alarm for the safety of their own persons, and thus untimely orders to fire upon the crowd are too often the consequence of entrusting non-military men with the control of the armed force. It is not unlikely that the bloody massacre of Sixmilebridge had some such origin.—Another version of the affair seems to insinuate that, between the troops and the people, there was a grudge of long standing, and that the former took this opportunity of wreaking their vengeance upon an unarmed multitude; but it would be premature, at present, to hazard any opinion as to the motives of the actors in the bloody tragedy. The inquest had been postponed until the 3rd inst., and there is no doubt but that, on the opening of Parliament, the whole business will become the subject of discussion; still Irishmen must not be so sanguine as to expect any very rigid scrutiny into the conduct of Orange magistrates, and Protestant officials, particularly when the sufferers by that conduct are only Irish Papists.

In such a case as this it is not meet that every nice offence should bear his comment. There seems to be little doubt but that the potato blight has again made its appearance, in several districts in Ireland, as well as in England, and Scotland. In other respect the prospects of the harvest of 1852

are very encouraging. The Australian gold mania is gaining ground fast, and from all the ports of the United Kingdom, the stream of emigration is setting rapidly towards the southern El Dorado. Whether they succeed in finding gold, or not, is of little consequence, for such is the scarcity of labor, and so great is the demand for hands, that if the emigration were ten times greater than it is, no man once landed at Sydney or Melbourne need be three hours out of employment, and at a high rate of wages.

The Prince President, whom it is getting the custom to address by the title of Highness, has returned to Paris, and has met with a warm reception from the good citizens of the capital. The rumors of an alliance between the Prince and the Princess Caroline of Wasa, gain ground, and one object of the visit to Baden was, it is said, matrimonial. Another old soldier of the Empire, General Gourgaud, has followed Marshal Excélsmans to the grave. The political news from the Continent is of little interest.

The "Fishery question" seems to be as far from any satisfactory adjustment as ever, and if, as is probable, the outcry against the conduct of the British Government be merely a cry got up with a view to the coming Presidential election, we may conclude that our neighbors will do their best to prevent its coming to a settlement until the elections are over. Nothing serious is likely to grow out of the dispute.

We learn from the Toronto Mirror that the committee on education, appointed by the Catholic Institute of that city, have obtained the approbation of His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese to a petition adopted by them, addressed to both Houses of the Legislature, and praying for a statute explanatory of the existing school law. Printed forms of this petition will be sent to the different Branch Institutes throughout the diocese for the purpose of ensuring a simultaneous movement on Sunday next, and when every Branch Institute, and congregation, shall have signed the petition, the same are to be forwarded to the Bishop of Toronto without delay.

By the papers per Canada, we learn that the inquest on the Sixmilebridge massacre has commenced. The evidence, as far as it goes, tends to show that there was no sufficient provocation on the part of the people to induce the military to act in the reckless manner they did. One witness—one of the car-drivers—positively swears that, on the road to Sixmilebridge, and subsequently to the orders to load being given, he distinctly heard the soldiers speaking amongst themselves, and saying that they hoped "they might get some provocation to discharge their pieces before having to draw the charge." David John Wilson, Esq., of Belvoir, formerly an officer in H. M. service, and magistrate of the county, denies that there was any serious violence offered on the part of the populace, and stigmatises the conduct of the troops "as unsoldierly and inhuman."

The correspondent of the Tablet gives the result of the election of an Archbishop by the clergy of the Diocese of Armagh as follows:—

The Rev. Dr. Dixon,	21
Very Rev. Dr. Keiran,	19
His Lordship the Bishop of Clogher,	7

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

We thank our unknown friend for his polite attention in sending us the little pamphlet with the above title—by a "Citizen of Maine"—though we cannot boast of having been thereby converted, or brought to see the error of our ways. We are a long way behind the spirit of the age; we are—we confess it—we are one of those benighted individuals of whom the "Citizen of Maine" speaks slightly, "who still entertain too many bugbear abstractions about personal liberty, the rights of property," and several other trilles of a similar nature, for all of which a "Citizen of Maine" has a sovereign contempt. We object not to the "Citizen of Maine" enjoying his own opinion; for all we care, he is at liberty to abstain from beer, wines, brandy and strong drinks, all the days of his life, neither do we demand that he shall be compelled to sell or manufacture them. All we ask of him in return is, that he will leave to others who are not of his "way of thinking" the right of doing, in these matters, as they think fit. Our "Citizen of Maine" is a very nice man no doubt, a very nice man indeed; too good for this wicked world—a long way too good—and like most of our supereminently nice people, fancies because he is virtuous that there shall be no more cakes or ale in the land; but for all his virtues, we protest against his forcing his opinions upon us, whether we like them or no. If he is sober, let him give God thanks, and refrain from making such an ostentatious and intemperate display of his sobriety, when there is no need for such vanity.

It is rather too bad, now-a-days, that unless a man is ready to shout for the "Maine Liquor Law," he is at once put down, as an enemy to temperance, as a wine-bibber, and a friend of publicans and sinners. This is most unjust; a man may hate drunkenness without being a tee-totaller, and it is very possible that he may have a great respect for temperance, both in eating and drinking, and yet look upon the "Maine Liquor Law" as one of the most disgusting pieces of political quackery for a moral evil; that has been perpetrated since the days of the Connecticut "Blue Laws." And yet we believe that an effort will be made, ere long, to inflict this precious piece of humbug upon the people of Canada; it behoves every enemy of cant therefore, to be upon the alert, for monstrous and absurd as the thing seems, it is, by no means impossible.

But we may be asked—Why, if drunkenness be an evil, do you object to legislative enactment against it? We answer—Because whatever the ends which the "Maine Liquor Law" proposes, the means by which it proposes to accomplish them are evil; because we object to the law, both in its principle and in its details; the former is false; the latter must be, either

inoperative, or else subversive of all personal liberty and rights of property. For instance, with regard to the details of the law, we do most strongly object to the domiciliary visits which it sanctions—to the power that is given by the eleventh section of the Act—to any scoundrel of a common informer—who, it may be remarked *en passant*, is invariably an uncommon liar—such common informer "being a voter in the town or city"—to subject any citizen, to whom the said rascal may owe a grudge, to a domiciliary visit from the police. We object to the power that is given to the police to seize upon and destroy the honestly acquired property of private individuals, unless they, the owners of the confiscated fermented liquors, "can show, by positive proof, that the said liquors are of foreign production," whilst at the same time "the custom house certificates of importation, and proofs or marks on the cask or packages corresponding thereto" are not admitted as evidence in favor of the unfortunate proprietor. In a community where, at the will of king mob, such tyrannical edicts can be enacted, and put in force, where the property of the individual is at the mercy, and the sanctity of his house can be violated at the will, of any rascal of a common informer—such scoundrel "being a voter in the town or city,"—there may be a good deal of cant about liberty, civil and religious—there may be lots of political privileges—but there can be no more true liberty, or respect for the rights of property, than there is in the empire of China, or in the dominions of the King of Dahomy.

But we object to the principle involved in the "Maine Liquor Law," still more than we object to its details. That objectionable principle is—that wine, brandy, or Alcohol in any form, is *malum per se*: that the use of fermented liquors, except for medicinal purposes, is essentially evil. Now this is a damnable heresy; it is the fundamental principle of the Manicheans—that some creatures are essentially evil, as being the product of the evil principle,—amongst which essentially evil creatures the Manicheans of the IV. century—even as many of our Protestant Temperance advocates of the XIX.—included wine, and all Alcohol—containing liquors. Though the "Manicheans," as the Boston Pilot calls them, have not the honesty to assert their principle explicitly, yet it is implied in all the arguments which they are in the habit of bringing forward in support of their pet measure, on platform, hustings, or in pulpit: they defend the "Maine Liquor Law" on Manichean principles. "It is the duty of the State"—so runs the argument of the "Manicheans"—"to suppress gambling houses and brothels—to seize upon and destroy the dies and plates that counterfeiters, and forgers employ, for making false coins, and imitating bank bills; in so doing, the State does not interfere with the liberty of the individual, or the rights of property, therefore, without being guilty of any such interference, it is the duty of the State to prohibit the sale or manufacture of Alcoholic liquors." Now the above line of argument is either drivelling nonsense—and we find it made use of by men like Prof. Moses Stuart of Andover—or else it implies, that like fornication, or forgery, the sale or manufacture of Alcoholic liquors is essentially evil, and that wine, or any liquor containing Alcohol, is *malum per se*, in the same way as fornication or forgery is *malum per se*. Either, we repeat, the argument of the "Manicheans" means this, or it means nothing; for, if the State has the same right to suppress the distillery or tavern, as it has to suppress the brothel, it must be because, like the latter, the distillery is essentially evil—always evil—and because the use of spirituous liquors, whether in the form of wine or brandy, or Bass' Pale Ale, is, like fornication, always, under all circumstances, and in any quantities, evil, *malum per se*. So that really the only argument, or semblance of an argument that the "Manicheans" can adduce is, after all, but a *rechauffé* of the blasphemous heresies of the Manicheans. It is against this principle that we protest; we maintain that wine is not unscriptural, that brandy and water is not an offence, that the poor creature Small Beer deserves better things than to be calumniously spoken of as contrary to godliness, and that "cold without," is not *malum per se*.

We profess ourselves the friends and advocates of temperance. We respect the man, who, from principle, from the desire of setting a good example to his friends and neighbors, to his family and dependants, or from other conscientious motives, refrains altogether from the use of any article of luxury. But it is just because we are the friends and advocates of temperance, because we do sincerely respect the honest, self-denying and conscientious temperance brother, that we oppose, heart and soul, the proceedings of those fiery zealots, who, weary of the slow process of moral suasion, would perforce compel every man to adopt their views, and mode of living. These intemperate temperance advocates, are the deadliest enemies of the cause they pretend to espouse, and by their language and conduct, if persisted in, will soon bring that cause, as they have already brought themselves, into odium and contempt. It is this that we dread: it is for this that we expose ourselves to the charge of being an enemy of the temperance cause; and it is by so doing that we approve ourselves to be in reality the best, because the most prudent, temperance advocate. We are opposed, not to temperance, but only to the mode of advocating it, and to those fanatics, who, in their newly acquired love of sobriety, look down upon every man who still continues to take his glass of wine like a Christian and a gentleman, with a "Stand-aside, I am holier-than-thou" sort of air. We know not how it may be with others, but for our own part, we never see one of these cold water zealots, mounted on his hobby, and ostentatiously flourishing his thin potatoes under our nose, without suspecting, and more than suspecting, that he is one of these unfortunate men whose infirmity is such that they cannot be entrusted to take a single glass of wine, lest they should make

beasts of themselves by excess. Often too, this zeal proceeds not from any moral scruples against the use of liquor, but merely from physical disability on the part of our temperance man to indulge his appetite. His declamation against the iniquity of strong drink, springs from the same source as does the vituperation of sour old maids against the folly of matrimony, and is just as much worthy of attention. So true is it that this ultra-temperance zeal proceeds, not so much from any love of true temperance, as from a hatred of pleasures in which they cannot indulge, that it is a well known fact amongst medical men, that, generally, the grossest sensualists are the most ardent advocates of Teetotalism, and the "Maine Liquor Law." Many men seem to forget that there is such a virtue as temperance, with regard to other animal indulgences besides drinking; that the glutton is just as intemperate as the drunkard, just as great a sinner, only less dangerous, because fortunately a far more disgusting object than the other; and yet how often do we see a fellow who,—after gorging himself with victuals to repletion, snorting and wallowing over his plate like a hog over his trough, with eyes fairly starting out of their sockets, and quite red in the face, owing to the masses of beef, pudding, vegetables, tarts, fruit, and what not, that he has crammed into his swinish carcase,—shall gravely remonstrate against the intemperance of his neighbor, who washes down a light and moderate dinner, with a quiet glass of claret or old madeira? It would be well for these men to remember that intemperance in eating is just as bad as intemperance in drinking, and quite as fit a subject for legislative interference. In conclusion, we hope the Press, and the people of Canada generally, will be on the alert, to counteract the arbitrary designs of our canting friends, who, under a pretence of great zeal for morality, really mean nothing more than to call the attention of the community to their own virtuous abstinence from intoxicating liquors.

SPIRITUAL RAPPINGS.

We call attention to an amusing article on our first page, giving an account of the proceedings of the new Protestant sect called "Spiritual Rappers," in solemn convocation assembled, at Boston, on the 6th inst., the meeting being presided over by the Rev. Mr. Ballou, a Protestant minister. It must not be supposed that the adherents of this new sect are all, or even for the most part, uneducated persons. On the contrary, we find amongst the names of the "mediums," and the believers in "spiritual manifestations" those of many of the most prominent Protestant ministers and writers of the day. A writer in the Christian Inquirer—a Protestant paper published in New York, and certainly inferior to none of the other Protestant journals of the United States—who professes, whilst waiting for "more light," that "as Unitarians, our predispositions are not adverse" to the new doctrines, has lately published a very interesting article upon "Spiritual Philosophy." The whole article is so interesting, and gives us so much insight into the origin and progress of this singular variety of Protestantism, that we will lay some extracts from it before our readers. The "Spiritual Rappers," like many other Protestant sects, begin by disclaiming *supernaturalism*, and deny that there is any such thing as the *super-natural*. Hence proceeds the "Rochester Confession of Faith," which is, to our taste, quite as rational, and worthy of respect, as the Augsburg, or any other Protestant "Confession of Faith," extant. "They"—the Spiritual Rappers—"aver that—

"The Creator does all things according to universal order—natural law—and that he never departs from this order; that even the miracles of the Old and New Testament were not wrought in contravention of, but in accordance with, natural law. And hence, that while these spiritual manifestations are indeed wonderful and extraordinary, they are strictly and wholly natural. They appear to us otherwise, because they are unusual. But this has been the error of men in all ages, to mistake that for the supernatural which was simply the unusual. In old times, the prophets were not so much inspired by God, as they were by him fitted in their organization to receive divine messages; raised to a spiritual elevation, and not spiritual things brought down to their level. Inspiration is, they say, the comprehension, by men of devout temperaments, of heavenly things. In rude times such men were few, and chosen by God for a special work. Now, civilization, and the increased activity and refinement of the intellectual powers, as well as greater religious and moral culture, are preparing many to be prophets and seers. They say further, that the spirits of departed souls constantly, according to the decree of their elevation, hover near their living friends, and desire to guide and advise them; and that we have but to prepare ourselves by prayer, devout meditation and works of piety and love, to enter into intercourse with them. This they say, is a law of our nature: for that man is as much a spiritual as he is an earthly being.

"Furthermore it is averred, that the souls of deceased persons at their death enter at once upon the spiritual world, without change in their mental or moral condition. As they lived, so they die; and as they die, so they appear and assume their former characters.—Hence, the good and the bad are such still; only that, this being a progressive state, they have opportunities for improvement, and will improve. The grosser spirits linger near the earth and long after those objects which attracted and gratified them while in the body. But they are measurably in darkness and great discomfort; seeking, but never finding; ever consumed by thwarted desires which are soled by no satisfaction. The purer spirits enjoy a greater degree of happiness in proportion to their goodness. To them the celestial world is more fully laid open, and it appears to them inexpressibly beautiful. But all spirits, as they increase in conformity to the laws of the heavenly condition, depart from the earthly sphere, and ascend to those tranquil abodes of the blessed into which no sorrow or care can enter. Spirits do not become, as men suppose, all-seeing and all-knowing so soon as they leave the body. Their powers of observation are greatly increased, but they are still very ignorant.

This depends very much upon the amount of their previous knowledge and their capacity for improvement. Hence the reason of their sometimes contradictory answers to our questions.

The "Christian Inquirer," as a consistent and liberal Protestant, avows, that in the theology of this philosophy, he can see nothing repugnant to the "rightly interpreted teaching of Sacred Scriptures"—that is, to the Scriptures interpreted as he understands them; and surely Protestants, the great champions of "religious liberty, emancipation of the human intellect," and above all, "the right of private judgment," will not deny, to the Christian Inquirer, the right of interpreting the Sacred Scriptures, as he understands them. However, without asking leave of his orthodox brethren, the Christian Inquirer examines and interprets Scripture for himself; the result is embodied in the following definition of the "Protestant Faith":—

"Men are not saved by faith alone; they must do good works; they must love God and their neighbors; they must be honest, pure in heart, benevolent, kind, tolerant. Creeds are of no account. Good men of all creeds, all nations, are accepted of God. God is one; there is no Trinity of persons. Men are not saved for the sake of another; there is no vicarious atonement. God gives his Spirit to all who ask him. He is our providential ruler, and in his love to mankind permits this intercourse between men and spirits, for their improvement, and as a means of augmenting their happiness."

The writer next proceeds to show the rapid progress, this sect is making among the educated classes of the Protestant world. The "Spirits" have got a literature of their own, and not contented with making themselves known to the world through the "mediums," the "Spirits of the Sixth Circle" have established, and write in, a bi-monthly magazine, edited by R. P. Ambler, 205 Broadway, New York, a fact which leads us to believe that the "Spirits of the Sixth Circle," though no doubt very respectable members of the Spirit World at present, were, when upon earth, but little better than Printer's Devils.

Besides a multitude of books by people of learning and respectability, we have a variety of periodical publications. The "Journal of Man," published by Dr. Buchanan, at Cincinnati, is distinguished by great professional ability, great candor, a calm wisdom and a degree of moderation, which show the editor to be a man of sound sense, and by no means an enthusiast. The "Spiritual Telegraph," published at No. 3 Courtlandt-street, in this city, is a journal devoted to the recording of facts as they occur, vouched by the names of the relators and other corroborative proof. It is published by Charles Partridge, without any view to pecuniary advantage, the income being entirely expended upon the paper. This Mr. Partridge professes to do solely for the good of the cause which he has so greatly at heart. Then we have the "Shakinah," a quarterly under the editorial charge of S. B. Brittan, a work of high literary character. The "Spirit Messenger" is a bi-monthly magazine, by R. P. Ambler, 205 Broadway. The matter of this magazine purports to be written wholly by Spirits of the Sixth Circle. This is a great curiosity in its way, entirely beyond our comprehension. The articles are rather prolix, but written in a style of great smoothness and much beauty. The thought is elevated, sometimes striking, always pleasing; the language flowing, equable, and appropriate. The aim is noble and benevolent, the sentiments pure and lovely;?

Which is a good deal more than can be said of the ordinary literature of the conventicle. However, we have adduced enough to show that the "Spiritual Rappers" are by no means an insignificant or uneducated sect; and that, in point of intellect and respectability, they contrast favorably with many of their more evangelical Protestant brethren.

Jealous of their popularity, and rapidly increasing influence, another Protestant sect—the "Shouting Methodists"—are getting up an opposition to "Spiritual Rappings"; at least so we learn from the Christian Guardian, a Methodist organ in Upper Canada. It would seem that this novel "spiritual manifestation" takes place under the influence of a sermon, or prayer, and that elderly females are especially subject to it. We read of an old woman who, having "got as happy as possible," was so filled with the Good Spirit "that her hands rapped upon the seat whilst she praised the Lord." These, the Christian Guardian informs us, are the only real "Spiritual Rappings"—the genuine article, neat as imported: all others are counterfeits—beware of impostors. We think the best way to settle the dispute would be for the two sects—"Rappers" and "Methodists"—to enter into partnership, with a fair division of labor; the latter might stick to the "hollering" department which they manage well, and leave the "Rappings" to the Spirits, whose especial duty it is to "Rap."

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL.

This institution was opened for the admission of patients on Monday last. We copy from the Transcript the following laudatory notice, and are happy to have it in our power to bear testimony to, and thankfully to acknowledge, the great obligations which the St. Patrick's Hospital Society are under, to their zealous and talented medical staff. It is not too much to say that the sanatory reputation which this establishment has acquired, and justly enjoys, is owing to the talents, care, and attention of the medical gentlemen, whose services have been, from the beginning, devoted to the St. Patrick's Hospital:—

"ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL.—We yesterday visited the new Hospital, lately the Baptist College, and were highly gratified with our examination of this truly magnificent Infirmary. To the inhabitants of Montreal, it is unnecessary to observe that the building is one of the largest and most elegant in Canada, occupying an elevated position in the most healthy of our suburbs, and as it was intended for a college, it is finished in a style much superior to that usually characteristic of an Hospital. The wards are large and airy, each capable of containing from 20 to 25 patients; the beds are all of iron, and surrounded by light curtains supported on iron rods—an arrangement securing privacy and decency to the poor patient, whose

destitution obliges him to become an inmate of a chamber common to several. During the day, these curtains are drawn, and are only closed at night upon such patients as are unable to keep themselves covered, owing to debility, or from their being in a delirious state. This arrangement gives to each patient, almost the comfort of a separate chamber. In the public wards, two attendants keep watch by day and by night, to prevent the slightest irregularity of conduct on the part of the patients, and are constantly at hand to render any assistance that may be required, by which the patient is never even for a moment uncared for, or untended.

"In the private wards we were introduced to the patients, who appeared to be exceedingly comfortable, separate sleeping rooms being afforded each, whilst they all enjoyed, in common, the comfort of a dining-room apart from their bed-rooms—they could not have better accommodation in one of our hotels—and expressed themselves highly pleased with their quarters, with the board and the attendance. These latter patients pay for these additional comforts from \$2 a week, upwards. The moderate sum charged for these great advantages must make St. Patrick's Hospital a favorite residence for the invalids amongst our merchants' clerks, students, and travellers, for the advantages of a most comfortable boarding-house, without its publicity, are therein secured; and the patient can select from the physicians of the hospital any under whose care he may please to place himself. Those at present in the private wards are all patients of Dr. MacDonnell. We cannot bring this notice to a close without alluding to the cleanliness, order, and attention to the sick, enforced by example and precept by those eminently charitable ladies—the nuns of the Hotel Dieu—some of whom are allotted to this hospital.—He must, indeed, be prejudiced who could not admire their self-devotion and zeal. In one quarter is seen a sister in charge of a helpless old man or woman; another in fanning the fevered brow of the victim of delirium; whilst yon poor sickly child is washed and dressed by another. But this is not all; services, most menial and disagreeable, are cheerfully performed for the infirm by those ladies, many of them members of our most respectable families.

"We took particular pains to ascertain if those benefits were confined solely to Roman Catholics, and were delighted to find that patients of all denominations and origins are admitted without distinction, and that some of the present inmates were of different Protestant persuasions—and that, except for the purpose of accurate registration, no inquiry is made on this score. By another admirable arrangement, patients are admitted no matter from what part of the Province they may come, and there is scarcely a town in the country which has not furnished a representative to the present number in Hospital. As the Montreal General Hospital does not take in any patients who are not residents of Montreal, St. Patrick's must necessarily become the resort of the unfortunate throughout the country, and of those hardy sons of Erin, who are now employed on our great railroads and public works, and who are so liable to severe accidents—against them St. Patrick's Hospital will not be closed. It would hardly be fair to omit mention of the Medical Staff. To Drs. MacDonnell, David, and Howard, the managers owe everything, for having established the character of their Institution—to them it is indebted for the position amongst our Sanatory Institutions—it now holds—and it was their well known attainments as practitioners, that have attracted both paupers and patients from all parts of the country; and their appointment to the management of the charity, reflects great credit upon the judgment and discrimination of the governors. We wish St. Patrick's Hospital a long and prosperous career, which we feel confident will also be a useful one, and hail it as an additional boon to our citizens, and a valuable addition to our charities."

A NEW ATTRACTION.—Mrs. Kelly, of Boston, has arrived in this city, and is preparing to exhibit in the Old Fellows' Hall a large collection of Wax Statuary. The subjects are all of a religious character, and from the manner in which they are spoken of by the American press, we believe them to be well worthy of a visit. The ingenious fabricator of these waxen figures has a certificate of commendation from the Bishop of Boston, and the Mayor of that city, together with sundry gold and silver medals from divers literary and scientific societies.

Pilot Office, Quarter to 5 o'clock p.m. August 19. We have just received a Telegraph from Quebec, announcing that Mr. Sandfield Macdonald has been elected Speaker, by a vote of 55 to 23. The Governor's speech will not be delivered until to-morrow (this day, Friday.)

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

We have received from the Messrs. Sadlier, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, of THE SPAN-WIFE, or the QUEEN'S SERVANT, a tale of the times of Queen Elizabeth, by the author of "Shandy Maguire." We have to apologise for not having sooner noticed the work, but now, that the third number has made its appearance, with its thrilling interest, and accurate description—now that the plot begins to thicken, we must speak our mind concerning the work. We were much indebted to Master Paul Peppergrass for his "Shandy Maguire," but the SPAN-WIFE gives him a claim to our warmest gratitude, and we beg to thank him, in the name of our readers, for his too faithful exposure of the secret intrigues of the Court of Elizabeth, and for his masterly declination of that character of the Virgin Queen—*Virgin par excellence*. For this third number there are some scenes and passages which entitle Master Peppergrass to a very high place amongst the writers of the day; take, for example, the description of the old monk of St. Dominic—brother Felix—tolling away year after year in the damp vaults of the ruined Abbey—transcribing manuscripts for posterity—his existence unknown—his religion proscribed—and a price set on his head; this one passage is worth the price of the whole book. And then the scene in the chapel—cave in the whinstone hollow, where the priest is slain at the altar by the brutal soldiery. This is one of the most effective scenes we have ever seen portrayed; and we are sure that every reader will coincide with us in our opinion, even though his anti-Catholic prejudices may lead him to take a different view of the events related. We would advise our friends who have not yet done so, to make the acquaintance of New Gower (the Scotch Span-wife) as soon as they can, not forgetting the eccentric old knight, Sir Geof-

fry Wentworth, and his fair daughter, Alice; and Reddy Connor, the Irish servant, if they want a good laugh.

We have to thank the publishers of the Snow Drop, for the August number of this pleasing magazine, which fully maintains the previously well earned reputation of its predecessors.

The August number of the Anglo American Magazine is before us, and we hail its appearance with delight. Its columns contain a large amount of well selected tales and essays, besides a fair proportion of original matter. The Editor's Shanty is especially good, and bids fair to rival the far-famed *Noctes Ambrosiane* of old Ebony.

We have received a little pamphlet on the vexed question of Seigneurial Tenure in Lower Canada, by A. Kiezkowski, Esq. The author assumes the necessity of getting rid, as soon as possible, of the "Seigneurial Regime," and proposes to effect his desired end by the establishment of an associated system of Landed Credit amongst the *Censitaires* of Lower Canada; the money to be borrowed from England, upon landed security. We do not feel ourselves competent to hazard our opinion upon the merits of the plan, but strongly recommend the author's pamphlet to the consideration of our Statesmen and Financiers.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, CHAMBLY.

The following premiums were awarded to the scholars of this college for the year 1851:—

- NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. French department—1st prize, C. Ponton; 2nd, N. Dominique and G. Perreault; 1st acc, A. Martel; 2nd, P. Evé; 3rd, C. Viger. Chemistry—1st pr., C. Ponton; 2nd, C. Viger; 1st acc, N. Dominique; 2nd, A. Martel; 3rd, A. Poirier. Architecture—1st pr., P. Evé and E. Arnould; 2nd, A. Martel; 1st acc, C. Ponton; 2nd, G. Perreault; 3rd, F. Daigneault. Astronomy—1st pr., A. Martel; 2nd, F. Daigneault and E. Poirier; 1st acc, A. Poirier; 2nd, N. Dominique; 3rd, C. Ponton. Latin course—Grammar—1st pr., A. Martel; 2nd, C. Viger; 1st acc, J. Perreault; 2nd, F. Daigneault. Version—1st pr., N. Dominique; 2nd, C. Ponton; 1st acc, A. Martel; 2nd, E. Arnould.

- RHETORIC. French Department—Eccellence—Premium, A. Ponteur. Rhetoric—1st pr., H. Page; 2nd, C. Ulric; 1st acc, A. Darché; 2nd, A. Fournier. English Constitution—1st pr., A. Fournier; 2nd, H. Demers; 1st acc, H. Page; 2nd, E. Mongeon. History of France—1st pr., Jos. Demarteau; 2nd, Ed. Demers and Berger; 1st acc, A. Porteur; 2nd, S. Poissant.

- Agriculture—1st pr., S. Poissant; 2nd, Jos. Marcoux and A. Scott; 1st acc, Jos. Demarteau; 2nd, — Gedbois. Composition—1st pr., G. Mailhot; 2nd, Ev. Mongeon; 1st acc, S. Poissant; 2nd, A. Poirier. Declaration—1st pr., A. Porteur; 2nd, A. Darché; 1st acc, H. Page; 2nd, A. Fournier. English Course—Geometry—1st pr., G. Mailhot; 2nd, W. Oaks and C. Ulric; 1st acc, A. Darché; 2nd, A. Porteur.

- Algebra—1st pr., J. Gallaher; 2nd, A. Porteur; 1st acc, S. Loupret and N. Berger; 2nd, C. Ulric. History of England—1st pr., W. Oaks and J. Gallaher; 2nd, C. Ulric, A. Darché, and G. Mailhot; 1st acc, A. Fournier; 2nd, H. Page. English Composition—1st pr., W. Oaks; 2nd, A. Porteur; 1st acc, P. Loupret; 2nd, G. Mailhot. Commercial Class—Eccellence—1st pr., — Brosseau; 2nd, P. Fallon; 1st acc, M. Boyce.

- Book-Keeping—1st pr., — Brosseau and T. Carpentier; 2nd, — Prince; 1st acc, M. Boyce; 2nd, P. Fallon. Bill of Exchange—1st pr., — Brosseau and T. Carpentier; 2nd, M. Boyce; 1st acc, P. Fallon; 2nd, — Prince. Notes—1st pr., — Brosseau and T. Carpentier; 2nd, M. Boyce and — Prince; 1st acc, C. Mongeon; 2nd, P. Fallon.

- Arithmetic—1st pr., M. Fallon; 2nd, C. Mongeon; 1st acc, — Prince; 2nd, T. Carpentier. French Composition—1st pr., M. Boyce; 2nd, G. Franchère; 1st acc, T. Carpentier; 2nd, — Brosseau. English Composition—1st pr., M. Boyce; 2nd, Brosseau and G. Franchère; 1st acc, T. Carpentier; 2nd, C. Mongeon.

- 1st pr., M. Boyce; 2nd, C. Mongeon; 1st acc, — Bossau; 2nd, T. Carpentier. Syntax—French Department—Eccellence—Premium, A. Jodoin.

- Bolany—1st pr., A. Jodoin; 2nd, Jos. Grisé and Hertel de Rouville; 1st acc, P. Groisbois; 2nd, H. Mignault.

- Mythology—1st pr., Jos. Gaumont; 2nd, H. Profontaine; 1st acc, Jos. Dyon; 2nd, S. Benoit. Hist. of the Crusades—1st pr., Jos. Grisé; 2nd, A. Jodoin; 1st acc, L. Monty; 2nd, H. de Rouville.

- Exercises—1st pr., L. Monty; 2nd, Jos. Lachapelle and S. Benoit; 1st acc, D. Lefebvre; 2nd, L. Desragon. Parsing—1st pr., A. Jodoin; 2nd, Jos. Grisé and H. de Rouville; 1st acc, Jos. Gaumont; 2nd, Jos. Dyon.

- Grammar—1st pr., H. de Rouville; 2nd, Jos. Dyon and L. Desragon; 1st acc, A. Jodoin; 2nd, Jos. Grisé. English Department—Parsing—1st pr., J. Gallaher, J. Grisé, and H. de Rouville; 2nd, P. Groisbois and — Manly; 1st acc, Mailhot; 2nd, H. Mignault.

- Translation—1st pr., H. de Rouville and H. Mignault; 2nd, Jos. Grisé; 1st acc, J. Gallaher; 2nd, A. Jodoin.

- Grammar—1st pr., J. Gallaher, J. Grisé, and H. de Rouville; 2nd, A. Jodoin and P. Lynch; 1st acc, P. Groisbois; 2nd, Jos. Gaumont.

- Geography—1st pr., J. Gallaher and J. Grisé; 2nd, H. de Rouville, A. Jodoin and P. Lynch; 1st acc, Jos. Dyon; 2nd, L. Monty.

- Arithmetic—1st pr., J. Gallaher; 2nd, J. Grisé; 1st acc, A. Jodoin; 2nd, H. de Rouville.

- ELEMENTS—FIRST DIVISION. French Department—Eccellence—1st pr., J. T. Béique; 2nd, P. Vandal; 1st acc, P. Demers; 2nd, C. Robert. Exercises—1st pr., Jos. T. Béique; 2nd, G. Dubuc; 1st acc, P. Vandal; 2nd, D. Lacroix. Grammar—1st pr., C. Durocher and C. Robert; 2nd, J. T. Béique and S. Vandal; 1st acc, D. Lacroix; 2nd, S. Demers.

- Arithmetic—1st pr., Jos. T. Béique; 2nd, D. Lacroix and C. Durocher; 1st acc, G. Dubuc; 2nd, Nap. Darché.

- Ancient History—1st pr., D. Lacroix; 2nd, C. Robert; 1st acc, J. T. Béique; 2nd, P. Vandal. Sphere—1st pr., J. T. Béique, D. Lacroix and P. Van-

- dal; 2nd, C. Durocher; 1st acc, P. Demers; 2nd, C. Robert.

- English Department—Grammar—1st pr., F. Walsh; 2nd, D. Lacroix and C. Durocher; 1st acc, A. Mercil. Translation—1st pr., D. Lacroix and C. Durocher; 2nd, F. Walsh; 1st acc, J. T. Béique; 2nd, G. Dubuc. Reading—1st pr., J. B. Brosseau; 2nd, F. Walsh; 1st acc, C. Marcotte; 2nd, P. Demers. Spelling—1st pr., F. Walsh; 2nd, C. Durocher; 1st acc, J. Hudon; 2nd, P. Demers. Dialogue—1st pr., D. Lacroix; 2nd, C. Durocher; 1st acc, J. T. Béique; 2nd, A. Mercil. Writing—1st pr., J. B. Brosseau; 2nd, J. Hudon; 1st acc, A. Mercil; 2nd, G. Dubuc.

ELEMENTS—SECOND DIVISION.

- French Department—Grammar—1st pr., Bérieau; 2nd, T. Lavoque; 1st acc, Chartier; 2nd, C. Durocher. Reading—1st pr., — Audet; 2nd, C. Durocher; 1st acc, Bérieau; 2nd, N. Dyon. History of Canada—1st pr., T. Lavoque and C. Durocher; 2nd, Chartier; 1st acc, Bérieau; 2nd, — Audet.

- English Department—Reading—1st pr., O'Keefe; 2nd, — Bérieau; 1st acc, — Rocheleau; 2nd, Audet. Spelling—1st pr., O'Keefe; 2nd, Bérieau; 1st acc, Rocheleau; 2nd, Audet.

- Dialogue—1st pr., Rocheleau; 2nd, Audet; 1st acc, T. Lavoque; 2nd, Chartier. Writing—1st pr., M. Dunn; acc, Rocheleau.

- Music—Piano—1st pr., H. Migneault; 2nd, M. Boyce; 1st acc, A. Jodoin; 2nd, P. Vandal. Violin—1st pr., C. Mongeon; 2nd, H. Demers; 1st acc, — Lachapelle; 2nd, P. Demers.

- Premium of Encouragement—Alphonse Allard and S. Benoit.

CANADA NEWS.

DROWNED.—On Sunday morning, in landing from the Quebec steambath, a Norwegian emigrant named Thosten Neelsen, from Seery, near Christiania. He was rolling his baggage ashore, when the barrow over-set, and threw him into the water. The policeman did his best to save him with his life preserver; but it is supposed that he was stunned by striking the wharf. Upon his body was found £10, which the Coroner through the kindness of Alexander Simpson, Esq., was enabled to forward by a cash draft to his widow, Sigré Rieri, who had preceded him to Milwaukee.—The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning. There was some difficulty about the language of one of the witnesses, which had to be given through two interpreters. Deceased was a Lutheran, and was buried by Dr. Beilme.—Herald.

A young man named J. B. Gervais, a carter, was standing on the wharf, awaiting the arrival of the J. Cartier, when he was seized with an epileptic fit, fell into the water and was drowned. Verdict accordingly. The deceased left a father and mother, who were depending upon him.—Ibid.

A SILVER MINE.—We learn from the Sherbrooke Gazette of the 14th instant, that Mr. Orvis Ball, of that city, discovered recently, near the Railroad, north of Sherbrooke, a rich and extensive vein of silver ore, from a specimen of which, weighing only one pound, he obtained pure silver of the value of a quarter of a dollar. "We understand," says our contemporary, "that Mr. B. has taken steps to obtain from Government the right of working the mine."—Ibid.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—On Monday night last, says the Hamilton Gazette of the 12th instant, an elderly woman, a stranger, and who gave her name as Mrs. Gregory, committed suicide by drowning herself in about two feet of water, on the south side of Cook's Wharf. She had only been ten days in the city, having come up from Montreal in the steamer Highlander. She was neatly dressed in black, and wore her hair platted. It appears that in the morning she had paid away all the money she had to the landlady where she stopped, leaving a balance due to him; after which, not being able to procure work, she went into Mrs. Gordon's, and getting a pen and ink, she wrote a letter to her daughter, enclosing a letter which the daughter had previously sent her, in consequence of some family difference, which apparently was caused by the deceased leaving home. The letter was opened by H. B. Hull, Esq., Coroner, before the jury, and was the only clue which could be got as the cause of her committing the rash act. Although the deceased had spent all her funds, yet she was possessed of sufficient extra wearing apparel and other things, which if disposed of would enable her to have paid her board for some considerable time; but from a sentence which she wrote at the top of her daughter's letter, it was supposed that private troubles was the more immediate cause of her rash act. Verdict temporary insanity.—The letter which the deceased wrote, and which will be forwarded to the family, is directed as follows: Mrs. Woodward, 6 Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, London, England.—Toronto Colonist.

OVER THE FALLS.—We lately stated that a Miss Skinner committed suicide by throwing herself over Niagara Falls. A Niagara correspondent of the Springfield Republican gives the following account of the recovery of her body. "She had divested herself of all her clothes, and a letter was left, saying the people would never see her again. I regarded this report as one of the thousand rorbacks, manufactured to order in such places, for the purpose of putting money into the purses of the people around. But this proved to be no fiction, for in the presence of an hundred people, she was fished for in the eddy close by Table Rock, for a full hour, yesterday morning. During this hour, this sight was horrible to behold, the body, appearing to be tossed up by some invisible power below, discovering to the crowd her head and shoulders, with her long tresses streaming around them, while again it was drawn under from sight. She soon appeared with her limbs up, or some other portion of her body, only to be drawn back by the remorseless power, and after describing a few momentary gyrations, to be tossed again and again, like a cork, out of the water. Ropes were thrown a long time with nooses, but she eluded all such efforts, for by the time ropes were thrown for her, she was under water and distant two rods from the shore, where boats cannot live an instant. Finally, she was thrown at by a sturgeon spere, and brought to shore. She was terribly mangled, nor would she be recognised by any who had known her."—Ibid.

Died.

At St. Polycarpe, on the 11th inst., at the age of 84, Mr. Ronald McDonald, a native of Knoydart, Inverness shire, Scotland. He emigrated to this country in the year 1802, and continued an inhabitant of this place (St. Polycarpe) ever since. He acquired the esteem of all his neighbors. His mortal remains were placed in the vaults of the parochial Church, and were conveyed to their final resting place by a great course of well-wishers.—Communicated.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE—SECRET TREATY OF THE THREE NORTHERN POWERS.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

It will be recollected that a few weeks ago several journals, both in Germany and in this country, published an analysis of a series of notes exchanged between the cabinets of St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Berlin on the subject of the present position of France, and more especially with respect to the double eventuality of the establishment of an elective or of an hereditary empire. The conclusion to be drawn from these notes was, that in the event of the establishment in France of an elective or personal empire, the change being merely nominal, and the state of matters remaining in reality what it was before, the powers might be disposed, for the sake of the peace of Europe, to make a further sacrifice of their feelings by acknowledging it as a government *de facto*; but that, in the event of an attempt to establish an hereditary government, the powers felt it their duty, as it was also their determination to act very differently, and that they were resolved never to permit so flagrant a violation of existing treaties and of public law. As long as a member of the house of Bourbon should exist, the powers were resolved, if the question of right to the throne of France should arise, not to tolerate its being taken possession of by a usurper. To allow that would be to inflict a mortal blow on all the dynasties of Europe. Such is a résumé of the numerous notes exchanged between the three northern powers in the course of the months of February, March, and April. In the beginning of May it was agreed that these notes should be made the foundation of a regular treaty between the two Emperors and the King of Prussia, and accordingly this treaty, which is dated the 20th May, 1852, has been signed, ratified, and exchanged. We are now enabled to give an analysis of this important document, which has not yet appeared in any journal.

This convention, like the treaty of the 26th of September, 1815, is placed by the three Sovereigns under the invocation of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity. Their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia considering—

That the basis of European order is hereditary right, that in that respect there is a joint responsibility and interest (*solidarité*) between all European states; considering also that, as regards France, the house of Bourbon personifies and represents the hereditary right, and that the present head of that house is the Comte de Chambord;

That the power exercised by M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is a power *de facto*, which cannot even prop itself up with the pretended right of the Emperor Napoleon, since the latter voluntarily renounced, by the first article of the treaty of Fontainebleau, "for himself, his successors, and descendants, as well as for each member of his family, all the rights of sovereignty and domination, as well over the French nation and the kingdom of Italy, as over any other country;"

That, according to the rules of international right, the violation of the treaty of Fontainebleau by the Emperor Napoleon, while it released the powers from the engagements taken by them with respect to him, did not release him from his renunciation, for himself and his descendants, of the crown of France;

That, moreover, the very origin of the present power of the President of the French Republic is the negation of hereditary right;

For all these motives, and for many others which it is useless to enumerate, the subscribers to the present convention consider it their duty to determine beforehand, and by common accord, the conduct which they ought to hold in the event that one or other of the eventualities above enumerated should present themselves.

In the case of that Prince Louis Bonaparte, present President of the French Republic, should get himself elected by universal suffrage as Emperor for life, the powers will not recognise that new form of elective power till after explanations shall have been demanded from Prince Louis Bonaparte, as to the sense and meaning of his new title, and after he shall have taken an engagement—first, to respect the treaties; secondly, not to endeavor to extend the territorial limits of France; and thirdly, formally to renounce all pretension to the continuation of founding of a dynasty.

In the case that the Prince Louis Bonaparte should declare himself hereditary Emperor, the powers will not recognise the new Emperor, and will address to the French government, as well as to all the other European governments, a protest founded on the principles of public law and on the letter of the treaties. They will afterwards consult, according to the circumstances, as to the ulterior measures, which they may think it necessary to take. In the case that a popular or military movement should overturn the government of Prince Louis Bonaparte, or simply in the case of the death of that personage, the powers bind and oblige themselves to aid and favor, by all means in their power, the restoration of the legitimate heir of the crown, and in the sequel they will recognise no other dynasty but that of the Bourbons, and no other claimant but M. Comte de Chambord.

In acting thus they protest beforehand against the amputation of wishing to attack the independence of France. France is free to organise her internal government as she chooses, and the powers do not reject the system called constitutional, any more than they reject any other system.

But the recognition of legitimate and hereditary royalty does not interest France alone; it interests all European states. It is a national principle in as far as regards France, and an international principle

in as far as regards the other European powers. It is on this account that the right and the duty devolve upon the Sovereigns of defending that principle, and of assisting it to triumph in as far as that depends upon them.

This convention is signed—Francis Joseph, Frederick William, Nicolas.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT TO PARIS.—On Saturday 24th ult., at seven o'clock in the evening, Louis Napoleon arrived in Paris. He was received with the utmost pomp, the bells of Notre-Dame and all the churches ringing, and a salute booming from 101 guns.

It has also been observed that of late the title of "Highness" has on several occasions been made use of by some of the prefects and mayors when speaking of the President.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* says that this flourish has been adopted by foreign courts, or at least by their representatives, in diplomatic communications. "I am informed from a good source that Count Turgot received at Strasburg a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Berlin, in which it was asked how long his Imperial Highness intended to prolong his stay in the Alsatian capital."

THE CRIES DURING LOUIS NAPOLEON'S PROGRESS.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"At Bar-le-Duc three cries were raised with great vigor by different sections of the crowd, 'Vive Napoleon,' 'Vive l'Empereur,' and 'Vive la République.' The latter if not to be imputed to rustic simplicity, is decidedly a hostile cry. In the metropolis of the republic scores of people have been arrested for uttering that word. However, the *Presse*, an impartial authority, says upon the authority of its own correspondent, that at Bar-le-Duc the cry of 'Vive l'Empereur,' predominated. At Nancy the reception was decidedly cold. The presence of a large body of sergens de ville, sent expressly from Paris, although it sufficed to check hostile cries, did not succeed in producing enthusiastic demonstrations. While the President was walking round the Place Stanislaus an individual called out lustily, 'Vive Louis Napoleon Empereur.' This cry, so completely putting the dots upon the i's, as the French say, obtained not a single echo, and was ultimately stifled in a loud shout of laughter, followed by a good-humored chorus of 'Vive Napoleon, Vive le President.'"

The feature of the ceremonies of Strasburg which has drawn most attention is the presentation of the keys of the town to Louis Napoleon. This submissive mark of homage, offered to the President of the Republic, was denied to the last monarch of France, and only paid to Louis XIV., to the Emperor, and Charles X. Wherever the latter Prince showed himself in his journey through the eastern departments he was always reminded in the speeches of the municipal functionaries that his ancestors had annexed Lorraine and Alsace to the territory of France.

For some time past the President has been busily engaged in arranging his household on an imperial footing.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.—It is now stated for certain that the President is about to marry the Princess Caroline de Vasa. "The only objection—that of a difference of religion—is, it appears, in course of removal, as the illustrious lady is receiving instruction preparatory to her becoming a member of the Catholic Church."

The above is from the *Times*. On the other hand, the correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"This is a mistake; the princess has been a Catholic for some years past; so that on this side no impediment exists to the marriage."

THE LEGITIMIST TACTICS.—The Paris correspondent of the *Chronicle* says:—"I understand that another letter has been received from Froshdorff, in which the Comte de Chambord gives instructions to his partisans with respect to the conduct they are expected to pursue on the occasion of the elections, which are about to take place, of the new members of the councils-general. The Comte de Chambord again repeats his directions, in the most positive terms, that his friends should abstain from offering themselves as candidates. Among other subjects on which directions had been asked by the Legitimists, was that with respect to the attitude to be assumed by the electors who are able to give their votes without taking any oath. On this point nothing is said; so that it is probable that the Legitimists, while not bringing forward any candidates of their own, will vote for the candidates whom they may consider most hostile to the government."

THE ELECTIONS.—On Saturday, the 31st July, the elections of the councils-general will take place throughout France. The latest information furnished by the departmental press betokens the greatest divisions in the Orleanist as well as Legitimist parties.

AFFAIRS OF ROME.

PROCESS FOR THE CANONISATION OF D. VIN-CENZO PALLOTTI.—The Sacred Congregation of Rites have just given notice that the ordinary process on the reputation for sanctity left by D. Vincenzo Pallotti, shall be commenced without delay. The remissorial letters are being prepared, and are even, perhaps, already delivered to the Postulator. D. Vincenzo Pallotti was a holy Priest who died at Rome in 1850, whose memory is held in the utmost reverence and affection by the Roman population. No life was ever more devoted than his to the cares of charity. His days were entirely spent for the good of his neighbor of whatever condition, and it was very usual to find at the door of his poor cell princes, prelates, and great ladies, amid artisans, soldiers and poor women. All came to seek counsels and consolations. His nights he devoted to God, and spent the greatest part of them in the church, taking on a chair the little repose nature imperiously demanded. During his life people spoke of singular graces obtained by his intercessions, supernatural favors due to his prayers. Since his death two miracles

have been proved, or, at least, two cures presenting that character, one of which took place at London, the other in the Roman states. We believe we may announce that a learned Religious at Rome is at this moment preparing the history of the life of Father Palotti.—*Univers*.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN TUSCANY.—Letters from Florence, under date July 19th, state that the Grand Duke, on his return from the baths of Montecatino, had declared to M. Baldasseroni and the other ministers, that the policy followed by them was in opposition to his conscience, and too contrary to the duties of a Catholic Prince to the court of Rome. In consequence, unless they would embrace his maxims of a Catholic policy, he was prepared to accept the resignation which they would offer.

BELGIUM.

The twenty-first anniversary of the reign of the King of the Belgians, and the definitive consecration of national independence, has been celebrated at Brussels with the usual pomp. All the public edifices and the vessels in the basins were decked out with the national flags. A grand *Te Deum* was sung at the Cathedral of St. Michael and Gudule.

The *Independence Belge* announces that M. Frère-Orban, Minister of Finances in the late cabinet, has had an audience of the King. The *Emancipation* announces that Count Lebon, formerly ambassador of the Court of Belgium at Paris, who was staying with his family at the latter city, has been summoned by King Leopold to Brussels, and arrived there on Friday morning.

M. Lebeau, as stated, declined forming a ministry, on the ground that he entertains the same political opinions as the one just resigned.

PRUSSIA.

THE ZOLLVEREIN.—The secession of Baden and Wurtemberg from the Darmstadt coalition (writes the Berlin correspondent of the *Chronicle* on July 24th), may be regarded as one of the most important successes obtained by Prussia since the conclusion of the September treaty. It seems impossible that Bavaria, Saxony, Nassau, and the two Hesses—that is, the five remaining dissident states—can pretend to hold out without imminent risk to themselves. Under every circumstance, the impolitic and almost impracticable project of a third Zollverein group may be considered as impossible. Bavaria and Saxony may refuse their adhesion to the September treaty, and enter into close commercial relations with Austria; but the detriment in such case would be infinitely greater than the advantages, and it is very unquestionable whether the respective chambers of the two countries would not protest in most energetic terms. The secession of Wurtemberg and Baden from the coalition cleaves the coalition in twain, and furnishes a fair pretext for general dissolution.

TURKEY.

Two Ionians having been bastinadoed by order of the Caimakan, the British Consul and the British Legation at Constantinople have energetically insisted on satisfaction being given.

SLAUGHTER OF UNOFFENDING MEN AT SIXMILEBRIDGE.

(From the Limerick Reporter.)

We deplore to state that blood—innocent blood—the blood of men in the prime of early manhood—of men who, as far as we have heard, gave no cause for the guilty deed—has been shed at Sixmilebridge, one of the polling places in Clare for the election now being carried on for that county, and within about seven miles of this city.

It appears that so early as eleven o'clock on Thursday a company of the 31st Regiment of Foot, under the command of Captain —, and accompanied by Mr. Christopher Delmege, jun., J.P., was proceeding through the village above mentioned, escorting voters on the property of the Marquis of Conyngham. As they were passing through the village, the court-house was occupied by a great number of persons, including several magistrates of the county, several Clergymen, and several freeholders. The people in the village hissed and looted Lord Conyngham's voters, and some state that stones were thrown, but we have not heard the fact on sufficient authority to render it positive. Others allege that it was not until a second attempt was made to rescue the voters, and the gun of one of the soldiers smashed with a stone, that the officer gave orders to fire. It would appear that a murderous fire was at once opened on the people, and that the volley was discharged in two directions—one towards the chapel—the other down the street of the village, where a large police force, consisting of 40 men, were stationed at the time. The noise of the firing withdrew the occupants of the court-house from the building. They rushed into the street, and to their inexpressible horror they found five of their fellow-countrymen shot dead, and several others wounded. We have heard that the number of dead exceeds eight, and the number of wounded had not been ascertained when our informant left.

Those who were recognised are:— Thomas Ryan, Castlecrine, not married, dead. James Frawley, New Park, not married, dead. James Casey, Tradree, not married, dead. Michael Coleman, Tradree, not married, dead. Jeremiah Frawley, Newmarket, not married, dead. John Rielly, Bunatt, married and large family. The majority of these were voters, and nearly all were men in comfortable circumstances as farmers. The rumor, as we have stated, in Sixmilebridge was, that the order to fire had been given by the officer.—It is impossible to describe the excitement which prevailed. The people were unarmed; in fact, it is believed that in the entire barony there are not two stand of arms.

Mr. James Frost, of Bunker's-hill, presided in the courthouse, and he was peremptorily called upon to stop the polling while so many of the people lay dead in the street.

There was no polling up to one o'clock p.m. After this frightful deed of blood a special messenger was despatched to this garrison for more troops, when Horse Artillery, and two companies of the 31st Regiment, were sent out.

Mr. Cronin, R.M., was present, and stated he gave no orders to fire, nor were the muskets of the soldiery and police under his command loaded.

The Rev. Mr. Clane, P.P., was hit in the hat with a spent ball.

Several of the Clergy of the district were present, and did what they could to allay the excitement.

There was a party of the 3rd Dragoon Guards present, but did not interfere.

At six o'clock, p.m., the Rev. Garret O'Sullivan, of Parteen, drove into Limerick with some of the voters, and has confirmed the above.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The *Limerick Reporter* states, on the authority of one of the persons wounded:—"That the only cause given for the firing was some stones thrown by a few women who had been weeding potatoes near the Green of Sixmilebridge when they saw the voters escorted by Mr. Delmege and a party of the 31st. All was quietness and good order up to that moment. A man of the name of — Haneen died of his wounds about six o'clock. The lives of others were despaired of."

After the military execution of the poor men in Six-milebridge, it was shocking to witness the glee and delight with which the soldiery amused themselves amid the dead, the dying, and the wounded by whom they were encompassed.

Nearly all the people left the village soon afterwards and the peace that prevailed was that of the grave.

The officers and soldiers of the 31st marched into Limerick without the slightest concern for what had happened.

It appears certain on all hands that there would be no firing—at least no sudden murderous firing—were it not for the order to prime and load given in the early part of the morning at Thomond-gate. If such an order is usual, remains to be seen.

Two of the soldiery are said to have been hit with stones, and the musket of one of them splintered; but this was done by the stones thrown by women.

Twelve shots were discharged in all, each of which took effect—nearly all deadly effect.

Mr. M. Canny, of Clonmoney, coroner, empannelled a jury about five o'clock, p.m., to hold an inquest on the bodies of the dead. The inquest was adjourned to to-day (Saturday).

Sir Lucius O'Brien, Lieutenant of the county, and Sir E. Fitzgerald, were present soon after the battle, and expressed themselves in the most indignant terms at the outrage.

Sir Lucius declared that there was no cause given for the firing as far as he could ascertain, and called upon the magistrates present to state who gave the order.

All the magistrates declared that they gave no order. The officer in command stated that he gave no order.

Mr. Delmege, the magistrate accompanying the soldiers, writes to contradict the report that it was he who ordered the firing. He says—"I neither fired myself, nor did I or any one else order the soldiers to fire; and being at some distance from where the firing took place, upon coming up, and afterwards investigating the cause, it was reported that the soldiers having been attacked and severely wounded, they had fired without any orders in self-defence, and to protect their own lives."

GREAT BRITAIN.

BALANCE OF PARTIES.—One thing is certain, that the nation will not long submit patiently to the obstructions and anarchy necessarily attendant on a succession of governments of minorities. If parties are so nearly balanced in the existing electoral body as to render any other kind of government impossible, that of itself—independent of the proved and dormant abuses in the electoral system—will be a sufficient argument for extending it so as to make it a real exponent for the national will. The country longs for—the country needs—a real government; and if that is attainable under the present electoral system, that system must be so modified as to be made efficient.—*Daily News*.

PROSPECT OF PERSECUTION.—That Lord Derby really means to embark in a crusade of practical persecution, we do not believe. He will go just far enough to amuse his followers, and not far enough—if he can help it—to endanger himself. He will play the religious bully to perfection—swaggering when he thinks he is safe, and sinking back when matters look serious. Perhaps he is already beginning to discover that he has carried the game too far. The symptoms of popular irritation in Ireland are menacing in the extreme. The gratuitous insults which have been offered to the religion of the majority of the Irish people, and the menaced spoliation of its sole endowment, have, we fear, supplied fuel for an agitation such as generation has not yet witnessed. On every hustings throughout the United Kingdom, a government calling itself Conservative has proclaimed an internecine war against the Catholic population of these islands.—Ministers may think to warm themselves by the blaze, but the fuel on which the flames will prey is supplied at the cost of the highest interests of the country. We have before us the dreary prospect of the barren warfare of sectarian animosities, called into action as the last desperate expedient of an expiring faction.—Valuable lives have often fallen victims to the chance shots at the end of an engagement, and so the cause of religious liberty is to be offered up at the tomb of commercial monopoly.—*Morning Chronicle*.

The "chivalrous" Lord Derby and his Protectionist Paladins are now discovered to bear a much closer resemblance to the Front de Boufs and the Bois Guilberts of an historical period, than to the fictitious heroes of mythical romance. Their tactics are those of the Border robber, who assailed only where they were pretty sure of success, and who were ever ready to abandon their spoil rather than risk their safety.—A Jew or a Catholic in a Protectionist county has about as good a chance of fair treatment as Isaac of York had in the Norman baron's dungeon; but the craven knights of the shire abandon their forlorn parador, at the first onslaught of the Free Traders. There might be something noble in a desperate fidelity to a principle, however Quixotic; but this foot-pad system of dopping the booty in order to escape the pursuer, disgusts by its meanness as much as the original spoliation shocks by its dishonesty.—*Ibid*.

MR. DISRAELI—"WHAT LOOMS IN THE FUTURE?"—Mr. Disraeli is a political adventurer. His whole life proves it. He is deficient neither in courage nor genius. He seems just the man for the times, and

may be the precursor of much good, or the demon of much evil. Who can tell what projects a man like Mr. Disraeli may have in his head? He says (in his "Tancred") that all the great men in France, from Napoleon downwards, were descendants of the Arabs. Mr. Disraeli is himself a descendant from that wonderful race. He has Arab blood in his veins. What may not such a man dare? What may not such a man attempt? What may not such a man do? The Protectionists have been thinking and talking about Lord Derby. Lord Derby, in their calculations, was the be-all and the end-all—their alpha and omega. For him they voted, and by him they swear. But Lord Derby may, after all, become no more than a Sejanus to a Tiberius—a Sir Thomas Fairfax, or a Sir Harry Vane to a Cromwell—a Barras to a Napoleon. These comparisons may appear exaggerations; but when one looks at the critical and artificial state of this nation, a bold man may easily throw things into confusion, and Mr. Disraeli is ambitious enough to attempt to "ride the whirlwind, and direct the storm." If we can make out anything of what "looms in the future" it is, that Mr. Disraeli does not intend long to play second fiddle to Lord Derby. That looms forth pretty plainly. Nor will Lord Derby play second fiddle to the Arab. So that, ere long, we may look for a storm on Mount Olympus. Mr. Disraeli is a man that would much rather be master in a place of candescent heat than serve in Paradise itself. He has already scattered Protection like chaff in a gale of wind, and ere long that clap-fallen party—the Protectionists—will find that, by supporting the Derby ministry, they have given themselves "a master." We see "looming in the future" every sign of a coming storm. The next session will be one that will stir men's hearts. Whether Mr. Disraeli intends to aim a blow at the fundholder—at the people—at the aristocracy—or at the whole present system of government, we know not; but he has said enough to satisfy every one that, like Louis Napoleon when he was elected President, he does not mean to pass his time "like a fat hog in the sty." He will soon be up and doing. Not that he contemplates a military coup d'état—he can't do that; but he is just the man to make a "mighty pudder o'er our heads," and if he does not "upset the coach," he is very likely to drive it into a ditch. If he can't steer the bark into harbor, he may guide it against a rock. We would not trust such a man; the Protectionists have placed him at the helm, and must, for a time at least, take the consequence. He is not a Jonah, to be easily thrown overboard.—*Brighton Herald*.

A POLITICAL FRACAS.—The new member for Sunderland, Mr. Digby Seymour, having been accused of dishonesty in his political opinions by his antagonist, Mr. Fenwick, during the late election, which personal aspersions were indignantly repelled, Mr. Fenwick resorted to the expedient of writing to members of the northern bar for their opinion as to Mr. Seymour's politics, and obtained answers which he published. Mr. Seymour was very indignant, and in a speech which he delivered, and afterwards published, he expressed himself in such a way in regard to Mr. Campbell Foster, who was one of the counsel who had written to Mr. Fenwick, as to lead that gentleman to call for an explanation. On Monday the parties met in the debating room at York Castle, and, after some words, Mr. Foster, who had a cane in his hand, struck Mr. Seymour three or four smart blows across the shoulders. Mr. Seymour resented this violence, and a "set-to" commenced, in the course of which both the "learned gentlemen" came to the ground. Mr. Knowles, Q.C., and other barristers present then interposed, and the belligerents were separated. Mr. Knowles, as one of the Commissioners of Assize, felt it his duty to apprise the judges—Lord Campbell and Mr. Justice Wightman—and they summoned Mr. Foster and Mr. Seymour before them in their private room. The facts being there stated, the learned judges required Mr. Foster and Mr. Seymour to enter into their own recognisances in £500 each to keep the peace and be of good behaviour to each other for the next six months. The learned gentlemen were also admonished on the great impropriety of their conduct.

INCOME OF PROTESTANT BISHOPS.—Sir Benjamin Hall's return, obtained from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to parliament, has been printed. The income assigned to the Bishops are as follows:—The Archbishop of Canterbury, 15,000*l.*; the Archbishop of York, 10,000*l.*; the Bishop of Durham, 8,000*l.*; Bishop of Bath and Wells, 5,000*l.*; the Bishop of Chester, 4,500*l.*; the Bishop of Chichester, 4,200*l.*; the Bishop of Lichfield, 4,500*l.*; the Bishop of Hereford, 4,200*l.*; the Bishop of Ely, 5,500*l.*; the Bishop of Landaff, 4,250*l.*; the Bishop of Manchester, 4,200*l.*; the Bishop of Oxford, 5,000*l.*; the Bishop of Peterborough, 4,500*l.*; the Bishop of Ripon, 4,500*l.*; the Bishop of Rochester, 5,000*l.*; the Bishop of Salisbury, 5,000*l.*; the Bishop of St. Asaph, 4,200*l.*; the Bishop of St. David's, 4,500*l.*; and the Bishop of Worcester, 5,000*l.*

The yacht race round the Isle of Wight has terminated in the defeat of the celebrated clipper America, the following being the return of the arrival of the yachts off the pier:—Arrow, 6h. 59m. 30s.; Mosquito, 6h. 59m. 31s.; America, 7h. 1m. 20s.; Zephyretta, 7h. 39m. 0s.

SINGULAR CHASE IN THE CHANNEL.—On Sunday evening last the Otillia sailed from the Mersey for Australia, leaving behind no fewer than twenty-three passengers who had the imprudence to come ashore, under the impression, it is believed, that the vessel would not take her departure before Monday. Early on Monday morning they were thunderstruck at finding that she had sailed, taking with her their outfit, necessaries, extra stores, and money. In a state of frantic excitement they repaired to the office of the agent, who instantly telegraphed to his agent at Holyhead, directing him to put a steamer in readiness to go in search of the runaway ship, and despatched the whole of the passengers by first train. Arrived at Holyhead, little time was lost in transferring them to the steamer and putting them to sea. After a cruise of some hours, the Otillia was discovered at a considerable distance to the westward; but being on what is called in nautical phrase "a wind," and being moreover a vessel of first-rate sailing qualities, she gallantly pursued her course. Every possible means of attracting the notice of the vanishing vessel was put into requisition; guns were fired, and signals of true "distress" were hoisted, and not a few of the agitated and harassed passengers exerted their lungs with a vigorous hail—a remedy of somewhat doubtful efficacy at four miles' range—but to little effect. The Otillia still held on her course, and continuing rapidly to increase the distance between herself and the pur-

suing steamer, the chase was finally given up in despair, after an exciting trial of five hours. The passengers returned to Liverpool in a state of the utmost despondency.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

M. KOSSUTH IN ENGLAND.—Among the passengers by the mail steam-ship Africa were the ex-governor of Hungary and his lady. Before taking a passage on board the Africa, M. Kossuth had signified his intention of sailing in the Washington, which was advertised to leave New York three days after the steamer. Instead of doing so, however, he secured berths in the Africa for himself and Madame Kossuth, under the name of A. Smith and lady. He threw off his incognito before the passage had been completed. Nothing of interest connected with the Magyar occurred during the voyage. On landing he looked exceedingly careworn. He was accompanied by Count Col. Blethen and Colonel Ihaz, who also secured passages under assumed names, a step, in all probability, in order that they might have a quiet embarkation. The party left Liverpool by the nine o'clock train the same morning.—*Liverpool Albion*.

EMIGRATION FROM SOUTH WALES.—The mania for emigration to the gold mines of Australia is most prevalent in South Wales. From Neath and Pontypridd a number of hardy young men are about to seek their fortune at the antipodes; and from Laugharne and St. Clears many farm laborers have quitted their homes for the diggings. Large parties will soon leave the more populous towns, such as Swansea, Carmarthen, &c.

The Koh-i-noor is undergoing a process of recutting, with a view to bring out its brilliancy more fully. The cutting has been begun under the superintendence of the crown jewellers, Messrs. Garrard, of Pantion street, Haymarket, London. It is expected the work will occupy a period of some months. The Koh-i-noor is to be converted into an oval brilliant, and the two smaller diamonds which accompany it are to be similarly treated as pendants.

At Dorchester two women were acquitted on separate trials of the murder of their illegitimate offspring. In one case a technical objection saved the defendant; in the other the jury, who, notwithstanding the most palpable evidence that the child died from oil of vitriol being poured down its throat, that no other person had an opportunity of approaching it, and that a bottle containing the poison was found under her bedroom, yet she was acquitted. At the conclusion of the second trial Baron Martin observed, "he would now caution the young women of the county, for there had been no less than six of these cases during the last year, and it would end in some young woman being executed."

OUTRAGE AT PRESTWICK.—On Monday last a small party of Orangemen from Kilmarnock, wearing sashes with the inscription of Derby and the Boyne, accompanied with music and the usual insignia of their order, passed through this place to join their brotherhood in procession at Ayr, intending to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne. On their return homeward, the attention of the inhabitants was attracted by the brutal treatment received by one of their number. So far as can be ascertained, the outrage originated in the injured party leaving the ranks and disclaiming further connection with the brotherhood. He was immediately seized, two or three holding him while as many more beat him on the head with their fists in the most ferocious manner. Cries of "shame" were heard from the crowd, and an onlooker seized one of the assailants by the neck. One of the Orangemen came flourishing a sword, and gave chase to one of the crowd. Whilst this was going on, their victim was thrown on a heap of stones, dragged and torn by the hair, and so battered on the face that he is not likely soon to forget the day "King William crossed Boyne Water." The crowd becoming exasperated, a conflict seemed certain, to prevent which, a few persons went to the chief magistrate of the place and lodged a complaint; but he declined to interfere on the ground that he had not seen it himself. This magistrate has been known, when a meeting was being held of unemployed weavers, to have a party of constables ready to pounce on them should there be the least sign of disturbance. Yet with an illegal procession of Orangemen, forsooth, he cannot interfere, even while a brutal outrage is being perpetrated.—*Glasgow Free Press*.

A young man, well known to the *Ross-shire Observer*, gives the following statement of wages paid at Melbourne:—"A charwoman going out at 7 in the morning till 6 evening, gets 5*s.* and her meat. The charge of a washerwoman is 6*s.* a dozen shirts; a dress-maker for making a gown, 8*s.*; a carpenter or joiner, per day, 15*s.*; some 1*l.* and some 1*l.* 10*s.* for particular work; a tailor, 10*s.*, some 12*s.*, per day; a laborer 8*s.* per day, and some 10*s.*; blacksmiths, from 13*s.* to 15*s.* weekly; tinner I cannot say; they seem to me as if they were making their fortunes. They set up shop in neuk or corner, and thrive; so much the work being required for the diggings. There is no starvation or begging in this country, except some few indolent natives in that condition. Every one cannot make a fortune, but many will in a very short time. Merchants, speculators, &c., often make one in an incredibly brief space, and publicans can do it in three years and less. A half glass of Brandy, called 'a noble,' is 6*d.*, in some houses, 4*d.*; a glass of rum, 4*d.*. This is the cheapest of all the drinks."—*Weekly News*.

UNITED STATES.

Thomas Collyer, one of the owners of the Henry Clay, has been arrested in New York, for causing the death of a young lady passenger in that ill-fated boat. He was held in \$10,000 bail. The principal officers of the boat, also, have been arrested, and held to bail in the same sum each. An example ought certainly to be made of them. Under the U. S. law they have been guilty of manslaughter; the punishment is imprisonment, not over ten years.—*Boston Pilot*.

THE STEAMBOAT MURDERS.—A subscription is on foot in New York for the purpose of enabling those who lost friends or property by the destruction of the Henry Clay, to sue the proprietors for legal damages. We said as much, last week. This is a free country; all are equal, excepting Irish, the poor and niggers. Poor persons who suffered by the crime committed on board the Henry Clay, cannot be avenged by the laws unless a large sum of money be raised to fee several "first rate lawyers" who will talk for them.—*Id.*

The National Union Convention at Philadelphia, nominated Daniel Webster for President, and J. W. Kennedy, of Pennsylvania for Vice President.

Mr. Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury, visited Canada, it is said, by desire of the President, to personally acquaint himself with the views of the government of the province.—*Boston Pilot*.

SPIRIT RAPPINGS.—The St. Louis *Republican* publishes the following:—"Thomas Connelly, native of Ireland, aged seventeen years, died on the 28th of last month, at the Sisters' Hospital in this city, of insanity, induced by excitement on the subject of Spiritual Rappings."—*Id.*

A convention of spiritual rappers was held in Bromfield Hall, Boston, last week; at which between two and three hundred persons were present, including Rev. A. Ballou, Rev. J. M. and Philopphen, Charles Spear, Le Roy Sunderland, A. J. Davis, Eliza Jane Kinney Eunice Cobb, &c. The proceedings are said to have been of a very disgusting character.—*Id.*

In the month of July there were over 2000 deaths in the city of New York—in the week ending July, the number was 575, 100 of which were by cholera infantum. Last year, about the same.—*Id.*

From the following extracts from an article headed "The Little Humbug," in the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, it will be seen that the great patriot, and Ex-Governor of Hungary, was so taken up during his sojourn in America with the claims of the People in general, that he had no time to attend to such paltry affairs as the claims of his landlady and washerwoman in particular:—

"THE LITTLE HUMBUC."—On the 6th of December last, Louis Kossuth, in Hungarian cloak and hat and plume, landed on our shores amid bursts of music, waving of flags, ringing of bells, roaring of artillery and the acclamations of a hundred thousand men; and, with all the imposing effect that popular enthusiasm and military pageantry could give, was borne through our streets, the guest of the Nation. On the 14th ult., Alexander Smith, a plain and humble man, in plain citizen's dress, walked silently on board the steamship Africa, bound for Liverpool, just five minutes previous to her departure, and, quietly depositing his few effects in the state-room which had been taken in his name, was, amid the unconcern of men, and the repose of nature, borne away from our shores as many a member of that family has been borne before. There was a mighty difference between the entrance of Louis Kossuth and the exit of Alexander Smith; and yet both were one and the same identical man. In plain terms, the great Hungarian has quit us—quit us three days before the time publicly designated for his doing so, and quit us too under the covert of an alias. He who came as a demigod has left us as a runaway. We state further, for the information of the Times, that he did not settle his bill with his landlady quite as satisfactorily as we had supposed. And we would also inform the organ of Kossuth, that he deliberately assured his landlady he was going to Jersey City to stay until Saturday with a friend, and that she must take the sum he offered or commence a suit at law! And this too, within a quarter of an hour of his going on board the steamer and sailing from our shores under the alias of Alexander Smith!"

DARING ACT OF PIRACY.—Advices have been received at Lloyd's of a most daring act of piracy having been perpetrated on board the British ship Nelson while lying at anchor in Melbourne harbor. The ship had received several consignments of gold for merchants in London, and was to have sailed for England in the course of a few days. Early on the morning of the 2d of April two boats with muffled oars, containing twenty-two men, armed to the teeth, went alongside of the ship, and the pirates boarding her, secured two men and a boy, who were in the fore-castle, before they could raise an alarm: They then seized the chief officer (the captain was ashore), and the remainder of the crew, and securing their hands, lashed them below. The gold dust was quickly lowered into the boats, and the men took their departure, previously threatening the helpless crew if they dared to give an alarm, every soul on board would be shot. One of the crew who had secreted himself, after they had gone, released his companions, who, proceeding on shore, gave information immediately to the police authorities. The government have offered £250 reward, and the agents of the vessel £500, for the detection of the criminals.

NEW BOOKS,

JUST PUBLISHED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

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- SADLER'S NEW EDITION OF THE CATHOLIC FAMILY BIBLE; part 2. 1*s.* 3*d.*
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"We know not the author of this new translation of the Imitation, but its merits cannot be doubted, since it has obtained the sanction of the highest authority, not only in ecclesiastical matters, but in scholarship and taste—Cardinal Wiseman."—*Dublin Review*.

This is the finest edition of the FOLLOWING OF CHRIST ever printed on this side of the Atlantic. Every Catholic, whether old or young, should have a copy of this Treasure of a Book.

A SALVE FOR THE BITE OF THE BLACK VIPER. Translated from the French of Abbe Marinet, Author of "Religion in Society," by Judge Barry. Paper, 1*s.* 3*d.*; Muslin, 1*s.* 0*d.*

SKETCHES OF THE LIFE AND TIMES OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. FLAGET, first Bishop of Louisville. By Bishop Spalding. 12mo., 40*s.* pages, 6*s.*

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FRESH TEAS, very Superior JAVA COFFEE, PICKLES, SAUCES, HAMS, BACON, and a good assortment of other Articles, for sale at No. 10, St. Paul Street. JOHN PHELAN. Montreal, August 20, 1852.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

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

Apply to JOHN PHELAN, St. Paul Street. Montreal, July 27, 1852.

CARD OF THANKS.

THE SUBSCRIBER tenders his sincere thanks to Messrs. J. & C. Curran, Mr. M. P. Ryan, of the Franklin House, and Mr. W. Bartley, who bravely came with their men from Grifintown, to assist me on that awful night (the 8th of July, 1852), when the fire burst suddenly out at Dalhousie Square. To those men I am indebted for what has been saved of a fine stock of Teas, Coffee, &c.; and to Mr. John Atkinson, I am grateful for renting me a store not far from my old one, which has enabled me to commence business, notwithstanding my great loss.

JOHN PHELAN, Grocer. July 13, 1852.

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

JOHN PHELAN. July 13, 1852.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS, JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

- Cottage Conversations. By Mary Monica, s. d.
- Cobbett's Legacies to Parsons and Laborers (being a sequel to the History of the Reformation); 18mo. muslin, 2 6
- The Spirit of the Nation, and other select Political Songs. By the Writers of the Dublin Newspaper Press; 18mo., muslin; price only 1 3
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- The Spewwife. By Paul Peppergrass, Esq.; Part 2 1 3
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D. & J. SADLER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame & St. Francis Xavier Streets. Montreal, July 21.

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July 1, 1852.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE OF THE "MONITEUR CANADIEN," 79 1/2 Saint Paul Street, Montreal.

THE Subscribers have arranged their Printing Presses so as to enable them to undertake all descriptions of JOBS; both in the French and English languages.

The clearness of the types, the elegance of the edges of the Pamphlets and Cards which they can produce, from their office, cannot but ensure a great superiority over other Typographical works of the kind.

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DE MONTIGNY & Co. July 1, 1852.



CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Quebec, 30th July, 1852

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

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Installments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of five acres annually for every hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least eighteen feet by twenty-six, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a Licence of occupation, not assignable without permission, to be granted; the sale and the license of occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

All papers in the Province to copy for one month.



CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Quebec, 6th August, 1852.

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

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

For lands enhanced in value by special circumstances, such extra price may be fixed as His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council may direct.

Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous, the Land to be cleared at the rate of five acres annually for every hundred acres during five years, and a dwelling house erected not less than eighteen feet by twenty-six feet.

The timber to be subject to any general timber duty that may be imposed.

The Sale to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions.

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

All papers in the Province to copy for one month.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

August 17, 1852.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Wheat, Oats, Barley, Peas, Buckwheat, Rye, Potatoes, Beans, Lard, Cheese, Butter, Veal, Beef, Pork, Honey, Eggs, Flour, and Oatmeal.

YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION.



A SPECIAL MEETING of the YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at half-past EIGHT o'clock, p.m., at the COMMITTEE ROOMS, Adelphi Hotel.



A SPECIAL MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held at St. Patrick's Hall, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 23d instant, at EIGHT o'clock, when a full and punctual attendance is particularly requested.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF ELEANOR MULHALL, wife of MICHAEL WALLACE, from the parish of Clough, County Kilkenny, Ireland, herself and family landed in Montreal in the summer of 1847, and started for Kingston, accompanied by her brother-in-law, Pierce Wallace.

OF ANGELIQUE TOUN, wife of JOSEPH BOURGET, PRINTER, who left Montreal for New York in 1836, since she has not been heard of. Any information concerning her, addressed to the Rev. Mr. Pelissier, Bonsecours Church, Montreal, will be gratefully received by her father, PETER TOUN.

D. & J. SADLER & Co., HAVE REMOVED To the Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets. Montreal, May 12, 1852.

BLANK BOOKS, COMPRISING Ledgers, Journals, Letter, Day, and Cash Books, substantially Bound. Only ONE SHILLING and THREE PENCE THE QUIRE. D. & J. SADLER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, BY M. P. RYAN & Co.

THIS NEW AND MAGNIFICENT HOUSE, is situated on King and William Streets, and from its close proximity to the Banks, the Post Office and the Wharves, and its neighborhood to the different Railroad Terminals, make it a desirable Residence for Men of Business, as well as of pleasure.

THE FURNITURE THE TABLE Will be at all times supplied with the Choicest Delicacies the markets can afford. HORSES and CARRIAGES will be in readiness at the Steamboats and Railway, to carry Passengers to and from the same, free of charge. THE HOUSE will be OPENED to the Public, on MONDAY, the 10th instant.

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

NOTICE. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has REMOVED from No. 99, St. Paul Street, to No. 154, Notre Dame Street, where he will carry on his business WHOLESALE AND RETAIL OF DRY GOODS, both STAPLE and FANCY, and would direct the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS to visit his STOCK before purchasing elsewhere. Liberal Credit will be given. ROBERT McANDREW. Montreal, May 19, 1852.

NEW CATHOLIC WORKS.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

Books can be sent by Mail to any part of Canada, at a half-penny the ounce.

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Bossuet's History of the Variations of the Protestant Sects, 2 vols., 7 6
Life of St. Patrick, St. Bridget, &c., 2 6
Sick Calls: from the Diary of a Missionary Priest; by the Rev. Edward Price, 18 mo. muslin, 2 6
This is one of the most interesting and instructive books that has been published in some years.
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 of the Life of Christ, 1s 3d each. 1 10 1/2
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Columbille's Prophecies, 0 7 1/2
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ALICE RIORDAN, the Blind Man's Daughter, by Mrs. J. Sadlier, 12mo of 280 pages, in muslin; price 1s 3d.
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THE DUTY of a CHRISTIAN TOWARDS GOD, to which is added Prayers at Mass, and the Rules of Christian Piety, translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier, 12mo of 400 pages, half bound, is 10 1/2; in muslin, 2s 6d. Ten thousand of this work has been sold within a year. This is used as a Reading Book in the Schools of the Christian Brothers. It is an admirable book of instruction for parents as well as their children.
THE ORPHAN of MOSCOW, or the Young Governess, (fifth thousand), translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier, 18mo, 400 pages, with fine steel engraving and an illuminated title; price 2s 6d.
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BENJAMIN, or the Pupil of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier, 32mo, muslin; price 1s 3d.
The Devout Soul, by the Very Rev. J. B. Paganani, 1s 10 1/2.
The Catholic Offering, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Walsh, at from 7s 6d to 20s.
Cobbett's History of the Reformation, 2 vols., bound in one, (New Edition), 3s 9d.
THE CHRISTIAN DIRECTORY, guiding men to their eternal salvation, by Rev. R. Parsons, S. J., 6s 3d.
This is a book which should be in every family. It was written more than two hundred years ago, and it has gone through innumerable editions since.
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(This is a New Edition of Carleton's celebrated Work. It is, without exception, the most correct picture of Irish Life ever written. All who have not read the Work should do so.)
Catechism of the Christian Religion, being a compendium of the Catechism of Montpellier. By the Rev. S. Keenan, 3 9
The Protestant Christian standing before the Judgment Seat of Christ. By the Rev. J. Perry, 0 7 1/2
ALSO, JUST RECEIVED,
A large assortment of Holy Water Fonts, Beads, Religious Prints, &c. And a fresh supply of the Portrait of Pius the IX., at only 5s.
D. & J. SADLER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal.
June 14, 1852.

EDWARD FEGAN.

Has constantly on hand, a large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, CHEAP FOR CASH, 232 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MRS. REILLY, MIDWIFE. The Ladies of Montreal are respectfully informed that, in consequence of the late fire, MRS. REILLY has REMOVED to the house occupied by Mr. JOHN LOUGHRAN, as a Paint and Colour Store, opposite the HOTEL DIEU NUNNERY CHURCH, No. 154, St. PAUL STREET. Montreal, July 3, 1852.

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS. THE Undersigned has constantly on hand a choice assortment of the above articles, to which he respectfully invites the attention of Town and Country Merchants. F. McKEY, 83 St. Paul Street. Montreal, October 9, 1851.

REMOVAL. DYEING BY STEAM!!! JOHN McCLOSKEY, Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer, (FROM BELFAST.)

HAS REMOVED to No. 38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street, begs to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the kind manner in which he has been patronized for the last eight years, and now craves a continuance of the same. He wishes to state that he has now purchased his present place, where he has built a large Dye House, and as he has fitted it up by Steam on the best American Plan, he is now ready to do anything in his way, at moderate charges, and with despatch. He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and Watered. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted. N.B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer. Montreal, August 18, 1852.

DR. THOMAS McGRATH. Surgery, No. 33, McGill Street, Montreal. December 16, 1851.

P. MUNRO, M. D., Chief Physician of the Hotel-Dieu Hospital, and Professor in the School of M. of M., MOSS' BUILDINGS, 2ND HOUSE BLEURY STREET. Medicine and Advice to the Poor (gratis) from 8 to 9 A. M.; 1 to 2, and 6 to 7 P. M.

DEVLIN & HERBERT, ADVOCATES, No. 5, Little St. James Street, Montreal. B. DEVLIN, ALEX. HERBERT. February 13, 1852.

H. J. LARKIN, ADVOCATE, No. 27 Little Saint James Street, Montreal.

JOHN O'FARRELL, ADVOCATE, Office, — Garden Street, next door to the Ursuline Convent, near the Court-House. Quebec, May 1, 1851.

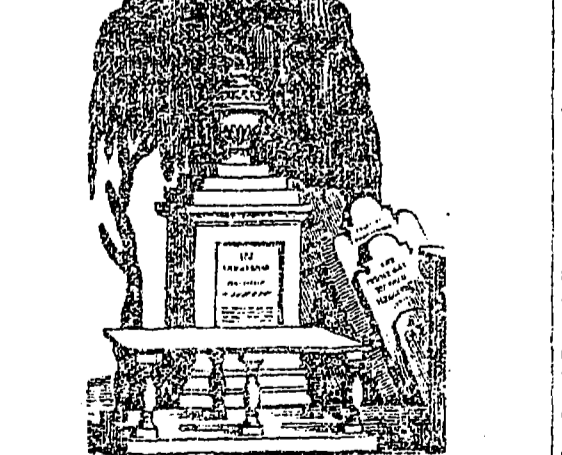
M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE, Corner of St. Vincent and St. Therese Streets, in the buildings occupied by C. E. Bell, N.P., Montreal. Mr. D. keeps an Office and has a Law Agent at Nelsonville, in the Missisquoi Circuit.

FOR SALE. THREE HUNDRED OIL CLOTH TABLE COVERS. JOSEPH BOESE, Manufacturer, 25, College Street. Sep. 11, 1851.

L. P. BOIVIN, Corner of Notre Dame and St. Vincent Streets, opposite the old Court-House, HAS constantly on hand a LARGE ASSORTMENT of ENGLISH and FRENCH JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c.

THOMAS PATTON, Dealer in Second-hand Clothes, Books, &c. &c. BONSECOURS MARKET, MONTREAL.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)



WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the above-mentioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship, and on terms that will admit of no competition. N.B.—W. C. manufactures the Montreal Stone, if any person prefers them. A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, Bleury Street, near Hanover Terrace. Montreal, March 6, 1852.

BOOKS CAN BE SENT (BY MAIL) TO ANY PART OF CANADA.

NEW CATHOLIC BOOKS, (LONDON EDITIONS), JUST RECEIVED AT SADLIER'S CHEAP CASH BOOK STORE.

- More's Catholics; or, Ages of Faith by Kenelm H. Digby; complete in 3 large 8vo. vols., 24 0 0
The Faith of Catholics, confirmed by Scriptures, and attested by the Fathers. Compiled by the Rev. J. Berington, and the Rev. J. Kirk. Revised and Enlarged by the Rev. J. Waterworth. 3 vols., 1 10 0
Complutium; or, the Meeting of the Ways of the Catholic Church. 5 vols., 2 0 0
Evidences and Doctrines of the Catholic Church, by Archbishop MacHale, 0 11 3
Life of St. Jante Frances De Chantal, 2 vols., 0 15 0
A Treatise on Chancel Screens and Rood Lofts, &c. by A. W. Pugin, Architect, illustrated, 1 0 0
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